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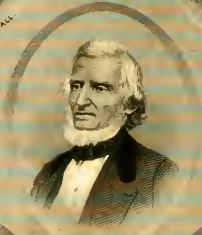




HUMPHREY MARSHALL.



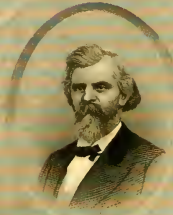
MANN BUTLER.



LEWIS COLLINS



REV. JOHN A. MCCLUNG, D.D.



RICHD. H. COLLINS.

W. G. Jackson

KENTUCKY HISTORIANS.

COLLINS' HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF KENTUCKY.

HISTORY OF KENTUCKY:

By THE LATE LEWIS COLLINS,
Judge of the Mason County Court.

REVISED, ENLARGED FOUR-FOLD, AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1874,
BY HIS SON,

RICHARD H. COLLINS, A.M., LL.B.

EMBRACING

PRE-HISTORIC, ANNALS FOR 331 YEARS, OUTLINE, AND BY COUNTIES, STATISTICS,
ANTIQUITIES AND NATURAL CURIOSITIES, GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL
DESCRIPTIONS, SKETCHES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, THE CHURCHES,
FREEMASONRY, ODD FELLOWSHIP, AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,
INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE, AND NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED PIONEERS,
SOLDIERS, STATESMEN, JURISTS, LAWYERS, SUR-
GEONS, DIVINES, MERCHANTS, HISTORIANS,
EDITORS, ARTISTS, ETC., ETC.

VOL. I.

Illustrated by 84 Portraits, a Map of Kentucky, and 70 other Engravings.



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PUBLISHED BY COLLINS & CO.
1874.

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1074

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Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1874, by

RICHARD H. COLLINS,

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E. G. K.
11/6/31

TO HIS FATHER,
JUDGE LEWIS COLLINS,

WHOSE LABORS, IN 1846-7, AS A HISTORIAN OF KENTUCKY, WERE MOST
APPRECIATED AFTER HIS DEATH, IN 1870;

TO THE

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE of 1869-71,

WHICH, BY CONTRACTING FOR COPIES OF IT AS A FOUNDATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL
LIBRARIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE, GENEROUSLY AND CONFIDINGLY
ENCOURAGED ITS PUBLICATION;

TO THOSE MEMBERS OF THE

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURES of 1871-73 and 1873-75,

WHOSE JUSTICE AND LIBERALITY SUSTAINED THE ACTION OF THAT OF 1869-71;

AND TO THE

Hon. FRANCIS FORD, of Covington, and other noble Friends,

WHOSE GENEROUS AND HEARTY APPROVAL AND KIND WORDS ENCOURAGED HIM,
AMID UNWORTHY OPPOSITION AND UNFORESEEN OBSTACLES, DURING
THE FOUR YEARS OF ITS PREPARATION;

THIS WORK

IS AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED BY

THE AUTHOR.

See the PREFACE, in Vol. II, pp. 4-10.



REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS IN KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY owed most of her remarkable intellectual development, at an early day in her history, to the fact that at the close of the Revolutionary war in 1781 many of the most intellectual and cultivated of the officers and soldiers in that war from the states of Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland—being unsettled in their homes and business by its great duration, privations, and calamities—sought new homes in the then richest land in the known world. Thus, the times and the country itself, the very life of hardship, self-denial, and self-dependence, combined to make a race seldom equalled in the world for strength of intellect and will, physical and moral courage, personal prowess and personal endurance. Never did a population so small in numbers embrace so many who were giants in intellect, giants in daring, and all but giants in physical proportions.

The following list of Revolutionary soldiers, many of them officers, who were still living in Kentucky in 1840—nearly sixty years after that soldier-life had closed—will show how the remarkable healthfulness of the climate and the simple and steady habits of those men and their widows conduced to long life. And what is still more remarkable than the great age attained by them, is that, even at that great age, over two-thirds (nearly three-fourths) of them were still the heads of families, and themselves housekeepers—not content to live with, much less be dependent upon, their children or others; so strangely and strongly and sternly was the spirit of personal independence implanted in their natures by their very mode of life.

But this list—remarkable as it is for showing how many Revolutionary soldiers emigrated to Kentucky and were still living and citizens thereof in 1840—contains the names of probably less than one-third of those who removed to Kentucky. Until about 1830, the pension laws embraced only the permanently wounded and invalid soldiers. Many refused a pension altogether, declaring they could support themselves, and would not seem dependent for even a portion of their bread upon a country whose liberties they had fought to obtain, and were willing to fight again to preserve. And many died, or fell victims to Indian vengeance, in the long interval from 1780 to 1814, and from 1814 to 1840. A few whose names are in the list, it is evident from their age, were too young to be in the Revolutionary war, except as drummers or wagon-boys; while a few others were probably in the Indian wars soon after the Revolution. The figures indicate their age, in 1840.

<i>Adair County.</i>		James McElroy	80	John Cosby	99	Michael Moores	84
Henry Armstrong	85	Stephen Merritt	78	John Duff	80	Holman Rice	82
Elisba Bailey	75	Daniel Pitebford	79	Thomas Goodman	77	John Sims	79
Thomas Coebran	77	George Stovall	79	Thomas Green	77	Richard Thomas	81
Alexander Elliott	75	Doreas Alexander	74	Amhrose Huffman	86		
Samuel Ellis	79	Nancy Gatewood	74	Absalom Hughes	86	<i>Boone County.</i>	
John Hamilton	83	Elizabeth Wright	81	Jonathan Hunt	80	Joseph Barlow	80
Zach. Holliday	78			R'dham Lawrence	78	William Brady	81
William Hurtt	82	<i>Anderson County.</i>		John Renfro	80	Jacob Brenno	86
James Irvin	85	Reuben Boston	75	Philemon Sanders	78	Peter Brumback	87
William James	82	George Jordan	87	Frederick Smith	86	John H. Craig	77
John Montgomery	78	Roadham Petty	89	John Watson	77	Daniel Goff	80
William Mosby	85	James Robertson	86	Liddy Harris	78	Richard Hubbell	74
Solomon Royce	76	Benjamin Warford	89	Margaret Higdon	74	Cave Johnson	79
William Wornack	76	Jane Hawkins	77	Sarah Key	78	A. Ross	77
Thomas White	77	Ann Hill	75			Hugh Steers	81
Philip Winfrey	76			<i>Bath County.</i>		John Tomlinson	81
<i>Barren County.</i>		Moses Botts	94	George Vest	80		
<i>Allen County.</i>		Callam Bailey	92	William Boyd	74	Jerusha Alexander	86
John Brooks	86	Richard Bailey	78	Josiah Collins	83	Elizabeth Allen	65
John Durham	88	William Bell	89	Gordon Griffin	86	Jane Bridges	74
Christopher Haines	80	William Carson	80	William Kearns	84		
Michael Hatter	81	Philip Carter,	74	Andrew Lipam	81	<i>Bourbon County.</i>	
George T. Hector	89	John Cole	88	James McElhany	80	Archibald Bell	84

Wm. B. Branham 77	Michael Freeman 76	Clinton County.	William Davis 83
John Brest, Sen. 81	Solomon Freer 76	Nicodemus Barnes 80	Hugh Drennon 80
George Bryan 82	Major Groom 75	John Davis 83	Daniel Terhune 81
Isaac Clinkinbeard 81	John Hart 88	John Miller 78	John Frazier 78
James Davis 79	Judith Freeman 80	Richard Wade 88	Joseph Goddard 79
John Debruler 92		James Woody 79	Alex. Humphreys 86
Nathaniel Harris 81	Calloway County.	Charles Worsham 88	Peter Mauzy 80
Andrew Hawes 94	Joseph Dunn 89	Frances Pierce 81	Patrick McCann 80
Thomas Hays 80	Nathan Frizell 82		John McKee 88
Benjamin Henniss 80	Charles Galloway 83	Cumberland County.	John Page 78
John Hinkson 69	Nicholas Henson 81	Elijah Bledsoe 68	William Proctor 82
Joseph Jackson 85	Kimbrough Ogilvie 78	Thomas Brothers 62	Burtis Ringo 78
Edward McConnell 68	Rolling Stone 75	Thomas Cash, Sen. 65	Redman Smith 80
Wm. Scott, Sen. 67	Peter Waterfield 80	Abram Esters 68	Elizabeth Madden 87
Abner Shropshire 76	William Wilkins 81	John Gibson 95	
Michael Smith 88		Martin Grider 88	Floyd County.
Joseph L. Stevens 76	Campbell County.	John Hurt 71	Thos. C. Brown 80
Henry Towles 54	Wm. DeCoursey 85	Joseph Jewell 88	Anthony Hall 78
Henry Wiggington 84	Joseph Dickens 75	George King 90	Mexico Pitts 75
Henry Wilson 84	Thos. Harris, Sen. 93	Solomon Prewet, Sen. 96	John Porter 74
Phoebe Prichard 78	Nicholas Long 85	John Self 78	Cudbeth Stone, Sen. 80
	Jacob Mefford 77	James Sewel 85	Reuben Thacker 65
Bracken County.	Edward Morin 96	Samuel Smith 98	Benedict Watkins 84
James Arbuckle 80	Wm. Orcutt, Sen. 81		Philip Williams 87
John Hamilton 76	Henry Smith 90	Daviess County.	Patsey Harris 85
John King 78	Benjamin Sutton 85	Benjamin Field 84	Rebecca Henrel 90
Wm. King, Sen. 80	Samuel Todd 83	Charles Hansford 80	Amy Justice 80
William Sargent 81		James Jones 79	Sally Moore 80
Barthmew Taylor 80	Carroll County.	Benjamin Tayloe 84	Elizabeth Preston 85
John J. Thomas 82	James Coghill 82		Franklin County.
	John Deen, Sen. 84	Estill County.	James Biscoe 80
Breathitt County.	David Driskill 79	William Harris 72	John Crutcher 78
Jesse Bowling 82	Amos V. Matthews 79	Wm. Johnson, Sen. 81	Silas Douthard 76
Drury Bush 82	Robert Scott 77	Andrew Leckey 78	Robert Hedges 80
Roger Turner 83	John Short 78	Ambrose Powell 79	John McDonald 75
		Joseph Procter 86	Virgil Poe 83
Breckinridge County.	Carter County.	John Stufflebean 101	George Swingle 83
James Bramlette 78	William Bates 77	Mary Eastes 81	Charles Tyler 78
John Goatley 88		Martha Elkins 74	Frances Brown 85
George Pullen 81	Casey County.	Susan Horn 77	Mrs. Etherton 90
George Seaton 86	James Carson 70	Barbara Meadows 91	Mrs. Polly Reading 78
James Wells 77	Jacob Coffman 84	Barbara Noland 80	
Susanna Sharp 71	John Royalty 70	Elizabeth Ward 107	Gallatin County.
	Wm. Sutherland 95	Susan Winkler 81	John Birks 67
Bullitt County.	Elizabeth Haisley 83	Phebe Witt 82	James Furnish 74
Lawrence Bishop 79			Charles Goins 71
John Buzan 84	Christian County.	Fayette County.	Jereh Haydon, Sen. 78
Jacob Hubbs 78	John Cain 77	Thomas Clark 85	Abijah North 80
John Humphrey 77	Jonathan Clark 81	Daniel Cowgill 85	William Thompson 77
Joseph Lloyd 79	William Gray 86	Abraham Ferguson 79	Mary Slaughter 89
Reuben Northern 81	Isaac Palmer 93	John Fowler 85	
Larkin Pilkenton 70	James Sullenger 77	Fielding Jeter 81	Garrard County.
Isaac Skinner 83	Charles Thomas 76	Lyttleton Jeter 86	Robert Brank 79
John Stringer 85	Thomas Woolsey 79	John Graves, Sen. 83	John Buford 73
		Randall Haley 84	Goldsb'ry Childers 85
Butler County.	Clark County.	James Lafon 78	John Crutchfield 87
William Beasley 78	Smallwood Acton 82	James McDowell 84	Averriler Edgington 75
John Clark 103	John Arnold 86	Joseph Mosby 84	John Floyd 82
Matt. Kuykendall 82	Lincefield Burbridge 80	Cornelius Sullivan 84	William Haggard 84
Jesse Scofield 83	James Bush 83	Sarah Bowman 84	David Kennedy 70
John Sorrell 81	Vachel Faudre 79	Francis Eppersen 90	Timothy Logan 84
Mark Whitaker 92	Reuben Franklin 85	Francis Falconer 79	Thos. Ramsey, Sen. 85
Abner Wornack 76	Thomas Lowry 79	Elizabeth Scruggs 74	Jesse Robards 80
	Richard Oliver 97		Naaman Roberts 75
Caldwell County.		Fleming County.	Michael Salter 82
William Asher 79	Clay County.	Samuel Blackburn 80	John Slavin 83
Thomas Beck 75	David Burge, Sen. 80	Moses Clark 76	John Walden 78
Wm. Blackburn 82	William Burns 87	Zacheus Cord 64	Thaddeus War-moth, Sen. 79
John Blick 77	John Chaudler 75	Jesse Davis 76	
Reuben Bowers 74	John Garland 102		
William Ford 77			

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

7

Arabia Brown	86	Benjamin D.Corder	77	<i>Hardin County.</i>	Jacob Cooper	109	
Sarah Bryant	70	Joshua Crump	75	Anthony Ament	83	Peter Hammonds	78
Leanna Pollard	77	Jeremiah Harber	47	Samuel Aubrey	82	John B. Horton	81
Jane Poore	72	Daniel Morris	74	Warren Cash	80	James Miller	93
Jane Rason	65	John Patterson	77	Michael Hargan	85	Joshua Mullins	82
Mary Sutton	68	Joseph Timberlake	88	Thenas Hoskins	82		
				Patrick Marvin	82	<i>Laurel County.</i>	
<i>Grant County.</i>		<i>Harlan County.</i>		Alex. McDougle	101	John Faubush	81
Aaron Adams	71	Benjamin Cozad	80	John Scott	99	Titus Mersham	91
Stephen Barker	81	Jas. Jackson, Sen.	84	Joseph Smith, Sen.	78	John Nicks	84
Joshua Jones	79	Stephen L. Jones	99	John Smeot	89	Ambrose Pitman	92
John Jump, Sen.	96			Rich'd Winchester	86	John Simpson	90
John Lawless	89	<i>Henderson County.</i>		Susan Hardin	79	Selem'n Stansberry	85
John Linn	79	Edward Baldwin	78	Margaret Haycraft	80		
Daniel Seward	79	John Ramsey	84	Rebecca VanMeter	83	<i>Lawrence County.</i>	
James Theobald	81					Gilbert Bloomer	87
<i>Graves County.</i>		<i>Henry County.</i>		<i>Harrison County.</i>		George Hardwick	82
John Brimage	85	William Adams	92	James Bean	77	Moses Henny	83
Daniel Fox	75	Thomas Bell	81	Samuel Caswell	77	William Lyons	88
Joshua Gamblin	75	Elisha Bishop	83	Leonard Eddleman	79	Josiah Marcum	81
Charles Gilbert	84	John Blakemore	78	Benoni Jameson	67	James Ward	80
Joseph Glover	80	Barak Bryant	99	Wm. H. Layton	83	Silas Wooton	84
Willis Odom	85	David Criswell	77	Thomas McCalla	87		
John Stafford	74	Joseph Davis	77	Jacob Miller	75	<i>Lewis County.</i>	
Wm. Thompson	80	Peter Force	96	Philip Roberts	77	Richard Baue	88
		Benjamin Haydon	82	William Sutton	78	John Dyal	77
<i>Grayson County.</i>		Samuel Hisle	78	Lewis Wolf, Sen.	89		
John Deeer	90	Charles Hugely	80	John Wood	90	<i>Lincoln Co.nty.</i>	
Edward DeHaven	84	William Jeffreys	77	Mrs. Mears	76	John S. Alverson	85
Isaac Goar	80	Archib'd Johnston	94	Ann Whitaker	79	Samuel Duncan	80
Simon Pryor	80	James Johnston	77			Abraham Eastes	76
John Row	98	Henry Kephart	78	<i>Jessamine County.</i>		Micajah Frost	79
Henry Skaggs	80	Jacob List	81	Benjamin Adams	96	Anthony Gale	78
Isaac Vanmetre	85	James Logan	76	Daniel Bryan	82	Robert Givens	83
		John Martin	80	Robert Campbell	79	Jeseph Hall	79
<i>Green County.</i>		Richard Minyard	91	John Carroll	85	Mark McPherson	86
Andrew Barnett	81	George K. Mitchell	77	Abraham Cassell	84	Dunn Salyers	81
James Bibb	87	William Morgan	78	James Ervin	85	Abraham Sublett	84
Andrew Chaudoin	78	Thomas Pettit	76	James Graves	79	Caldwell Wood	83
James Cowherd	81	Matthias Shuck	84	Jacob Grindstaff	88		
Jonathan Cowherd	85	William Simmons	97	Giles Hawkins	86	<i>Livingston County.</i>	
John Dickin	81	Joshua Wallace	79	Kesiah Jenkins	78	James Clinton	80
Thomas Gaines	81	Littleberry Wells	79	Jeremiah King	81	William Fires	81
John Greenwell	80	Thos. Wooldridge	89	James Martin	82	Arthur Travis	76
Sherrod Griffin	81	Dorcas Antle	77	John Magee	79	William Wells	80
Jeremiah Ingram	81	Rebecca Goode	85	Henry Overstreet	76		
Joshua Lee	83	Mary Jourdan	75	James Walker	81	<i>Logan County.</i>	
Moses Mears	80	Sarah Powell	83	Alex. Willoughby	80	William Addison	72
Thomas Parsons	92	<i>Hickman County.</i>		Mary Hicks	80	George Blakey	91
Richard Purcell	99	John Bane, Sen.	84	Ann Hunter	75	John P. Gillum	79
James Sherrill	81	Murriel Cunnig-		Betsy Knight	77	Alexander Guffey	77
Thomas Smith	77	ham	81			John Ham	95
Peter D'Espagne	75	John Depayster	86	<i>Jefferson County.</i>		Moses Hendricks	75
William Sturman	85	Lewis Huey	79	Samuel Conn	78	George Herndon	78
John Thurman	73	Jesse Meshew	79	Levin Cooper, Sen.	87	Lawrence Howke	80
Daniel Tribble	80	Henry Pickett	96	John Murphy	76	Rodham Kenner	77
Mary Wright	75	Thomas Vincent	81	Benj. Wilkeson	95	William Patillo	80
		Jacob Williams	75	Jane Wilson	78	James Stevenson	75
<i>Greenup County.</i>				<i>Kenton County.</i>		John Wited	76
John Chadwick	75	<i>Hopkins County.</i>		Joseph Casey	78	Judith Williams	75
Thomas Dixon	75	James Curtis	84	Stephen Collins	85	<i>Madison County.</i>	
Thos. Hackwerth	77	Samuel Dowacy	78	John Ducker	81	Thomas Becknell	77
James Lawson	80	William Givens	78	John Keen	81	Robert Burnside	80
James Norton	73	John Herron	102	Edmund Massey	95	John Cook	81
James Patton	89	John Montgomery	72	Wm. Worthington	90	James Cooley	80
Godfrey Smith	76	George Timmonds	82	Nancy McGlassen	72	Robert Covington	77
		Manley Winstead	80			John Crook	74
<i>Hart County.</i>				<i>Knox County.</i>		Jacob Dooly	85
John Bomar	83	<i>Hancock County.</i>		Richard Ballew	72	Henry Duke	81
Law'ree Campbell	75	Edmund Newman	78	Edward Browning	100	Thomas Dunbar	80

Jeremiah Miner 95	<i>Simpson County.</i>	John Logan 82	Thomas Laughlin 77
Achilles Stapp 86	Layton Cooper 82	Thomas McIntosh 83	Henry Poreh 75
Mary Chisham 86	James Moore 84	Thomas Morgan 79	James Rogers 86
Henri'ta Downing 95	George Pearce 85	Joshua Prewett 77	Darley Smithheart 81
Kindness Gresham 97	William West 87	Samuel Vanhorn 86	Daniel Trigg 86
Abigail Patterson 70	Nancy Kelly 85	George Wright 76	Anes Witt 80
Eleanor Tarlton 78	Mary Roper 75	Kennard Younger 85	
			<i>Wayne County.</i>
<i>Shelby County.</i>	<i>Spencer County.</i>	<i>Union County.</i>	John Adair 87
Bland W. Ballard 81	John Barr 85	Armisted Anderson 83	Peter Catron 86
Francis Basket 73	John Davis 82	A. Davenport 81	Reuben Coffey 81
Nicholas Blanken-	M. Reason 85	Lewis Richards 77	Caleb Cooper 80
baker 82	John Ringo 80		Frederick Cooper 80
Samuel Burke 84	Brant Stone 90	<i>Warren County.</i>	Patrick Coyle 71
Peter Carnine 88	John Strange 90	Miles Bellows 80	Isaac Crabtree 82
Benjamin Conyers 91	Philip Taylor 75	John Billingsley 87	William Doss 76
Wm. French, Sen. 80		Christopher Haven 88	Martin Durham 85
Robert F. Gale 72	<i>Todd County.</i>	William Hayes 77	Barthol'w Haden 64
Elisha Gibson 95	Robert Aycock 86	Jesse Kirby, Sen. 83	Abram Hunt 80
George Hawkins 92	John M. Boyd 77	Leonard Kirby 79	James Jones, Sen. 81
James Hickman 81	James Flack 79	Ralph Young 87	John Parnley 79
Daniel McCalister, Sen. 80	George Gibson 78		James Piercey 80
Edward Miller 89	Samuel Gordon 81	<i>Washington County.</i>	Stephen Pratt 75
Charles Mitchell 83	Benjamin Pannel 83	Peter Adams 79	George Rogers 76
Meshach Pearson 86	Peter Petree 77	Samuel Booker 82	Zachariah Sanders 81
Joseph Reeves 73	Jonathan Smith 83	Philip Burns 84	James Turner, Sen. 77
John Reily 79	William Turner 85	John Combs 81	Charles Washam 80
Seth Stratton 78	Anna Boone 67	Elijah Farris 80	
Joseph Thompson 70	Jeanette Mahen 70	Amos Graham 85	<i>Woodford County.</i>
Benj. Washburn 72	Elizabeth Quarles 75	Martin Hughes 81	Peter Alexander 83
Samuel White 64	<i>Trigg County.</i>	John Lambert 81	Stephen Chilton 80
Henry Wiley 95	James Barham 78	Nathan Lawson 85	John Cox 78
Robert Woolfolk 85	Balaam Ezell 84	Jacob Lea 75	Dennis Dailey 79
Sarah Christy 79	Miles Hallowell 79	Joseph Sweeney 81	John Gregory 84
Nancy Clark 76	Joao Mayberry, Sen. 76	Jonathan White 78	James Hamilton 77
Elizabeth Collett 71		Andrew Young 82	John McQuiddy 80
Nancy Davis 81	<i>Trimble County.</i>	<i>Whitley County.</i>	John Mitchell 75
Sarah Ford 75	Isaac Gray 66	Thomas Adkins 82	George W. New 76
Delilah Maddox 72	Thomas Hardin 81	John Hood 80	Jane Ellis 77

It must be borne in mind that the foregoing list of Revolutionary soldiers, and of widows of deceased soldiers, includes only those who were living in Kentucky as late as July, 1840, nearly sixty years after the close of the great struggle. Besides these, several thousand more of those soldiers, with their families, emigrated to Kentucky, and died before 1840; among them, many who became leading men in the State, and some of them in the Nation. The following are a few of the names:

Maj. John Allen,	Maj. John Finley,	Col. James Morrison,
Col. Richard C. Anderson,	Col. John Floyd,	Col. George Nicholas,
Maj. Herman Bowmar,	Gov. James Garrard,	Maj. Charles Pelham,
John Bradford,	Gov. Christopher Greenup,	Maj. Valentine Peers,
Hon. John Brown,	Col. John Hardin,	Edmund Rogers,
Maj. John Brown,	John Howard,	Col. William Russell,
Gen. Richard Butler,	Gen. Samuel Hopkins,	Gov. Charles Scott,
Col. Wm. Christian,	Capt. Wm. Hubbell,	Gov. Isaac Shelby,
Gen. George Rogers Clark,	Capt. John Jouett,	Col. Richard Taylor,
Richard Collins,	Col. Matthew Jouett,	Col. John Todd.
Henry Crist,	Gov. George Madison,	
Maj. John Crittenden,	Col. Thomas Marshall,	

THE COUNTY OF KENTUCKY.—NAMES OF ITS SOLDIERS.

From original papers and vouchers of Col. John Bowman, the first military commander and military governor of the County—now State—of Kentucky, we have noted or transcribed the following documents and lists. These papers are now (November, 1871) in the possession of his relative, John B. Bowman, Esq., Regent of Kentucky University at Lexington.

Prominent among these heir-looms is the commission of John Bowman as "Colonel of the Militia in the County of Kentucky," with the bold signature appended of the great orator of the American Revolution, Patrick Henry, Jr., "Governor of the Commonwealth of Va." The paper on which the commission is written is coarse in texture and yellow with age, and is addressed to "John Bowman, Esquire." After reciting his appointment it thus concludes:

"You are therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Colonel of the Militia, by doing and performing all Manner of Things thereunto belonging; and you are to pay a ready Obedience to all Orders and Instructions which from Time to Time you may receive from the Convention, Privy Council, or any of your Superiour Officers, agreeable to the Rules & Regulations of the Convention, or General Assembly and do require all Officers and Soldiers under your command to be obedient and to aid you in the Execution of this Commission according to the Intent & Purpose thereof. Given under my Hand & Seal,

"Williamsburg this 21st day of December 1776.

(Signed)

P. HENRY, JR."

There is, also, the original of another commission to the same gallant officer, dated in 1778, and signed by "Th. Jefferson, Governor of the Commonwealth of Va.," appointing Col. John Bowman "County Lieutenant (or Governor) of the County of Kentucky."

The following is a copy of an original letter of instructions to Col. Bowman from Governor Thomas Jefferson:

WILLIAMSBURG, Nov. 6, 1779.

"I am to ask the favor of you to give notice to the officer recommended by you for the Western Battalions that as soon as one half of his quota of men is raised and delivered by you, he shall be entitled to his commission. These men are to make part of a battalion which will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Knox, & which is to be stationed in Powell's Valley. As this station is so very far from you, your officer is to march his men to the Falls of the Ohio, and there do duty under Major Slaughter this winter; but he is not actually to march till he shall have heard of Major Slaughter's arrival at the Falls; in the mean time let him employ them in the best manner he can for the public service. Money for their subsistence from the time you deliver them to the officer till he shall have carried them to their Rendezvous will be lodged with Maj. Slaughter. The subsistence account previous to their delivery to the officer, you will settle with the Auditor here.

I am sir, Yr very h'ble serv't,

TH. JEFFERSON.

"To the County Lieutenant of Kentucky."

A copy of Col. John Bowman's account against the Commonwealth of Virginia, shows that his pay was £22 10 shillings per month, and \$50 additional per month for subsistence. The former amount was in money, the latter in Virginia scrip.

A note from "Painted Stone," dated June 28, 1780, to Col. Bowman, from Squire Boone (brother of Daniel Boone), gives his list of men [printed elsewhere] with this preface: "Sir:—"I have sent you a list of our strenth. I know not if it would be necessary to Right down their names. nevertheless being little troble I have done it. Our strenth is 23 men to wit:" (Here follow the names). Squire Boone's orthography is by no means bad, and his signature closely resembles that of his brother, Daniel Boone.

A letter from Col. John Bowman, dated Kentucky County, May 26, 1780, recites that "the bearer, John McCullough, is sent express to the Governor (of Va.) upon business of the utmost consequence to the State. Justices of the peace in the several counties through which he may pass are requested to aid him in his journey with fresh horses, information, etc."

Gen. George Rogers Clarke certifies, under date of Feb. 15, 1782, that Maj. Joseph Bowman, of the Illinois regiment, died in the service of the State of Virginia, at Fort Pat. Henry, (Illinois,) 14th Aug. 1779. This was that brave Maj. Bowman who—not less daring than his great leader, Clarke—followed him in the expedition that captured Vincennes. To Maj. Bowman, however, was assigned the capturing of Cahokia, Illinois, with a detachment—which duty was successfully accomplished.

Captain E. Worthington and Benj. Roberts, Lieut. Jas. Patton and Ensign Edw. Bulger, writing from Boonesboro, in April or May, 1780, advise Col. John Bowman as follows: "Lieut. Abraham Chaplain and ——— Hendricks saith that on the 27th or 28th ultimo, they made their escape from the Indians of the Windot [Wyandot] Nation from off the waters of St. Dusky [Sandusky] and arrived at this place this day; that about 3 to 4 days preceding the said escape they had undoubted intelligence that a large number of different tribes of Indians, in conjunction with the subjects of Great Britain, to the amount of 2000 in the whole, 600 of which are Green Coat Rangers from Cannaday were preparing to attack this place, with cannon, and after subduing the same their destination was for the Illinois. Capt. Mathew Elliott gave intelligence the Indians were gathering horses to aid the expedition, which is expected to reach this place in 4 weeks." The writers add, "The above information we have just now received and beg you to use the greatest expedition to embody the militia under your command and march them here to repel the Hostile Invaders. This is the Humble prayers of the Inhabitants of this garrison and of every other Son of Liberty, who also beg you would send express to Col. Crockett to push on his troops to our assistance."

This undoubtedly relates to the expedition of Col. Bird, who, with a large number of Indians and British troops, invaded Kentucky and destroyed Ruddle's and Martin's Stations, but subsequently beat a retreat.

Capt. John Holder, in furnishing the list of his company to Col. Bowman, at "Harrodstown," June 10, 1779, thus writes: "Sir:—As I can not conveniently call on you at this time, I have sent a list of the men of my company which ware on the late Expedition against the Indian towns; and beg you will favor me with the amount of the sale of the *Plunder* by the Barer, John Martain, to enable me to settle with them."

PIONEER SOLDIERS, 1778 TO 1781.

The following lists comprise a large portion of those who were enrolled as pioneer soldiers of Kentucky, between the years 1778 and 1781. Some of the names on the original rolls were very inaccurately spelled, the rolls being kept by illiterate men, who too often spelled by the sound names not always correctly pronounced.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH BOWMAN'S COMPANY, JAN. 24, 1778.

[At Harrodsburg, and the neighboring Stations.]

Jos. Bowman, <i>Capt.</i>	Henry Funk,	Abraham Miller,	Joseph Simpson,
Isaac Bowman, <i>Lieut.</i>	Philip Harbin,	George Miller,	Wm. Slack,
Abr. Kellar, 2d "	Henry Honaker,	Wm. Montgomery,	Jacob Spears,
Dan. Dust, <i>Sergeant,</i>	Elijah Huston,	Barney Morter,	Samuel Stroud,
James Beentley,	Abr. James,	Edward Murray,	H. Vance,
Wm. Berry,	Isaac Kellar,	Joseph Pendergrast,	Barnaby Walters,
Ed. Bulger,	George King,	Michael Pendergrast,	James Gonday,
Nathan Cartmell,	George Livingston,	Thos. Pendergrast,	Samuel Dust,
Henry Chrisman,	Philip Long,	Thos. Perry,	Wm. Berry,
Thomas Clifton,	Isaac McBride,	Henry Prather,	Zeb. Lee—48.
Jacob Cogar,	Robert McClanahan,	John Setser,	These four are marked as deserters.
Peter Cogar,	Chas. McGlack,	Michael Setser,	
Patrick Doran,	Alex. McIntyre,		

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN LOGAN'S COMPANY.

[In Lincoln county, at and near Logan's Station, probably in 1779.]

Benj. Logan, <i>Capt.</i> ,	Samuel Deason,	John Jones,	David Mitchell,
John Logan, <i>Lieut.</i> ,	Ogden Devers,	John Kennedy,	Wm. Mitchell,
Alex. Montgomery,	Benj. Drake,	James Knox,	Alex. Montgomery,
Azariah Davis,	Isaac Drake,	Hugh Leeper,	John Montgomery,
<i>Ensigns.</i>	John Drake,	James Leeper,	Wm. Montgomery,
Benj. Pelton,	Jonathan Drake,	Wm. Logan,	Wm. Neal,
Wm. Menifee,	John Ealor,	Thos. Loveledd,	Wm. Patton,
Roswell Stevens,	Chas. English,	Joseph Lusk,	Samuel Phelps,
George Clark,	Stevens English,	John McCormick,	Wm. Phelps,
<i>Sergeants.</i>	John Fain,	John McElhon,	Chas. Phillips,
Robt. Barnet,	Bartholomew Fenton,	James McElwain,	John Phillips,
Wm. Barton,	George Flinn,	John McKaine,	Nich. Proctor, Sr.,
Samuel Bell,	Lee Garrett,	Archibald Mahone,	Nich. Proctor, Jr.,
Arthur Blackburn,	John Gibson,	James Menifee,	Chas. Runsl,
Alex. Bohannon,	Richard Glover,	Jarrett Menifee,	James Russell,
John Bohannon,	John Glover,	Joseph Menifee,	Julius Sanders,
Benj. Briggs,	John Grimes,	John Martin,	Alex. Sinclair,
Samuel Briggs,	Wm. Grimes,	Joseph Martin,	George Scott,
James Brown,	Jacob Gunn,	Samuel Martin,	John Story,
John Canterbury,	David Hawkins,	James Mason,	John Summers,
Caspar Casener,	Jacob Herman,	James Mason,	Arch. Thomson,
Wm. Casey,	Roger Hines,	Samuel Mayes,	Nicholas Tramel,
John Castlio,	Stephen Huston,	Andrew Miller,	Philip Tramel,
Pierce Castlio,	John Johns,	Henry Miller,	George White,
Philip Conrad,	James Johnson,	Wm. Miller	Wm. Whitley—99.
Azariah Davis,			

CAPTAIN WM. HARROD'S COMPANY.

[In 1780, at the Stations near the Falls, in now Jefferson and Shelby counties.]

Wm. Harrod, <i>Capt.</i> ,	John Galloway,	Moses Kuykeadall,	John Stapleton,
James Patton, <i>Lieut.</i> ,	Wm. Galloway,	John Lewis,	James Stewart,
Ed. Bulger, <i>Ensign</i> ,	James Garrison,	John Lincant,	James Stewart,
Peter Balance,	Joseph Goins,	Samuel Lyon,	Daniel Stull,
Alex. Barr,	Isaac Goodwin,	Pat. McGee,	Miner Sturgis,
James Brand,	Samuel Goodwin,	Samuel Major,	Peter Sturgis,
John Buckras,	James Guthrie,	Amos Mann,	James Sullivan,
A. Cameron,	Daniel Hall,	Edward Murdoch,	Wm. Swan,
Amos Carpenter,	Wm. Hall,	John Murdoch,	Joseph Swearingen,
Sol. Carpenter,	John Hatt,	Richard Morris,	Samuel Swearingen,
Benj. Carter,	Evan Henton,	Wm. Morris,	Van Swearingen,
Thomas Carter,	Thomas Henton	Wm. Oldham,	Robt. Thorn,
Reuben Case,	Wm. Hickman,	John Paul,	John Tomton,
Thomas Cochran,	A. Hill,	George Phelps,	Bev. Trent,
John Conway,	Andrew Hill,	Joseph Phelps,	Thos. Tribble,
John Corbley,	Samuel Hinck,	Samuel Pottinger,	Robert Tyler,
John Crable,	Fred. Honaker,	F. Potts,	Abt. Vanmetre,
Robert Dickey,	Joseph Hughes,	Reuben Preble,	Michael Valletto,
Daniel Driskill,	Rowland Hughes,	Urb. Ranner,	Joseph Warford,
Isaac Dye,	Michael Humble,	Benj. Rice,	James Welch,
John Eastwood,	John Hunt,	Reed Robbins,	Abram Whitaker,
Samuel Forrester,	Abram James,	Thomas Settle,	Aquilla Whitaker,
Joseph Frakes,	John Kenney,	Wm. Smiley,	Jacob Wickerson,
Samuel Frazee,	Val. Kinder,	Jacob Speck,	Ed. Wilson—96.

CAPTAIN JOHN BOYLE'S COMPANY, APRIL 1, 1780.

[At Stations on and near Dick's River, in now Garrard, Lincoln, and Boyle counties.]

John Boyle, <i>Capt.</i>	Wm. Crawford,	Wm. Hicks, Sr.,	Nehemiah Poore,
Samuel Davis, <i>Lieut.</i> ,	James Davis,	Wm. Hicks,	John Poynter,
Elisha Clary, <i>Ensign</i> ,	Robert Desha,	Nathan McClure,	James Reeves,
Barney Boyle,	Dennis Diven,	Wm. Marshall,	Wm. Rowan,
Jonathan Marshall,	Owen Diven,	Basil Maxwell,	John Vardeman,
<i>Sergeants.</i>	Hugh Galbreath,	Wm. Menifee,	Alex. Walker,
Jacob Anderson,	Evandon Gordon,	Wm. Mitchell,	Wm. Whitley,
James Anderson,	Peter Higgins,	Robert Moore,	John Wilkinson,
Thomas Arbuckle,	John Hicks,	Samuel Moore,	Wm. Young—36.
James Coyle,			

CAPTAIN JOHN HOLDER'S COMPANY, JUNE 10, 1779.

[In Madison county, at and near Boonesborough.]

John Holder, <i>Capt.</i> ,	John Constant,	Robert Kirkham,	Hugh Ross,
Uriel Ark,	David Cook,	Samuel Kirkham,	Bartlett Searcy,
Thos. Bailey,	Wm. Coombs,	John Lee,	Reuben Searcy,
Bland Ballard,	Wm. Cradlebaugh,	Charles Lockhart,	John South, Sr.,
John Baughman,	John Dumpord,	John McCollum,	John South, Jr.,
G. Michael Bedioger,	James Estill,	Wm. McGee,	John South, younger,
James Berry,	Edmund Fear,	Ralph Morgan,	Thos. South,
James Bryan,	David Gass,	Wm. Morris,	Barney Stagner,
James Buntin,	Stephen Hancock,	James Perry,	Jacob Stearns,
John Butler,	Wm. Hancock,	John Pleck,	John Stephenson,
John Callaway,	John Hawiston,	Samuel Porter,	Benoni Vollandig-
Elijah Collins,	Wm. Hays,	Nicholas Proctor,	John Weber, [ham,
Josiah Collins,	Jesse Hodges,	Reuben Proctor,	Daniel Wilcoxson,
Wm. Collins,	Jeremiah Horn,	Pemberton Rollins,	Moses Wilson—56.

CAPTAIN ISAAC RUDDLE'S COMPANY.

[In 1779-80, at Ruddle's and Martin's Stations, near now Cynthiana.]

Isaac Ruddle, <i>Capt.</i> ,	John Burger, Jr.,	Peter Loyl,	Stephen Ruddell,
John Haggin, <i>Lieut.</i>	Peter Call,	Thomas Machen,	James Ruddle,
John Mather, <i>Ensign</i> ,	Leonard Croft,	Wm. Marshall,	Patrick Ryan,
Joseph Isaacs, <i>Q. M.</i>	Wm. Dehlinger,	Chas. Munger,	Wm. Sandidge,
John Waters, <i>Serg.</i>	David Ederman,	Wm. Munger, Sr.,	Wm. Scott,
Andrew Baker,	Thos. Emory,	Wm. Munger, Jr.,	John Smith, Sr.,
George Baker,	Paul Fisher,	Andrew Pirtenbustle,	John Smith Jr.,
Andrew Bartle,	George Hatfall,	Henry Pirtenbustle,	James Stuart,
John Bird,	John Hutton,	H. Pirtenbustle, Jr.,	Frederick Tanner,
George Bronker,	Jacob Leach, Sr.,	Len. Pirtenbustle,	Martin Tuffelman,
Caspar Brown,	Edward Low,	Peter Rough,	Moses Waters,
Reuben Boughner,	George Loyl,	George Ruddell,	John Cloyd, <i>drummer</i> .
John Burger, Sr.,	Henry Loyl,		—50.

CAPTAIN SQUIRE BOONE'S COMPANY, JUNE 23, 1780.—PARTIAL LIST.

[Stationed at the "Painted Stone," near now Shelbyville.]

Squire Boone, <i>Capt.</i> ,	Joseph Eastwood,	John McFadden,	Adam Wickersham,
Alex. Bryant,	Jeremiah Harris,	John Nichols,	Jacob Wickersham,
John Buckles,	John Henton,	Peter Paul,	Peter Wickersham,
Richard Cates,	Abraham Holt,	John Stapleton,	James Wright,
Chas. Doleman,	Morgan Hughes,	Robert Tyler,	George Yunt—23.
John Eastwood,	Evan Kenton,	Abraham Vanmeter,	

ANNALS OF KENTUCKY,

OR IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF KENTUCKY, 1539-1874.

1539, May 25—Hernando De Soto, who had assisted Pizarro in the Spanish conquest of Peru, in 1532-5, is appointed Governor of Cuba; he undertakes the conquest of Florida, and with 950 men, 20 officers, and 24 ecclesiastics, lands at Espiritu Santo (Tampa Bay), on the west coast of Florida.*

1540, Oct. 18—At the village of Mavilla (Mobile) he fights one of the most sanguinary battles ever fought between Europeans and the North American Indians; with loss of 80 men and 42 horses. Indian loss reported at 2,500 men.

1541—In the spring, reaches the Mississippi river, and spends nearly a month in constructing eight large barges to transport his army across (somewhere between the present city of Memphis and Helena); thence marches N. to Pacaha; thence S. W. and N. W. till he reaches the highlands of the White river, in the eastern portion of what is now the Indian territory, and not far from Tale-quah, its council town, and Fayetteville, Arkansas; thence S. E. by the Hot Springs of Arkansas, which his companions at first supposed to be the fabled fountain of youth, wintering at Autiamque, on the Washita river.

1542, June 5—De Soto dies on the banks of the Mississippi, after appointing Luis de Moscoso his successor; who, wandering in different directions, and driven by the Indians, finds his way to the Missouri river, near the Osage, and winters at Minoya or Minowas.†

1543—The Spaniards, reduced to 350 men, embark in 21 boats, and going night and day—pursued for ten days, and losing more men—reach the mouth of the Mississippi. In descending this river they discover Illinois and Kentucky.‡

1584, July—Sir Walter Raleigh, under an English patent, sends out two ships in charge of Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow, who discover and land on the shore of North Carolina, which Queen Elizabeth, on their return, calls *Virginia*—discovered, as it was, under the reign of a virgin queen.‡ Three unsuccessful colo-

nies were sent out up to 1589. Kentucky was included in the charter of the colony.

1607—Permanent settlement of the English, under Capt. John Smith, in Virginia—the colony including Kentucky in its charter.

1654—Col. Wood, an Englishman, explores Kentucky as far as the Meschacebe (Mississippi) river,* and discovers several branches of that and of the Ohio; object, to open channels of trade with the Indians.

1669—A party of 23 Spaniards come up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, pass Pittsburgh, and on to Olean Point, where they leave their canoes and travel by land to Onondaga Lake, New York, in search of silver; being told of a lake "whose bottom was covered with a substance shining and white," and which they supposed would prove to be silver. Their disappointment causes trouble between them and some French there; and the Indians set fire to the houses they occupied, and tomahawked all who escaped from the flames.†

1670—Capt. Bolt [or Batt (?)] visits Kentucky from Virginia.‡

1673—Jacques (or James) Marquette, a Recollet monk and Jesuit, on a missionary tour among the Indians from Green Bay, westward, with Louis Joliet and five other Frenchmen, in two canoes, are the first Europeans or whites known to have discovered the Upper Mississippi, or to have seen its waters anywhere for 150 years previously. They pass over the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and down the latter to the Mississippi river, which they first see, June 17, 1673, and "enter with a joy I can not express," says Marquette.

July—About the 5th, they reach and spend several days at the mouth of the Ohio, then called Ouabouskigou. [The hostility of the Iroquois Indians kept the French from any knowledge of the Ohio river for many years after this; and, consequently, the lower Ohio, from the mouth of the Wabash down, was supposed to be, and was called the Oubache or Wabash.]] They find 40 towns of the Shawnees on the Ohio and its lower branches. Indians here assured Marquette that it was not more than ten days' journey to the sea, and

* Wilmer's De Soto. Irving's Conquest of Florida, vol. i, p. 35. Monette's Valley of the Mississippi, vol. i, p. 13.

† Rafinesque's Annals of Kentucky, pp. 28-31; although giving a list of 164 authorities consulted, Rafinesque does not specify his particular authority for this statement. He had access to many French and Spanish works, some very rare. One other authority thinks De Soto's successor, Moscoso, was so high up the Mississippi as Kentucky, opposite New Madrid, Mo.

‡ Wheeler's North Carolina, p. 24.

* Long's Expedition, vol. i, p. 236. Butler's Kentucky, 2d ed., p. 499. Dr. Daniel Cox's Description of Carolina, etc., (London, 1722.) Albach's Western Annals, p. 94.

† Craig's Olden Time, 1847, vol. ii, p. 431.

‡ Rafinesque, p. 29. Reynolds's Illinois, p. 13.

that they bought stuffs and other articles from white people on the eastern side.

July 17—On this day they begin their return trip from the lowest point reached, the village of Akamsea, about the mouth of the Arkansas river. They pass up the Mississippi to the Illinois river, and through that to Illinois Lake, (Michigan, or Lacus Algonquinorum,) at the site of the present city of Chicago; thence to Mackinaw.

1680—Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar and Jesuit monk, with five men, go over the same route to the Arkansas river, and back to Fort Crève Cœur, about eight miles above Peoria, Illinois. The Tennessee is called Cherokee river.

1681—Marquette's narrative and map of the Mississippi river, published at Paris, France, in Thevenot's *Recueil de Voyages*.

1682, Feb.—The Chevaliers Robert de la Salle and Henri de Tonti, the latter lieutenant of the former, accompanied by Father Zenobe, a Recollet missionary, Jean Michel, surgeon, Francois de Boisrondet, Jean Bourdon, Sieur d'Autray, Jacques Cauchois, Pierre Yon, Gilles Meuret, Jean Mas, Jean Dulignon, Nicholas de la Salle, La Metaire, notary, and nine other Frenchmen, pass from the Illinois river down the Mississippi (or Colbert) river to its mouth, claiming possession of the whole country on both sides for the French king, Louis the Great, after whom he names it Louisiana.* At the mouth of the Ohio they delay a few days, and make some arrangements for trade and intercourse with the Indians.

1684—By a treaty held with the "Five Nations," or Iroquois, at Albany, New York, by Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, and Col. Dungan, Governor of New York, they place themselves under the protection of the British nation, and make a deed of sale to the British government of a vast tract of country (which included Kentucky) south and east of the Illinois river, and extending across Lake Huron into Canada.

1730—About this date, John Salling, of Williamsburg, Va., is exploring upon the Roanoke, or James river, and taken prisoner by Cherokees, who take him to their towns on the Tennessee river. Afterward, "while on a hunting party to the salt licks of Kentucky," he is captured by Illinois Indians and taken to Kaskaskia, ransomed, and reaches home, via Canada, after six years absence.†

1739—M. Longueil descends the Ohio, from Canada, and discovers Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky. Many Canadians follow that route.

1739—A detachment of French troops is sent from Canada to Louisiana, down the Ohio river, on account of the war with the Chickasaws.‡

1742—John Howard, an Englishman, crosses the mountains from Virginia, and descends the Ohio river.*

1744—By a treaty at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, between the governor of Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas Lee and Col. Wm. Beverley as commissioners from Virginia, and two commissioners from Maryland, and the "Six Nations," the British claim to purchase some of the Western lands—a territory of undefined extent being ceded. The Indians subsequently declare that they had been deceived at Lancaster, and did not intend to cede any lands west of the mountains.

1745—The Shawnees of Kentucky had retreated on the banks of the Ohio, Miami, and Muskingum to avoid their southern enemies—being now at peace with the Menguys, and allied with them against the Cherokees, Catawbias, Muscologees, Chickasaws, etc. Kentucky remains the hunting ground of the northern and southern nations, where they meet at war; hence the appellation, Dark and Bloody Ground.

1746—Great scarcity of provisions at New Orleans. French settlements at the Illinois send thither 800,000 pounds of flour.

1747—Dr. Thomas Walker, of Albemarle county, Virginia, crosses the Allegheny and Wasioto (which he calls Cumberland) mountains. He discovers Cumberland Gap, the Shawnee (which he calls Cumberland) river, the Kentucky (which he calls Louisa) river, the Big Sandy river, etc.† Another account says this was as late as 1750, and another as late as 1758. [See Vol. 11, p. 416.]

1750, Sept. 11—Christopher Gist receives instructions from the Ohio Company to "go out to the westward of the great mountains, in order to search out and discover the lands upon the river Ohio down as low as the great Falls thereof; and to take an exact account of all the large bodies of good level land, that the Company may the better judge where it will be the most convenient to take their grant of 500,000 acres.‡

1751, Tuesday, Jan. 29—Christopher Gist reaches "the Shawane Town, [now Portsmouth, Ohio,] situated on both sides of the Ohio river, just below the mouth of Scioto creek; containing about 300 Indian men [beside English traders], about 40 houses on the south side of the river, and about 100 on the north side."

Wednesday, Jan. 30—Col. George Croghan (British Indian Agent), and Andrew Montour, part of Gist's company, make speeches in an Indian council, in Shawane Town. Robert Kallendar was also present, another of Gist's company.

* De Hass' Western Virginia, p. 48. One of the grounds on which the English claimed the Ohio Valley, was priority of discovery; and which they sustained by this voyage of Howard—whom De Hass calls a "vague tradition."

† Rafinesque, p. 31. Butler's Kentucky, p. 18.
‡ Pownall's North America in 1776, Appendix, pp. 7-10.

* Sparks' La Salle, pp. 199, 200.

† Withers' Border Warfare, p. 43. Butler's

Kentucky, p. 21.

‡ Craig's Olden Time, vol. ii, p. 263.

Wednesday, March 13—Gist meets two men belonging to Robert Smith, from whom he obtained a jaw tooth, over 4 lbs. weight, which, with other teeth, and several rib bones, 11 feet long, and a skull bone 6 feet across the forehead, and several teeth which he called horns, over 5 feet long, and as much as a man could carry, "were found in the year 1744, in a salt [Big Bone] lick, or spring, upon a small creek, which runs into the south side of the Ohio, about 15 miles below the mouth of the great Mineami river, and about 20 miles above the Falls of the Ohio."

March 18—Reaches the "lower salt lick creek, which Robert Smith and the Indians tell me is about 15 miles above the Falls of the Ohio," and returns along the valley of the Cutawa [Kentucky] river, etc., to the Kanawha river.

1752—Lewis Evans' first map issued.

1754—James McBride, with others, in a canoe, passes down the Ohio to mouth of Ky. river, and cuts his initials on a tree.*

1756—Mrs. Mary Inglis the first white woman in Ky. [See Vol. II, p. 53.]

1758—Second visit of Dr. Thomas Walker into Ky., as far as Dick's river.

1764—The Shawnee Indians remove from Ohio to Pennsylvania, and from Green river to the Wabash.

June 23—The second map, which includes the Kentucky country, issued by Lewis Evans, Philadelphia, "engraved by James Turner, in Philadelphia," and dedicated to the "Honorable Thomas Pownall." The Miami river in Ohio is called the "Mineami," the Scioto river, "Sioto," and Niagara Falls the "Ozniagara." The country south of the Ohio river, as well as that north of it, is called "Ohio."

Pittsburg laid out into regular streets and lots.

1765, May 25-28—Col. George Croghan, above mentioned, on a tour down the Ohio, is at Shawane Town, (Portsmouth, Ohio).

May 30—"Arrives at the place where the Elephant's bones are found, (Big Bone lick,) and encamps."

May 31—Passes the mouth of Kentucky river, and, June 2, the Falls of the Ohio.

June 6—Arrives at the mouth of the Wabash, and goes thence to Port Vincent (Vincennes).

1766, June 18—Capt. Harry Gordon, Chief Engineer in the Western Department in North America, is sent from Fort Pitt down the Ohio river to Illinois.

June 29—Reaches the mouth of the Scioto river.

July 16—Encamps "opposite to the Great Lick [in Lewis county, Ky.]; it is five miles distant south of the river. The extent of the muddy part of the lick is $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs of an acre."

July 22—At the Falls of Ohio.

August 6—Halts at Fort Massiac, form-

erly a French post, 120 miles below the mouth of the Wabash, and 11 miles below the mouth of the Cherokee river.

August 7—Arrives at the fork of the Ohio, in latitude $36^{\circ} 43'$. His table of distances of points in Kentucky, from Fort Pitt (Pittsburg), is as follows—compared with the distances as made by the U. S. Survey in 1867 and 1868: *

	Gordon's.	U. S.
Big Sandy creek (river), . . . miles,	321	314 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scioto river, . . . "	386	353 $\frac{1}{2}$
Licking creek, (river), . . . "	500 $\frac{1}{4}$	466 $\frac{1}{4}$
The place where the Elephant's bones were found, . . . "	560 $\frac{1}{4}$	512 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kentucky river, . . . "	601 $\frac{1}{2}$	541
The Falls, (Louisville), lat. 36° . . . "	682	599
Where the low country begins, . . . "	837 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Large river on the east side, (Green), . . . "	902 $\frac{1}{4}$	775
Wabash river, . . . "	999 $\frac{1}{2}$	858
Big rock and cave on the west side, . . . "	1,012 $\frac{1}{4}$	869
Shawana (Cumberland) river, . . . "	1,094 $\frac{3}{4}$	985
Cherokee (Tennessee) river, . . . "	1,107 $\frac{1}{2}$	920
Fort Massiac, . . . "	1,118 $\frac{1}{2}$	929
The mouth of the Ohio river, . . . "	1,164	967

1766—Capt. James Smith, Joshua Horton, Uriah Stone, Wm. Baker, and a mulatto slave of Horton's, named Jamie, 18 years old, explore the country south of Kentucky, and the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, from Stone's river, (which they so named after their companion, Stone), above Nashville, down to the Ohio.

1767—John Findlay and others travel over Ky., and trade with Indians; but are compelled to leave.†

James Harrod and Michael Stoner go down the Ohio, and up the Cumberland, to Stone river. [See Vol. II, p. 417.]

1770 to 1772—Between these two years, George Washington (afterwards General and President) surveys 2,084 acres of land for John Fry, embracing the present town of Louisa, in Lawrence county, Ky., and upon the beginning corner cuts the initials of his name; also, makes another survey for John Fry, on Little Sandy river, 11 miles from its mouth, in the present county of Greenup. ‡

1768, Nov. 5—Treaty of Fort Stanwix, in which the Six Nations and the Delawares, Shawanees and Mingoes of Ohio, in consideration of £10,460, grant unto King George III, of England, all the territory south of the Ohio and west of the Cherokee (Tennessee) river, and back of the British settlements.

1769—Hancock Taylor, Richard Taylor, Abraham Haptonstall, and —. Barbour, from Orange co., Va., go down the Ohio to the Falls, thence to New Orleans, and home by sea.

June 7—John Findlay, Daniel Boone, John Stewart, Joseph Holden, James Mooney, and Wm. Cool, from the Yadkin river, N. C., reach the Red river, in Ky., and continue hunting until Dec. 22. Stewart is killed, and Boone left alone. Squire Boone and another man shortly

* John Filson's Kentucky (1784) calls McBride "the first white man we have certain accounts of, who discovered this province."

* Pownall's N. Am., Appendix.

† Filson's Kentucky.

‡ Collins' Kentucky, 1st edition, p. 399.

§ Hall's Sketches of the West, vol. i, p. 244.

FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURES.

1. Dr. Thomas Walker, of Albemarle co., Va., first white visitor to south-eastern Ky., in 1747. [Copy of original, loaned by Mrs. Wm. C. Rives, Va.]

Thomas Walker

2. Christopher Gist, on a tour of discovery for the Ohio Company, first prominent white American visitor to Ky., opposite Portsmouth, O., and to Big Bone Lick, in Boone co., Jan. to March, 1751. [Copy of original in possession of Wm. M. Darlington, Esq., Pittsburgh.]

Christopher Gist

3. Col. Daniel Boone, from N. C., reached the Red river, in Ky., June, 1769, and settled with his family at Boonesborough, 1775. [Copy of his original signature, June 23, 1817, when he was 82 years old.]

Daniel Boone

4. Gen'l George Washington, first President of United States, made the first survey in Ky. of 2,084 acres of land, where Louisa, Lawrence co., now is, between 1767 and 1770. The patent for the land was issued by the Crown of Great Britain to Jno. Fry, in 1772. [Copy of signature in 1799, not long before his death.]

G. Washington

5. Gen'l Simon Kenton, in 1771 and 1772, explored north-eastern Ky., in Boyd and Greenup counties, and in 1773 made some surveys and "tomahawk improvements." In 1771 he passed down the Ohio to the mouth of Kentucky river. [Copy of original, June, 1824.]

Simon Kenton

6. Patrick Henry, the greatest orator in the world, first Governor of the State of Virginia, in 1776, when Ky. was part of Fincastle co., Va., and on Dec. 31, 1776, was erected into Kentucky co., Va. [Copy of original, to patent in 1777.]

P. Henry Esq.

7. Gen'l George Rogers Clark came to Ky. in 1775; elected first delegate from Kentucky county to General Assembly of Va.; greatest military commander of interior America; conqueror of Illinois territory, 1778.

G. Clark

8. Col. Alexander D. Orr, of Mason co., Ky.; he and Christopher Greenup (afterwards Governor) were the first two Representatives in Congress from the State of Kentucky, for five years, 1792-97. [Copy of original, October, 1802.]

Alex. D. Orr

after come to Kentucky, where Squire finds his brother Daniel.

1770—Capt. Philip Pittman publishes, in London, an elegant map of the Mississippi river, from the mouth up to Fort Chartres, below St. Louis.

A party of 40 hunters, from New, Holston, and Clinch rivers, in south-west Virginia, unite for the purpose of trapping, hunting, and shooting game, west of the Allegheny mountains. Nine of them, led by Col. James Knox, reach the country south of the Kentucky river, and about Green river and the lower part of the Cumberland river. From their long absence, are known as the *Long Hunters*.

May—Daniel Boone looks upon the Ohio river for the first time.

1771—Simon Kenton, John Strader, and George Yeager (the latter raised by Indians, and visited the cane land with them), descend the Ohio river, to near the mouth of the Kentucky; on their return they examine Licking river, Locust, Bracken, Salt Lick, and Kinnikinnick creeks, and Tygart and Sandy rivers, for cane, but find none.*

1773, June 22—Capt. Thomas Bullitt, Hancock Taylor, (both surveyors), and others, in one company, and James McAfee, George McAfee, Robert McAfee, James McCoun, jr., and Samuel Adams, in another company, going together down the Ohio, reach the mouth of Limestone creek, where Maysville now stands, and remain two days.

June 24—Robert McAfee goes up Limestone creek to the waters of the North Fork of Licking river, through what is now Mason county, and down that stream some 25 miles; thence northward through what is now Bracken county, to the Ohio river; with his tomahawk and knife makes a bark canoe, and overtakes his company, June 27, at the mouth of Licking, where Covington now is.

July 4 and 5—The companies visit Big Bone lick, in what is now Boone county—making seats and tent-poles of the enormous backbones and ribs of the mastodon found there in large quantities.

July 7—At the mouth of the Levisa (or Kentucky) river the companies separate—Capt. Bullitt's going to the Falls, while Hancock Taylor and the McAfee company go up the Kentucky and up Drennon creek to Drennon lick.

July 16—Robert McAfee has two surveys made, embracing 600 acres, and including the bottom where Frankfort now stands.

July 8—Capt Thos. Bullitt reaches the Falls, and pitches his camp above the mouth of Bear Grass creek, retiring of a night to a *shoal* above Corn Island. He surveys land under warrants granted by Lord Dunmore, below the Falls to Salt river, and up that stream to Bullitt's lick, in what is now Bullitt county. In August he lays out the town of Louis-

ville, on part of the plat of the present city.*

Another surveyor, James Douglas, visits the Falls, and on his way down makes extended investigations at Big Bone lick.

Capt. James Harrod, Abram Hite, and James Sandusky (or Sodowsky), in perigues or large canoes, descend the Ohio to the Falls, and return.

Gen. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, makes some surveys upon the North Fork of Licking river, in what is now Mason county.

1773—Simon Kenton, Michael Tyger, and some others from Virginia, come down the Kanawha and Ohio to the mouth of the Scioto, and await Capt. Thos. Bullitt's arrival—who passed down in the night or in a thick fog to the mouth of the Big Miami; thither Kenton's party follow, but finding Bullitt's camp vacated and supposing his party murdered by Indians, they destroy their canoes and go through the country to Greenbriar county, Va., under Kenton's guidance—doubtless, the first trip by land from Northern Kentucky to Western Virginia.

In the fall, Kenton, with Wm. Grills, Jacob Greathouse, Samuel Cartwright, and Joseph Locke, from the Monongahela country, descend the Ohio to the mouth of the Big Sandy, where they spend the winter in hunting and trapping. In the spring of 1774, on account of Indian aggressions, they evacuate their camps or settlements, and return to Fort Pitt.

1774, May—Capt. James Harrod, Abram Hite, Jacob Sandusky, James Sandusky, and 37 other men descend the Ohio, encamp at the mouth of Deer creek, where Cincinnati now is, and upon that ground cut the first tree ever cut by white men. They go on down to the mouth of Kentucky, and up that stream to what is now Mercer county, where in June, they lay off Harrodstown (afterward called Oldtown, and now Harrodsburg), and erect a number of cabins.

June 6—Daniel Boone and Michael Stoner, by solicitation of Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, go to the Falls of the Ohio, to conduct into the settlement a party of surveyors. They complete the tour of 800 miles in 62 days. These surveyors had been sent out by Dunmore "some months before." Three parties of surveyors were then in Ky., under Col. John Floyd, Hancock Taylor, and James Douglass. Taylor was shot by Indians, and died from the wound. [See Vol. II, pp. 526, 764.]

Simon Kenton visits Big Bone lick.

July—In consequence of Indian hostilities, this settlement is abandoned, and most of the men return to Virginia, or Pennsylvania. Two of them, Jacob Sandusky and another, travel to Cumberland river, and in a canoe descend that river,

* So says Jacob Sandusky, or Sodowsky, who either was one of the surveying party, or was at the Falls about that time. He kept full notes of the settlement of the country, and was a great and methodical adventurer. American Pioneer vol. ii, p. 326. Western Journal, vol. xi, p. 59.

* McDonald's Sketches, p. 203.

the Ohio, and Mississippi to New Orleans, going by sea to Baltimore. They are the first white men, except French or Spanish, who ever descend those rivers.*

1774, Oct.—After the battle at Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, three of the soldiers, John Whittaker Willis, John Ashby, and Wm. Bolland, of Stafford and Fauquier counties, Va., visit Kentucky in a periegue, and pass down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, thence via Pensacola and Charleston to Virginia.†

1775, May—Simon Kenton and Thomas Williams land at the mouth of Limestone creek (now Maysville). Two or three miles from the river they find abundance of cane upon the richest land they had ever seen. With their tomahawks they clear a patch, and raise corn on the spot afterwards called Kenton's station, three miles from Maysville.

Feb.—Capt. Wm. Twetty, Samuel Co-burn, James Bridges, Thomas Johnson, John Hart, William Hicks, James Peeke, and Felix Walker leave Rutherford county, North Carolina, "to explore a country by the name of Leowvisay," (Louisa, or Levisa, now Kentucky). They proceed to Watawgo (Watawga) river, a tributary of the Holston, at a point now in the State of Tennessee, remaining some days—while Col. Henderson was negotiating his treaty below mentioned. Thence go to the Long Island, in Holston river, to join Col. Daniel Boone, his brother Squire Boone, Col. Richard Callaway, John Kennedy, and their associates—in all, 30 persons—with Daniel Boone as pilot.

March 10—Marking their track with their hatchets, they leave Long Island, cross Clinch river, Powell's river, over Cumberland mountain, cross Cumberland river, and camp first on Rockcastle river.

March 25—Twelve miles from Boonesborough, in camp asleep, an hour before day, they are fired on by Indians; Capt. Twetty is mortally wounded, his negro man servant killed, Felix Walker badly wounded, the company dispersed, and some men abandon their companions and go back.

March 17—Col. Richard Henderson, Nathaniel Hart, and others, conclude a treaty with the Cherokees, at Wataga, and for £10,000 acquire the territory between the Ohio, Kentucky, and Cumberland rivers, as far east as the Cumberland mountains. Virginia afterward refuses to recognize their right to the purchase, but assumes its benefits, and grants them a tract of land 12 miles square, on the Ohio, below the mouth of Green river.

Lord Dunmore issues a proclamation against these purchasers; prior to which they employ Daniel Boone, who had been their agent with the Cherokees, to mark a road through the southern wilderness, by way of Cumberland Gap, to *Cuntuckey*, and to erect a fort.

April 1—First fort begun on the south side of the Kentucky river, in what is now Madison county, and finished on June 14; by compliment it is called Boonesbourg or Boonesborough. Settlements are made, and stations or block-houses built, also, at Harrodsburg, and at the Boiling Spring, both in what is now Mercer county, and at St. Asaph's, in what is now Lincoln county.

April—Col. Richard Henderson and Col. John Luttrell, of North Carolina, Capt. William Cooke, and Col. Thomas Slaughter, of Virginia, with a company of about 30 men, arrive at Boonesborough—increasing the military force to about 60 men.

Henderson & Co. open a land office at Boonesborough, and, by Dec. 1st, 560,000 acres of land are entered, deeds being issued by said company as "Proprietors of the Colony of Transylvania."

May 23—Pursuant to a call by Col. Henderson, representatives, chosen by the people of Transylvania, meet at Boonesborough, agree upon a proprietary government, and pass nine laws—the first legislative body west of the Allegheny and Cumberland mountains. They adjourn to meet again in September, but never meet.

September—Boone and others bring their wives and children to Kentucky; Boone's wife and daughter being the first white women that ever stood upon the banks of Kentucky river; and the wives and daughters of Hugh McGary, Richard Hogan, and Thomas Denton the first at Harrodsburg.

Maj. George Rogers Clark visits Kentucky, but returns before winter.

October—Col. Robert Patterson and six other young men, with John McClellan and family, leave Pennsylvania for Kentucky in canoes. At the Salt Lick creek, in what is now Lewis county, Patterson and three men start into the interior, going up this creek to its head, crossing Cabin creek and Stone lick, thence by way of Mayslick to the Lower Blue Licks, where they meet Simon Kenton and Thomas Williams. They thence proceed across Licking and several branches of the Elkhorn to Leestown; thence to the Royal Spring, now Georgetown, where McClellan joins them, and they build a fort or station, and name it after him.

1776—Leestown, one mile below Frankfort, is established.

Mr. Gibson and Capt. Linn make a trip from Pittsburg to New Orleans to procure military stores for Pittsburg; and return in 1777 with 136 kegs of powder, which they carry by hand around the Falls.

Jacob and James Sandusky build Sandusky's station, on Pleasant run, in what is now Washington county.

July 7—Miss Betsey Callaway and her sister Frances, daughters of Col. Richard Callaway, and a daughter of Col. Daniel Boone—the first named grown, the others about 14 years old—are captured by five Indians, from a canoe in the Kentucky river, within sight of Boonesborough.

* American Pioneer, vol. ii, p. 326.
† Western Journal, vol. xii, p. 116.

Their fathers and friends recapture them, uninjured, next day, thirty miles distant.

Maj. Geo. Rogers Clark moves to Kentucky early this year.

June 6—At a general meeting at Harrodsburg, Clark and Gabriel Jones are chosen agents to the Virginia Assembly, to negotiate for the efficient protection and general good of the new settlements.

Aug. 23—They procure 500 pounds of powder from the Council of Virginia, which they take from Pittsburg down the Ohio, and secrete near Limestone.

Dec. 25—Col. John Todd and party are sent to Limestone for this powder, under guidance of Gabriel Jones, but when near the Blue Licks are attacked and defeated by Indians, and Jones is killed. Clark afterward takes the powder safely to Harrodsburg.

Dec. 6—Kentucky county established by Virginia, out of part of Fincaastle county.

Dec. 29—McClellan's fort (Georgetown) attacked by Indians.

1777, March 7—First siege of Harrodsburg by 47 Indians, under their chief, Blackfish.

April 15—First attack on Boonesborough.

Burgesses chosen to represent the county of Kentucky in the legislature of Virginia.

May 20—Logan's station attacked.

July 4—Second attack on Boonesborough by 200 Indians.

July 25—A party of 45 men arrive at Boonesborough from North Carolina.

Major Clark's spies in the Illinois country.

Sept.—First court at Harrodsburg.

Oct. 1—Clark starts to Virginia.

Dec. 10—Clark opens his plan for conquering Illinois to Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia.

Dec. 31—So disastrous have been the Indian hostilities this year, and so discouraging to emigration, that only three settlements prove permanent—Boonesborough with 22 men, Harrodsburg with 65, and St. Asaph's, or Logan's fort, with 15, exclusive of the occasional militia sent out from Virginia.

1778, Jan. 2—Col. Clark appointed to lead an expedition against the British posts in Illinois.

Feb. 7—Boone taken prisoner near the Blue Licks.

Feb. 15—The Indians bring Boone to the Blue Licks, and secure the surrender of 27 of his men, who were there making salt, as prisoners, on promise of good treatment—in which they kept faith.

June 10—A party of 450 warriors having assembled at old Chillicothe, Ohio, for an attack on Boonesborough, Boone makes his escape, and reaches Boonesborough, 160 miles, in 10 days—having had but one meal in that time.

May 25—Disastrous attack by Indians on a boat ascending Salt river.

June—Maj. George Rogers Clark's

troops, on their way to Illinois, land on a small island at the Falls, (afterward called Corn Island), and fortify it.

June 24—Maj. Geo. R. Clark with 153 men, in four companies under Captains Jos. Bowman, Leonard Helm, Wm. Harrod, and Jos. Montgomery, and including Simon Kenton and John Haggin, leave camp at the Falls, and going by boat down the Ohio to a point on the Illinois shore, a little above where Fort Massac was afterward built, march thence through the wilderness, 120 miles, to Kaskaskia, which fort and village, on the night of July 4, they surprise and capture without firing a gun.*

July 4—Clark sends from Kaskaskia, and two days after captures Cahokia.

Aug. 1—Vincennes voluntarily submits to the Americans.

Boone, with 19 men, goes on an Indian expedition to Paint Creek town, on the Scioto.

Sept. 7—Duchesne, with 11 Frenchmen, and 400 Indians under Blackfish, besiege Boonesborough, for 13 days. They propose "a treaty within 60 yards of the fort," which Boone entered into—an Indian stratagem which fails; and for which, and the capitulation or surrender at the Blue Licks, Boone is subjected to a military investigation. His defense is so satisfactory that he is promoted from Captain to Major.†

Oct.—Capt. James Patton, Richard Chenoweth, John Tuel, Wm. Faith, John McManus, and others, build a fort and lay the permanent foundation of the city of Louisville.

Virginia grants Col. Henderson & Co. 200,000 acres on the Ohio, below Green river, as above stated.

Oct.—The territory conquered by Col. Clark established by the Legislature of Virginia as Illinois county. Col. John Todd appointed Commandant and County Lieutenant.

Maj. Clark orders Capt. Wm. Linn and the discharged troops from Kaskaskia to return to the Falls, abandon the station on Corn Island, and erect a permanent fort on the main shore. In the fall of 1778, or early in 1779, the first rude stockade is raised near a ravine where 12th street terminated in 1838.

Dec.—Gov. Hamilton, the British commander at Detroit, captures Vincennes.

1779, Feb. 25—Vincennes, with 81 prisoners, and \$50,000 worth of military stores, under Gov. Hamilton, surrenders to Col. George Rogers Clark and his 170 men.

April 17—Col. Robert Patterson begins the erection of a fort where Lexington now stands, and lays off that town.

May—Expedition of Col. John Bowman, with from 160 to 300 men, against the Indian town of Old Chillicothe. He is compelled to retreat, and loses 8 or 9 men, but kills two celebrated Indian chiefs, Black-

* Reynolds' Illinois, pp. 70-75.

† Western Journal, vol. xii, p. 15, 18.

feet and Red Hawk, burns the town and captures 163 horses and other spoil.

Sept.—Legislature of Virginia presents a sword to Col. Geo. R. Clark, and to his Illinois regiment 150,000 acres of land in Indiana, opposite to the Falls—since called "Clark's Grant."

Oct.—Col. David Rogers with Capt. Robert T. Benham, and 70 men, are sent from Pittsburgh to New Orleans for clothing and military supplies for the western posts. They reach, with two laden keel-boats, the sand-bar on the Kentucky shore, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth of the Licking, when they are attacked by about 200 Indians, who slaughter them all but about 20, who escape to Harrodsburg.

Bryan's station, five miles north-eastward of Lexington, Ruddle's and Martin's stations, on the south fork of Licking river, settled.

Oct. 13—The Virginia land commissioners, Wm. Fleming, Edmund Lyne, James Barbour and Stephen Trigg open their session at St. Asaph's.

1780, Jan.—The "hard winter;" game frozen in the forest, and cattle around the stations. Corn sells at \$50 to \$175 (Continental money) per bushel.

May—Virginia grants land in Kentucky for educational purposes.

June 22—Col. Byrd, of the British army, with six field-pieces, and six hundred Canadians and Indians, coming down the Big Miami and up the Licking, compels the surrender of Ruddle's and Martin's stations.

July—Col. George Rogers Clark and two regiments (998 men) under Cols. Benj. Logan and Wm. Linn—part of whom are from Louisville and part from the interior—rendezvous at Covington, and build a block-house where Cincinnati now is, for the purpose of leaving some stores, and some men who were wounded in an Indian attack on Capt. Hugh McGary's company, which marched part of the way on the Indiana side of the river, while the main body kept the Kentucky side. [This was the first house ever built in Cincinnati.] The expedition is very successful in surprising and destroying the Indian towns of Chillicothe, Piqua, and Loramie's store.

No less than 300 large family boats filled with emigrants arrive at the Falls, during this spring.

The town of Louisville is "established" at the Falls of the Ohio, by act of the Virginia Legislature.

Col. Clark, by direction of Gov. Jefferson, builds Fort Jefferson, on the Mississippi river, five miles below the mouth of the Ohio, in the lands of the Chickasaws and Choctaws.

Nov. 1—The county of Kentucky is subdivided into three counties: Jefferson, with John Floyd colonel, Wm. Pope lieutenant-colonel, and George May surveyor; Lincoln, with Benj. Logan colonel, Stephen Trigg lieutenant-colonel, and Jas. Thompson surveyor; and Fayette, with John Todd colonel, Daniel Boone lieutenant-

colonel, and Col. Thomas Marshall (father of the great Chief Justice of the U. S.) surveyor.

1781, Jan. 22—Col. George Rogers Clark is commissioned by Gov. Jefferson as "brigadier-general of the forces to be embodied in an expedition westward of the Ohio."

Great emigration of girls to Kentucky.

Fort Jefferson, with a garrison of 30 men under Capt. George, after a five days' siege by Chickasaws and Choctaws, drives them off with terrible carnage.

1782, March 22—Capt. James Estill defeated and killed, after a gallant battle near Little Mountain, (now Mount Sterling); it is known as Estill's defeat.

Aug. 12—Capt. Holder, with 17 men, defeated near the Upper Blue Licks.

Aug. 15—Bryan's station, with a garrison of 40 or 50 men, is besieged for two days by 600 Indians and a few British soldiers under Maj. Caldwell and the renegades Simon Girty and McKee—who retire with a loss of about 30 warriors.

Aug. 19—These Indians are pursued and overtaken at the Lower Blue Licks by 182 Kentuckians, under Cols. Todd, Trigg, and Boone, who are defeated in one hour with terrible carnage—losing 60 killed, 12 wounded, and 7 taken prisoners.

Aug. 25—Col. Archibald Lochry, Cpts. Orr, Stokely, Campbell, and Shannon, and 101 men, when on their way down the Ohio to the Falls to join Gen. Clark's expedition, land on the Indiana shore, at a creek since called Lochry's, nine miles below the great Miami, and are fired on by Indians from the bluff; 42 killed and 64 taken prisoners.

Fort Nelson built at Louisville, on a spot now north of Main, and between 6th and 8th streets.

Nov.—Gen. George Rogers Clark, with 1,050 men—one division under Col. John Floyd, which rendezvoused at the Falls, and another under Col. Benj. Logan, at Bryan's station, uniting at the mouth of Licking—marches rapidly up the Miami river, 130 miles, destroys, Nov. 10th, the principal Shawnee town, Loramie's store, and other towns—the property and provision burned being very valuable, and surpassing all idea of Indian stores. No large body of Indians thenceforward invade Kentucky.

Nov. 30—Treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain is signed at Paris, France; but the news does not reach Kentucky until the next spring.

1783, March—Kentucky is formed into one district, and a District Court opened at Harrodsburg, March 3, by John Floyd and Samuel McDowell as judges—the third judge, George Muter, not attending until 1785.

Danville founded, as a place to hold the court.

2nd store in Kentucky opened by Col. Daniel Brodhead, at Louisville.

Some distilleries built south of the Kentucky river, for distilling spirits from Indian corn.

Col. John Floyd killed by Indians.

1784, Feb.—Col. James Wilkinson opens the third store in Kentucky, at Lexington.

Gen. Logan calls an informal meeting of the people at Danville, (the capital of Kentucky until 1792,) on the state of the district.

Simon Kenton, after nine years absence, returns to his deserted improvements, three miles from where Maysville now is, and erects a blockhouse or station.

He also, with Edward Waller, John Waller, and George Lewis, erects a blockhouse at Limestone (Maysville). The route hence, by the Lower Blue Licks to Lexington, becomes a favorite avenue for immigration.

Nelson county formed out of Jefferson.

Dec. 27—First Convention held at Danville, and separation from Virginia discussed, but referred to a second convention.

Louisville contains "63 houses finished, 37 partly finished, 22 raised but not covered, and more than 100 cabins."

1785, April—The Mississippi river swells to the height of 30 feet above the highest water mark previously known; the town of Kaskaskia is completely inundated, and the whole "American Bottom" overflowed. This, for many years, was remembered as the year of the great waters—"L'année des grandes eaux."

May 23—Second Convention adopts an address to the Assembly of Virginia, and one to the people of Kentucky, together with strong resolutions in favor of separation.

Aug. 8—Third Convention adopts two new addresses, in bolder terms than before.

Bourbon, Mercer, and Madison counties formed; and the towns of Harrodsburg and Shippingport established.

Sunday, Oct. 16—Col. James Monroe, then a member of Congress, (and afterward President of the U. S.,) reaches Limestone, or Maysville, via the Ohio river, and returns to Virginia via Lexington and the "wilderness."

Generals George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler, and Parsons make a treaty with the Indians, at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of the Great Miami.

Oct. 26—Indians steal 60 horses from a station near Limestone.

1786, Jan.—Gen. George Rogers Clark negotiates a treaty with the Shawnees and Delawares, at the mouth of the Big Miami, by which the United States are acknowledged to be the sole and absolute sovereigns of all the territory ceded by the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783.

Jan.—First act of Virginia favoring a separation of Kentucky, on certain conditions.

Towns of Frankfort, Stanford, and Washington established.

April—Col. Wm. Christian killed by Indians.

Sept.—Gen. George Rogers Clark's third expedition against the Indians. With 1000 men he leaves Louisville by land for Vincennes, sending his provisions in keel boats up the Wabash—which, from the delay by low water, and the heat of the weather, are spoiled. Insubordination, desertions, and other misconduct of some of the officers and troops, prevent any thing from being effected.

Gen. Clark detaches Col. Benj. Logan from his camp at Silver Creek, opposite to Louisville, to return to Kentucky and raise troops for an expedition against the Shawnees. Logan, with 400 or 500 men, crosses the Ohio at Limestone, penetrates the Indian country to the headwaters of the Mad river, burns 8 large towns, destroys many fields of corn, kills about 20 warriors, including the head chief of the nation, and captures 70 or 80 prisoners; his own loss about 10 men.

Oct.—Second act of Virginia, postpones the separation of Kentucky until Jan. 1, 1789.

1787, May—Meeting at Danville, in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi.

June—Gen. James Wilkinson, with a small cargo of tobacco and other produce (the first), descends to New Orleans, sells at a good price, and obtains from the Spanish governor, Miro, "permission to import, on his own account, to New Orleans, free of duty, all the productions of Kentucky." He was to furnish tobacco for the king of Spain, at \$9.50 per cwt., while in Kentucky it would cost him but \$2.00 per cwt.

Aug. 18—John and Fielding Bradford establish, at Lexington, the *Kentucky Gazette*—the first newspaper in the district, and (except the *Pittsburgh Gazette*) the first in the West.

Sept. 17—Fifth Convention, at Danville, unanimously decides in favor of separation, on the terms offered by Virginia.

Towns of Bealsborough, Charleston (at mouth of Lawrence creek, below Limestone), Maysville, Danville, and Warwick (on Kentucky river, near Harrod's landing), established.

1788—Counties of Mason and Woodford formed by Virginia.

Almanacs first printed in the West, at Lexington.

June 28—Convention of Virginia decides, by a vote of 88 to 78, in favor of adopting the constitution of the United States—the Kentucky delegation voting 11 against it, and 3 in its favor.

July 3—Congress refers to the new government, the subject of the admission of Kentucky into the Union. Great opposition to it is felt by the Eastern states unless Vermont or Maine is admitted at the same time.

July 10—John Brown, a member of the Old Congress, from Virginia, communicates to Judges McDowell and Muter, that Don Gardoqui, the Spanish minister, "had authority to grant to the people of Ken-

* Hall's Sketches, vol. i., p. 173.

tucky the navigation of the Mississippi, and the exportation of produce to New Orleans on terms of mutual advantage, if they would erect themselves into an independent state, and appoint a proper person to negotiate with the minister; but that this privilege never can be extended to them while part of the United States, by reason of commercial treaties existing between Spain and other powers of Europe."*

July 23—Sixth Convention, at Danville, adjourns without other action than calling another convention, with full discretionary powers.

Spanish intrigues in Kentucky, during this year.

Dr. John Conolly in Kentucky, as a British agent.

Nov. 4—Seventh Convention at Danville.

The town of Bardstown established.

Nov.—Maj. Benj. Stites, with a party of 18 or 20—among them Col. Spencer, Maj. Gano, Judge Wm. Goforth, Francis Dunlevy, Maj. Kibbey, Rev. John Smith, Judge Foster, Colonel Brown, Mr. Hubbell, Capt. Flinn, Jacob White, and John Riley—lands at the mouth of the Little Miami river, constructs a log fort, and lays out the town of Columbia.

Dec.—Gen. Harmar sends Capt. Kearsey with 48 soldiers to Limestone, thence to the fort at Columbia, to protect the settlers; but the great flood rendering it difficult to reach that fort, they go on to North Bend, and in March to the Falls.

Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, purchases of Judge Symmes (for about \$500 in Continental certificates, then equal to about \$125 in specie) the fraction of land on the bank of the Ohio river, and the entire section adjoining it on the north, (about 800 acres) which—on the survey of Symmes's grant—should be found to lie opposite the mouth of the Licking river. A party of 12 or 15, formed at Limestone (Maysville), under Col. Robert Patterson and John Filson (to whom Denman had agreed to sell one-third interest each in the new town), lands Dec. 28, 1788, at that point—a plan of the town having been agreed upon before embarking, and the name of Losantiville given to it by Filson (the Kentucky historian), who in the spring is to survey the town, stake off the lots, and superintend the sale. Filson ventures too far from a surveying party and is murdered by Indians.

Dec. 27—Third act of Virginia in favor of separation.

1789, Jan. 29—A party of adventurers leave Limestone under Judge Symmes, in flat boats, and at great hazard on account of ice, early in Feb. reach North Bend, where Judge S. founds a city, and each adventurer receives a donation lot.

Jan.—No votes given in the district of Kentucky, for electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Feb. 12—Correspondence between Gen. George Washington and Col. Thomas Marshall, respecting British and Spanish intrigues in Kentucky.

The town of Hopewell (now Paris) established.

July 20—Eighth Convention assembles and remonstrates against the conditions of separation contained in the third act of Virginia.

Dec. 18—Fourth act of separation passed by Virginia, complying with the wishes of Kentucky.

John Cummins is the first child born at Losantiville (Cincinnati).

Mr. Kaye erects the first brick house in Louisville.

1790, Jan. 8—Washington, in Mason county, has 119 houses.

Jan.—A boat with 10 or 12 persons, one a woman, is captured about 15 miles above Limestone by Indians, boat turned adrift with nine dead bodies of men, and the woman and the rest missing.

March—Indians kill 10 or 12 persons at Kenton station, near Limestone, and temporarily break it up.

Indian depredations and massacres of small parties of whites very frequent.

July 26—Ninth Convention accepts the terms of Virginia, and fixes June 1, 1792, for the independence of the State of Kentucky.

Oct.—Col. Trotter leads the Kentuckians at Harmar's defeat.

Dec.—Kentuckians petition Congress to fight Indians in their own way. A local Board of War is appointed in Kentucky.

April 18—Gen. Harmar, with 100 troops of the United States Army and Gen. Scott, with 230 Kentucky volunteers, march from Limestone (Maysville), by a circuitous route, to the Scioto river, and thence down to its mouth (where Portsmouth now is), in order to intercept some of the hostile bands. The march was almost fruitless, only 4 Indians being killed.

Population of Kentucky, white 61,133; free colored 114; slaves 12,430; total 73,677.

1791, Jan.—Local Board of War for the district of Kentucky established by Congress, and Brig.-Gen. Chas. Scott, Harry Innes, John Brown, Benjamin Logan, and Isaac Shelby appointed—with discretionary power to provide for the defense of the settlements, and the prosecution of the war.

Feb.—Congress agrees to admit Kentucky as a State, on the 1st of June, 1792.

March—Gen. Arthur St. Clair is appointed commander-in-chief of the army in the North-west.

May 23—By arrangement of the Kentucky Board of War, Gen. Chas. Scott, with 800 mounted Kentucky volunteers, crosses the Ohio, at the mouth of the Kentucky, marches against the Indian towns on the Wabash near where Lafayette now is, burns Ouiatenon (a village of 70 houses) and other towns, defeats the Indians several times, and captures many prisoners.

* Western Journal, vol. xiv, p. 385.

Aug. 1—The Kentucky Board of War sends another expedition of 523 men, under Col. James Wilkinson, to destroy the towns on Eel river, near its junction with the Wabash. They burn several towns, one with 120 houses (of which 80 were shingle-roofed), cut down 430 acres of corn, in the milk, and otherwise greatly distress the Indians, and on Aug. 21st, reach Louisville with their prisoners.

Nov. 4—Gen. St. Clair's expedition against the Indians on the Maumee ends most disastrously. Upon the banks of a small branch of the Wabash, just south of the headwaters of the St. Mary of the Maumee, the army of 1400 men and 86 officers (regulars and Kentucky militia) is surprised and overpowered by Indians, under Brant and Little Turtle, and defeated with terrible slaughter—losing 890 men and 16 officers in killed and wounded. Gen. Richard Butler is among the killed.

Dec.—The ninth and last Convention elected, to meet in April next to form the constitution of Kentucky.

1792, April 3—The Convention meets at Danville and drafts a constitution which is adopted.

May—Gen. Isaac Shelby is elected first governor of Kentucky.

June 1—Kentucky is admitted into the Union as a State.

June 4—The governor and legislature assemble at Lexington.

June 6—Gov. Shelby meets the legislature in person, and delivers his first "message" orally.

Robert Todd, John Edwards, John Allen, Henry Lee, and Thos. Kennedy, as commissioners, fix upon Frankfort as the seat of government of the new State.

The members of the legislature receive \$1 per diem, and \$12 each for the whole session.

May 22—Col. John Hardin and Major Truman start on a peace mission to the Indians in North-west Ohio, and are murdered.

Aug.—First paper mill in Kentucky, or in the West, established by Craig, Parkers & Co., in Georgetown, at the Royal Spring; it continues in steady operation until 1836, when it is burned down.

Sept.—Treaty at Fort Knox with the Wabash and Illinois Indian tribes—which the U. S. Senate, in Feb., 1793, refused to ratify because the 4th article guaranteed to the Indians their lands.

Oct.—A great council of all the north-western Indians at Au Glaize, or Fort Defiance, in Ohio territory.

Nov. 6—Maj. John Adair and about 100 Kentucky militia attacked near Fort St. Clair (now Eaton, Ohio) by a large body of Indians under Little Turtle; after a gallant fight, in which they several times drive back the Indians, they are forced to retreat with loss of 6 men killed, 5 wounded, their camp equipage and 140 pack horses.

The towns of Mt. Sterling, Shelbyville, and Versailles established.

1793, April 1—Morgan's station, on Slate

creek, seven miles east of Mt. Sterling, captured, and 19 women and children taken prisoners.

Numerous Indian depredations—the last in Kentucky.

Sept.—Gen. Anthony Wayne calls for mounted volunteers from Kentucky; but, having lost confidence in the regular troops in Harmar's and St. Clair's defeats, Kentuckians refuse to volunteer.

Sept. 28—Gov. Shelby orders a draft, which is successful.

Oct. 24—Gen. Chas. Scott, with 1000 mounted Kentuckians, joins Gen. Wayne, six miles north of Fort Jefferson, and 80 miles north of Cincinnati; but from the lateness of the season, and want of preparations, his troops are sent home.

Nov. 1—Kentucky legislature meets at Frankfort, the new capital, for the first time, in a large frame house of Maj. James Love, on the river bank. First apportionment law assigns the 47 representatives—to Fayette 6, Bourbon 5; Lincoln, Mercer, Madison, Mason, Nelson, and Woodford 3 each; Clark, Jefferson, Scott, and Washington 2 each; and 1 each to Green, Hardin, Harrison, Logan, and Shelby. The governor's salary was fixed at \$1,000; that of court of appeals judges, \$666½; judges of court of oyer and terminer, \$100; and \$333½ for the secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, and attorney general.

Democratic societies, on the model of one at Philadelphia, established at Georgetown, Paris, and Lexington; they are opposed to the foreign and domestic policy of Washington's administration. That at Lexington resolves "that the right of the people on the waters of the Mississippi, to its navigation, is undoubted, and ought to be peremptorily demanded of Spain, by the United States government."

The French minister, Genet, sends four agents to Kentucky, to engage men in an expedition against New Orleans and the Spanish possessions. George Rogers Clark accepts a commission as "Major General in the armies of France, and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary legions on the Mississippi river," and issues "proposals for raising volunteers for the reduction of the Spanish posts on the Mississippi, for opening the trade of said river, and giving freedom to its inhabitants."

Nov. 9—The first newspaper northwest of the Ohio river, established at Cincinnati, by Wm. Maxwell, entitled "Centinel of the North-western Territory;" 12 by 19 inches in size.

Nov. 16—First line of "Ohio Packet Boats" (flat or keel boats) established at Cincinnati, to make trips to Pittsburgh and return, monthly; with separate cabin for ladies; persons may work their passage; offices for insuring goods, at the termini; and at Limestone (Maysville).

Dec. 7—Gen. St. Clair, governor of the North-west Territory, issues, from Marietta, his proclamation enjoining neutrality as between France and Spain, and warning citizens not to join any expedition

against New Orleans and the Spanish possessions.

The towns of Cynthiana, Falmouth, Shepherdsville, Springfield, Winchester, and Wilmington (in Scott county), established.

1794, April 15—"Good old Kentucky salt" is advertised for sale in Cincinnati.

May 14—La Chaise, one of the French agents, informs the Lexington society that "unforeseen events had stopped the march of 2000 brave Kentuckians to go, by the strength of their arms, to take from the Spaniards the empire of the Mississippi, insure to their country the navigation of it, hoist up the flag of liberty in the name of the French republic," etc.

May 24—Violent resolutions pass at a meeting at Lexington.

June—Remonstrance of citizens of Ky., "to the President and Congress of the U. S.," in reference to the injuries and insults offered to the U. S., by the King of Great Britain, and in reference to the free and undisturbed navigation of the Mississippi, to which they are entitled by nature and stipulation, and yet, since 1783, the Spanish King has prevented the exercise of that right.

July—Unsuccessful Indian attack on Fort Recovery.

July 26—Gen. Chas. Scott, with 1600 Kentucky volunteers, joins Gen. Wayne, with his 1600 regulars.

Aug. 20—In one hour, Gen. Wayne defeats nearly 2000 Indians and 70 Canadians, at Fallen Timbers, (about 11 miles southwest of Toledo, Ohio); Indians leave 40 dead upon the field; American loss, 33 killed and 40 wounded.

First successful steamboat in the west, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Towns of Greensburg, Port William (now Carrollton), and Newtown (Jefferson county), established.

1795, March 5—Three large lots of land, 120,000 acres each, in Kentucky and Pennsylvania, are purchased for emigrants from Wales. The principal settlement is in Nelson county, Kentucky, 5 miles from Salt river.

July—Thomas Power sent by Carondelet, the Spanish governor of Louisiana, to concert with the people of Kentucky a commercial treaty for the navigation of the Mississippi; in consequence of which, Judge Sebastian meets Col. Gayoso at New Madrid. The agreement is, however, defeated by the United States treaty with Spain, Oct. 27.

Aug. 3—Treaty with the North-western Indians at Greenville, Ohio, establishes a peace unbroken until 1812.

Nov. 2—A bill passes the Senate at this session, for selling to Elisha J. Hall & Co., all the public lands of Kentucky, south of Green river, for \$250,000, payable in short installments; the bill is defeated in the House, by a vote of 19 to 13.

The auditor, treasurer, and secretary of state are required to live at the seat of government, and their salaries raised to \$600

each. The governor's salary is raised to \$1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$, and the *per diem* of members of the legislature to \$1.50 per day (from \$1.00).

The Kentucky legislature attempts, but fails, to remove, by address, two judges of the supreme court, George Muter and Benj. Sebastian.

An act is passed, obliging every white male, over sixteen, to kill a certain number of crows and squirrels each year.

Daniel Boone removes west of the Mississippi river, to what is now St. Charles county, Missouri.

Kentucky Academy established, under Presbyterian auspices. \$10,000 subscribed in the East, towards its endowment, of which President George Washington and Vice-President John Adams contribute \$100 each, and Aaron Burr \$50.*

1796—In the beginning of this year, Cincinnati has more than 100 log cabins, 12 or 15 frame houses, and about 600 population.

May—Gen. James Garrard elected second governor, over Gen. Benj. Logan.

Dec.—Gen. Anthony Wayne, on his way from Detroit to Philadelphia, is taken sick at Erie, Pa., and dies.

Lexington Library established, with 400 volumes; increased in 1872 to over 12,000.

1797—The office of Falls Pilot at Louisville created.

The "Kentucky Mirror" newspaper established at Washington, by Wm. Hunter and Beaumont, who afterward remove it to Frankfort.

May—Of 9,814 votes returned in the state, 5,446 are for a convention to revise the constitution; 5 counties, out of 21, make no return. The convention bill fails to pass the senate.

July 12—Thos. Power sent, by Gov. Carondelet, to concert a separation of Kentucky from the Union.

Oct.—Occupying claimant law passed—to excuse the occupant of land from the payment of rents and profits, prior to actual notice of adverse title, and requiring the successful claimant to pay for all valuable and lasting improvements prior to such notice, less the damage by waste or deterioration of soil by cultivation.

Nov.—Punishment by death abolished, except for murder in the first degree.

Henry Clay removes from Virginia to Lexington, Ky.

1798, Feb. 10—The legislature gives to the "Kentucky Academy" an endowment of 6,000 acres of land; and a like quantity to Franklin and Salem Academies, and to the Lexington and the Jefferson Seminaries.†

May—A second vote upon the question of calling a convention to revise the constitution, results 8,804 votes in favor of it,

* Davidson's Presbyterian Church in Ky., p

124.
† Littell's Laws of Kentucky, vol. ii., pp. 107 108.

out of 11,853 cast; seven counties out of 24, make no return of their vote.

Henry Clay advocates the gradual emancipation of slaves.

Congress passes two acts known in political history, ever since, as the Alien and Sedition laws.

Nov. 16—The nullifying resolutions, known as the "Kentucky Resolutions of 1798," introduced by John Breckinridge, pass the house of representatives unanimously (except the single vote of Wm. Murray), and pass the senate unanimously.

The legislature passes an act calling a convention on July 22, 1799.

Dec. 22—Transylvania University established, by the union of Transylvania Seminary and Kentucky Academy.

1799, July 22—The convention to revise the constitution meets at Frankfort, Alex. S. Bullitt president, and, after 27 days' labor, reports the new constitution, Aug. 17. The governor is no longer to be elected by the same college of electors as the senate, but is chosen every four years—as is also a lieutenant-governor—by the voters directly.

The slackwater navigation of the Kentucky river somewhat engages attention.

The highwayman, Big Harpe, is killed, and Little Harpe flies from the state.

Nov.—John Pope, in the senate, attempts to amend the "Resolutions of '98," but his amendment is rejected and the Resolutions affirmed.

Louisville declared to be a port of entry.

1800, June 1—The new, or second, constitution of Kentucky goes into operation, and is unchanged for fifty years—until 1850.

July—First camp-meeting at Gaspar river Church. The "Great Revival" of religion begins in the Green river country, and extends over Kentucky, and over parts of Tennessee and Ohio.

Aug.—James Garrard is re-elected governor, and Alex. Scott Bullitt chosen the first lieutenant-governor.

Thomas Jefferson receives the vote of the state of Kentucky, and is chosen President of the United States, over John Adams.

Congress repeals the circuit court system of the United States, and also the law establishing a U. S. circuit court in Kentucky—thereby, among others, repealing Judge Wm. McClung out of office.

Kentucky now has 42 counties. The census shows a total population of 226,955—an increase of 200 per cent. in 10 years—of these, 179,873 were white, 739 free colored, and 46,343 slaves; the latter an increase of 224½ per cent. since 1790.

1801, Aug. 6-13—General camp-meeting at Cane Ridge, in Bourbon county, Ky., seven miles from Paris—attended by 20,000 people, in 1,143 vehicles, and on horseback; 500 candles, besides lamps, used to illuminate the camp at night; 3,000 people, mostly men, computed to have fallen

and experienced remarkable bodily exercises.

Nov.—The legislature abolishes district courts and the general court, and establishes circuit courts.

1802, Dec. 16—The Kentucky Insurance Company, at Lexington, chartered, with banking powers; thus the first bank in Kentucky was authorized, by men who would not have voted for it, had they noticed its provisions.

The right of deposit for American trade at New Orleans—which Spain, in the treaty of 1795, had conceded for three years—is suspended, producing great excitement in Kentucky.

Presbyterian synod of Kentucky formed, with three Presbyteries and 37 ministers.

1803, April—First piano brought to Kentucky, by Maj. Val. Peers.

May 3—France, by the secret treaty at St. Ildefonso, Oct. 1, 1800, having secured a "retrocession" of the province of Louisiana, with the same extent as when it passed from France into the hands of Spain, sells the same to the United States for 80,000,000 francs (\$16,000,000). Nov. 30, the Spanish flag is lowered and the French flag hoisted, and the keys of the city of New Orleans handed over. Only 20 days after (Dec. 20), M. Laussat, the French governor-general, delivers possession to Gen. James Wilkinson, commander of the United States troops. Thus the first great annexation of territory to the United States is accomplished.

Sept. 10—The New Light schism from the Presbyterian church organized.

An extraordinary shower, of a reddish hue, which many believe to be blood, falls in the vicinity of Turtle creek meeting-house.

1804—Six Baptist ministers of some note, and others less prominent, with many of their members, declare for the abolition of slavery, calling themselves "Friends of Humanity," and taking extreme ground. The Baptist associations generally declare it "improper for ministers, churches, or associations to meddle with the emancipation of slavery, or any other political subject; and advise them to have nothing to do with it in their religious capacity." This action gives great offense, and the "Emancipators" withdraw and organize "The Baptist Licking-Locust Association, Friends of Humanity"—which soon dies out.

Aug.—Christopher Greenup elected governor for four years, and John Caldwell lieutenant-governor; John Rowan is secretary of state.

Henry Clay, in his absence from home, is first brought out as a candidate, and triumphantly elected a member of the house of representatives of Kentucky.

1805—Aaron Burr visits Kentucky for the first time, remaining some time at Lexington.

The Trappists come to Kentucky and remain four years.

1806, June 16—Great eclipse of the sun.

First female academy in the West, if not in the United States, established at Paris, Kentucky, by the Rev. John Lyle—with from 150 to 300 pupils.

Aaron Burr again visits Lexington and Louisville.

Nov. 3—Col. Joe Hamilton Daveiss, U. S. attorney, appears in open court before Judge Innes, of the U. S. District Court at Frankfort, and moves for process to compel Aaron Burr to attend and answer to a charge of high misdemeanor, in organizing, from within the jurisdiction of the United States, a military expedition against Mexico, a friendly power. Immense sensation caused.

Nov. 11—Burr is brought before the court, but, for want of testimony, the grand jury is dismissed.

Dec. 2—Burr indicted, but the grand jury return "not a true bill."

Dec. 6—Judge Sebastian convicted, by the house of representatives of Kentucky, of receiving, while on the supreme bench, a Spanish pension of \$2,000 a year; his resignation accepted and further proceedings dropped.

Dec. 26—Act passed granting a pension for life to George Muter, chief justice of Kentucky.

Act to purchase the first fire engine for Frankfort.

Burr's acquittal celebrated in Frankfort by a brilliant ball. Another ball given in honor of Col. Daveiss.

1807—Bank of Kentucky, with \$1,000,000 capital, chartered.

First newspaper, "The Farmer's Library," published at Louisville.

1808, Aug.—Gen. Charles Scott elected governor, and Gabriel Slaughter lieutenant-governor; Jesse Bledsoe is secretary of state.

1809—The limitation in actions in ejectment prolonged from seven to twenty years.

Jan. 19—Duel, near Louisville, between two members of the legislature, Henry Clay and Humphrey Marshall. At the third fire, Clay received a flesh wound in the thigh, "in no way serious," he himself wrote.

Jan. 30—Act passed, over the governor's veto, repealing the act granting a pension to Judge Muter.

Jan. 31—First divorce law passed.

Feb. 8—Act providing for exchange of "cut money" at three per cent. discount, and forbidding its receipt for taxes after April 1, 1812.

Feb. 9—Act forbidding Ohio attorneys from practicing law in Kentucky courts, until Ohio repeals her law forbidding Kentucky lawyers practicing in Ohio.

The schism of the "Particular Baptists."

1810, Jan. 15—Act to provide for extinguishing the Indian claim to lands below the Tennessee river.

Jan. 16—Resolutions of the Legislature declaring inexpedient an amendment proposed by Pennsylvania to the constitution

of the United States—"contemplating the establishment of an impartial tribunal to determine disputes between the general government and state governments."

Jan. 22—Legislature approves the conduct of the U. S. government in refusing to recognize the diplomatic character of the British minister, Mr. Jackson—because of his indecorous and unbecoming correspondence, and his insulting imputations against the veracity and integrity of our government.

Jan. 25—Publication of Martin D. Hardin's reports of the court of appeals decisions ordered.

Jan. 26—\$1.00 compensation allowed for killing wolves, under six months, and \$1.50 for those over six months old, if the head is shown.

Feb. 4—Cumberland Presbyterian church established.

Population of Kentucky (now the 7th state), 406,511; white 324,237, free colored 1,713, slaves 80,561. Total increase since 1800, 84 per cent., and increase of slaves 99½ per cent.

1811—Mammoth Cave discovered in Kentucky.

Jan. 10—Lottery authorized for raising \$10,000 to improve the navigation of Kentucky river.

Several academies established by act of Legislature.

Great earthquake in Kentucky, most severe in the western part, and opposite, at New Madrid, Missouri.

Jan. 31—Lands granted, at nominal price of ten cents per acre, to encourage building iron-works and salt-works, in Pulaski and Wayne counties.

Kentucky assents to an amendment of the United States constitution proposed by Congress—depriving of citizenship any one accepting title of nobility or honor, or receiving presents or office from foreign emperor, king, or prince.

Washington library incorporated—Adam Beatty, Robert Taylor, Francis Taylor, Basil Duke, Mann Butler, and others.

Lottery authorized, to raise \$5,000 to improve road from Maysville to Washington.

Nov. 7—Battle of Tippecanoe, in which Col. Joe Hamilton Daveiss and other distinguished Kentuckians fell.

1812—Sisterhood of Loretto established in Marion county.

Jan. 31—John Brown authorized to build a bridge across the Kentucky river at Frankfort.

Sale of donation lands for the use of seminaries of learning authorized.

Several library associations incorporated.

Feb. 4—Harry Innes, Christopher Greenup, John Brown, Daniel Weisiger, Martin D. Hardin, and Thos. B. Loofburrow authorized to raise \$4,000, by lottery, to complete the building of a house of public worship, on the public square, in Frankfort—"the same to be open and free for any sect or denomination who shall

perform divine service therein in a regular and orderly manner, but with preference to any minister employed by a majority of the citizens to perform service at stated times."

Further time allowed to locate and survey donation seminary lands.

All state and judicial officers and attorneys at law required to take an oath against duelling—that they have not given, accepted, or carried a challenge to fight a duel, since a day named, and will not do so during continuance in office.

Feb. 7—Trustees of Louisville authorized to assess and collect, annually, not exceeding \$2,000 for the improvement and benefit of the town.

Feb. 8—The state divided into ten congressional districts.

Congress requested to grant 10,000 acres of land in Upper Louisiana (now Missouri) to Daniel Boone.

"Cut-silver" is, if received hereafter for taxes and debts due the state, to be weighed.

Among state appropriations, \$12.50 allowed as "balance paid for digging stumps out of the state-house yard, and \$45 for the pump in said yard."

June—Congress declares war with England.

Gov. Scott confers upon Gen. Wm. H. Harrison the rank of major-general in the Kentucky militia; and the President gives him the same rank in the regular army, with the chief command in the North-west.

Aug.—Isaac Shelby elected governor (the second time), and Richard Hickman lieutenant-governor; Martin D. Hardin is secretary of state.

Oct.—2,000 Kentucky volunteers assemble at Louisville, under Gen. Hopkins, and march into the Indian country on the upper Wabash. Provisions become scarce, and fatigue and hardships cool their ardor; they revolt, abandon their general, and return home—without having encountered the enemy.

Dec. 18—Battle of Mississiniquay.

1813, Jan. 10—The Kentuckians under Gen. Winchester reach the Maumee.

Jan. 18—British defeated at Frenchtown.

Jan. 22—Disastrous battle of the river Raisin, and massacre of the Americans.

Jan. 23—\$5,000 advanced, as a loan, to buy material for the manufacture of nails and other iron articles, in the penitentiary.

Jan. 29—Additional pay offered as an inducement for Kentucky volunteers in the North-western army, under Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, to extend their term of service.

Feb. 1—Washington and Maysville authorized to raise, by taxation, \$750 each to buy fire-engines.

Feb. 2—Act to encourage the manufacture of salt.

David Ballengall, an assistant judge of the Nicholas circuit court since 1805, "addressed" out of office, because a Scotch-

man unnaturalized, and not having taken the oath preparatory to naturalization.

May 5—Brig.-Gen. Green Clay, with 3,000 Kentuckians, reaches Fort Meigs, and, with part of his force, cuts his way through the enemy's lines into the fort.

800 Kentuckians, under Col. Wm. Dudley, killed or taken prisoners.

July—Miserable failure of the second siege of Fort Meigs.

July 31—Fort Stephenson besieged.

Oct. 5—Gov. Shelby, with 4,000 Kentuckians, reinforce Gen. Harrison, and take part in the brilliant victory of the river Thames—which closes the hostilities in the North-west.

Oct. 15—The Kentucky troops reach Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, on their return from the victory of the Thames. They collect 65 skeletons of their massacred countrymen, and inter them with proper honors.

Nov. 4—The Kentucky troops reach Limestone (Maysville), and are discharged by Maj. Trigg.

Nov. 25—The State House, at Frankfort, consumed by fire.

Dec. 7—In consequence of the burning of the capitol, the court of appeals and general court are authorized to sit at any convenient house in Frankfort, until otherwise provided by law. Governor and secretary of state may use their private seals to their official acts, until a new state seal and secretary's seal can be procured.

Dec. 8—At request of President Madison, the legislature sets apart rooms in the penitentiary for confining British prisoners, in retaliation for the close confinement by the enemy of American prisoners.

Dec. 24—Kentucky's quota, \$168,928, of the direct war tax levied by congress, Aug. 2, 1813, assumed by the state and paid when called for under the law.

1814, Jan. 31—John Brown, Daniel Weisiger, Richard Taylor, Wm. Hunter, and Jephthah Dudley, appointed commissioners to plan and superintend the building of a new state-house, of dimensions specified, and to be paid for by subscriptions of the citizens, and not by the state. No pledge is given to continue the seat of government at Frankfort.

Daniel Smith and Samuel J. Mills visit Kentucky in behalf of the American Bible Society, to distribute Bibles, to form Bible societies, and to organize churches.

May 14—Maj.-Gen. Wm. H. Harrison resigns his commission.

Aug. 6—Henry Clay, James S. Bayard, John Quincy Adams, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, as American commissioners, meet British commissioners at Ghent (in Belgium), and, Dec. 14, sign a treaty of peace.

Sept. 20—Gen. Duncan McArthur calls upon Gov. Shelby for 500 mounted Kentuckians, who rendezvous this day at Urbana, Ohio, under Maj. Peter Dudley. He leads them, with some Ohio troops, to the river Raisin, against Pottawatomie Indians, who flee at his approach. Thence

leads them to Detroit, crosses into Canada, going 225 miles eastward, and, Nov. 4, defeats 550 Canadian militia, at Malcolm's Mill, with loss of 17 killed, 9 wounded, and 196 prisoners; American loss 1 killed, 6 wounded. On their return toward Sandwich (where, Nov. 18, they are honorably discharged), they destroy several mills which were making flour for Gen. Drummond, and much arms and property, to cripple the enemy. The expedition or raid is very daring and quite successful.

1815, Jan. 4—2,500 Kentucky militia, under Maj.-Gen. John Thomas, less than one-fourth of them armed (as their arms were on flat-boats, not yet arrived), reach New Orleans.

Maysville "Eagle" newspaper established.

Jan. 8—Great victory at New Orleans.

Feb. 7—Town of Covington established.

March 17—Kentucky troops begin their homeward march from New Orleans, by land, and reach Kentucky about May 1, after enduring almost incredible hardships.

Certain county courts authorized to appropriate seminary lands.

April 6—Great flood in the Ohio river; higher than it had been since 1793.

Oct. 15—A steamboat built at Louisville.

1816, Jan. 29—John J. Crittenden and others authorized to raise, by lottery, \$10,000, to build a Masonic Hall in Russellville.

Jan. 31—Church and seminary property and libraries exempted from taxation.

Feb. 1—Company in Gallatin county incorporated, to build a steamboat and steam mill.

Feb. 6—The state divided into three districts, for the purpose of electing 12 electors (four in each district) of president and vice-president of the United States.

Feb. 10—Penalty of \$100 upon any court or justice permitting any lawyer from Indiana territory to practice before them, and like penalty of \$200 upon any such lawyer so practicing—until Indiana repeals her law punishing Kentucky lawyers for practicing there.

Feb. 10—Act for founding, by private subscription, Fayette Hospital, for the accommodation of lunatics and others.

Feb. 10—\$10,000 appropriated to finish the new state-house.

Further time allowed to locate and survey seminary lands.

Gen. John Adair receives "the highest approbation and thanks of the legislature" of Kentucky, for his gallantry at the battle of New Orleans, and "more particularly for the deep interest he took in vindicating a respectable portion of the troops of Kentucky from the inappropriate imputation of cowardice, most unjustly thrown upon them" by Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Feb. 10—Salaries advanced and fixed as follows: governor and auditor, \$2,000 each; secretary of state \$800, treasurer \$1,200, and register \$1,500.

Aug.—George Madison elected governor, and Gabriel Slaughter lieutenant-governor.

Oct. 16—Gov. Madison dies, and, Oct. 21, G. Slaughter succeeds him; after much excitement as to whether he should become governor, or the legislature should order a new election.

1817, Jan. 17—Hope distillery company near Louisville, incorporated.

Jan. 28—The circulation of shinplasters and private notes prohibited.

Feb. 3—\$2,000 appropriated to repair the governor's mansion.

Feb. 4—Lexington and Louisville Turnpike Road company, and the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Road company chartered.

Feb. 4—\$6,000 loaned by the state to Dr. Luke Munsell, to facilitate the completion of his "large and elegant" map of Kentucky.

Feb. 5—Louisville Hospital established.

The Kentucky legislature proposes an amendment to the constitution of the United States—that any law varying the compensation or *per diem* of members of congress, shall take effect only after the term of service of the representatives voting for the law shall have expired.

Dec. 12—Shock of an earthquake felt throughout the state.

1818, Jan. 26—Forty-six independent banks chartered, located, and with capital as follows: \$1,000,000—at Lexington and Louisville; \$500,000—at Frankfort; \$300,000—at Bowling Green, Georgetown, Maysville, and Paris; \$200,000—at Bardstown, Glasgow, Hopkinsville, Newport, Russellville, Richmond, Shelbyville, Versailles, and Winchester; \$150,000—at Danville, Flemingsburg, Harrodsburg, Henderson, Springfield, and Stanford; \$120,000—at Cynthiana; and \$100,000—at Augusta, Barbourville, Burksville, Burlington, Carlisle, Columbia, Elizabethtown, Greensburg, Greenville, Hardinsburg, Lancaster, Lebanon, Millersburg, Monticello, Morgantown, Mount Sterling, New Castle, Nicholasville, Owensville, Petersburg, Port William, Shepherdsville, and Somerset. Aggregate capital \$8,720,000.

Jan. 30—Company chartered to build a canal at the Falls.

Feb. 3—The legislature abolishes the old board of trustees of Transylvania University, and appoints a new board of 13.

Feb. 4—\$300 appropriated to pay for a plan for a state armory.

Gen. George Rogers Clark dies, near Louisville.

Oct. 19—Treaty with the Chickasaw Indians, for all their lands or claims in Tennessee and Kentucky, about 7,000,000 acres—for an annuity of \$20,000 for 15 years.

Nov. 10—For the fiscal year ending today, the total receipts into the state treasury were \$180,710—of which from revenue collected by sheriffs \$57,844; taxes on law process, deeds, and seals, \$10,031; dividends on state stock in the bank of Kentucky (8 per cent.), \$45,147; collected

for lands sold heretofore, \$37,431. The Dec. session, 1817, of the legislature cost \$24,617.

Nov. 20—Bank of Kentucky and other Kentucky banks suspend specie payments—caused by a pressure for specie from the United States bank.

Dec. 10—\$38,133 drawn from the treasury for improving navigation of Kentucky, Green, Salt, Cumberland, and other rivers.

Bank of Kentucky resumes specie payments.

Dec. 19—Rev. Horace Holley, LL.D., installed as president of Transylvania University.

The United States bank refuses to pay the tax imposed upon her branches in Kentucky—claiming exemption.

1819, Jan. 11—The legislature memorializes congress to provide for Christopher Miller, of Hardin county, Ky., who, in 1783, when 15 years old, was taken prisoner by the Indians and retained among them until recaptured by Wayne's spies, in 1794, and then became one of his most distinguished and useful spies, going on hazardous, delicate, and successful missions. Wayne promised him an independent fortune from congress if he would go, but died before making his promise good. Miller is now poor, with large family.

Jan. 19—Centre College, at Danville, incorporated.

Jan. 28—57 convicts now in the penitentiary, working in cut nail, wrought nail, shoe, and chair factories, and a blacksmith shop.

Feb. 3—Charter of the Bank of Kentucky extended to 1841.

Dec. 6—Gov. Slaughter recommends that directors and stockholders of banks be made individually liable for redemption of their notes.

Dec. 16—Act passed, over the governor's veto, to suspend for 60 days sales under executions and decrees.

1820, Jan. 3—Legislature instructs Kentucky senators in congress, and requests representatives, to vote for a law "to admit the people of Missouri into the Union as a state, whether those people will sanction slavery by their constitution or not."

Jan. 25—Time of annual meeting of the legislature changed to 3d Monday in October.

Feb. 8—Commissioners report the rebuilding of the state-house completed; total cost, \$40,032, of which citizens of Franklin county, and a few others, paid \$20,899, and the state the balance.

Feb. 9—Ratio of representation in legislature fixed at 737 voters for the next four years; 38 senators and 100 representatives provided by apportionment.

Feb. 10—Independent bank charters repealed.

Feb. 11—Right of replevin extended 3 to 12 months. The "relief" excitement begins.

Feb. 14—\$5,000 appropriated by the state to buy books and apparatus for the medical department of Transylvania University.

Feb. 14—147 copies of Munsell's large map of Kentucky purchased by the state.

Feb. 14—In cases of imprisonment for debt, prison bounds extended to the limits of each county town.

March 3—The "Missouri Compromise" bill passes congress.

June 24—James Madison, then president of the United States, and Gen. Andrew Jackson and suite, partake of a public dinner with the fraternity of Free Masons, in Louisville.

June—Total population of Kentucky 564,317, an increase of $36\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. since 1810, and making her the sixth state in the Union in population. Of these, 434,644 are whites; 2,759 free colored; and 126,732 slaves—the latter an increase of $57\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 10 years.

Aug.—Contest for governor very exciting. John Adair receives 20,493, Wm. Logan 19,947, Joseph Desha 12,419, and Anthony Butler 9,567. For lieutenant-governor, Wm. T. Barry 33,022, and Wm. B. Blackburn 22,722. Adair and Barry elected.

Nov. 3—Additional time given to pay the debts due the state for vacant lands.

Nov. 5—Secretary of state authorized to purchase for the use of his office, such of the senate and house journals as may be necessary to complete a full set.

The U. S. president requested to negotiate with Great Britain relative to the restoration of fugitive slaves in Canada.

Nov. 9—The state library established at Frankfort.

Nov. 9—\$2,000 appropriated to repair the governor's house.

Nov. 29—Bank of the Commonwealth, at Frankfort, chartered, with \$2,000,000 capital, with branch in each judicial district—at Bowling Green, Falmouth, Flemingsburg, Greensburg, Harrodsburg, Hartford, Lexington, Louisville, Mount Sterling, Princeton, Somerset, and Winchester. Dec. 22, by supplemental bill, allowed to issue \$3,000,000 of notes, and limiting the amount which any individual may borrow to \$2,000.

Dec. 13—Tobacco to be classed into three classes, according to quality; inspectors to break the bulk of hogsheds in at least two places.

Dec. 25—All fines and forfeitures to be paid over to the treasurers of county seminaries, to promote education.

1821, April 10—Mr. Blair arrives at Frankfort in ten days from Philadelphia—"a very quick trip."

April 29—The steamboat *Post Boy*, commanded by R. De Hart, arrives at Shippingport (foot of the Falls) in 17 days from New Orleans.

Wm. Steele for Kentucky, and Absalom Looney for Tennessee, run and mark the boundary line between the two states, from the south-east corner of the state westward 114 miles to the Cumberland river, near the mouth of Obie's river.

A census of Louisville gives the white population (of which 94 were foreigners)

1886, blacks 1126—total 4012. Valuation of town lots and improvements \$1,189,664—on which \$4,637 taxes were assessed. Valuation of 1807, \$913; increase in 14 years, \$1,188,751.

Dec. 6—Wm. Littell and Jacob Swigert's Digest of the Kentucky Statutes down to 1821 issued.

Dec. 17—Imprisonment for debt abolished.

Dec. 18—By act of the legislature, one-half of the clear profits of the Commonwealth's bank set apart as a "Literary Fund, for the establishment and support of a system of general education." David R. Murray, John Pope, John R. Wither- spoon, Wm. T. Barry, David White, jr., and Wm. P. Roper appointed "to digest a plan of schools of common education," and report to the legislature. One-half the profits of the Lexington branch of the Commonwealth's bank appropriated to Transylvania University; one-third the profits of the Harrodsburg branch, to purchase a library and philosophical apparatus for the Centre College of Kentucky; and a like sum from the Bowling Green branch, for the like purpose for the Southern College of Kentucky.

Dec. 19—County courts authorized to purchase lands and erect "poor houses."

Dec. 27—53 of Dr. Munsell's map of Kentucky purchased, and the balance due for loan advanced to aid in its publication canceled.

Supreme court of the U. S., in *John Green vs. Richard Biddle*, declare the occupying claimant laws of Kentucky unconstitutional and void, because violating the compact between Kentucky and Virginia, which compact is a part of the constitution of Kentucky.

\$4,000 appropriated to pay Henry Clay and George M. Bibb, elected commissioners to go to Virginia, and to the U. S. supreme court, to maintain the validity of the occupying claimant laws.

1822, March 22—Commonwealth Bank notes fall to 62½ cents on the dollar.

May 13—Extra session of the legislature, called by Gov. Adair, to re-arrange the congressional districts and provide for two additional members (12 in all) under the new apportionment.

May 17—Benjamin Watkins Leigh, as commissioner from the state of Virginia, appears before the Kentucky legislature, and asks the appointment of commissioners, under the 8th article of the compact between the two states, to decide points of difference, and specially the claim of Virginia to locate on the lands west of the Tennessee river the unsatisfied military bounty warrants of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia state line. Henry Clay is unanimously elected commissioner to meet Mr. Leigh, and make the necessary arrangements for such commission.

May 27—Resolution and address requiring the governor to remove from office Judge James Clark, of the Bourbon circuit, for deciding unconstitutional and

void the "replevin and endorsement law," which gave to the defendant a stay of execution for two years unless the plaintiff consented to receive bank paper in payment of his debt—voted down (two-thirds of the house not concurring therein; yeas 59, nays 35). The decision is subsequently affirmed by the court of appeals.

June 5—Henry Clay and Benj. Watkins Leigh agree upon articles of convention; which the legislature ratifies Nov. 16.

Oct. 29—Col. Richard M. Johnson unanimously re-elected U. S. senator for six years.

Nov. 19—Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, and Jacob Burnet, of Ohio, unanimously chosen commissioners on the part of Kentucky, under the compact with Virginia; and Henry Clay and John Rowan counsel.

Louisville scourged by a terrible epidemic, an aggravated bilious fever, which some call yellow fever.

Col. Richard M. Johnson presents, in the U. S. senate, the petition of John Cleves Symmes, a citizen of Newport, Ky. (a nephew and namesake of Judge Symmes, who made the first settlement between the Miami rivers, in Ohio), for aid in performing a voyage of discovery to the inside of the earth, through the poles—which he claimed were open, and that the interior of the earth was accessible and habitable. His theory attracts much attention and ridicule, and is since known as "Symmes' Hole."

Nov. 26—Legislation in regard to seminary lands.

Dec. 5—Charter of the Bank of Kentucky repealed.

Dec. 7—Lottery authorized, to raise \$25,000 to build a medical college at Lexington.....Lunatic Asylum established at Lexington.....Augusta College, under control of the Methodist E. Church, chartered.....Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville, established and endowed.Lottery authorized, for draining the ponds in the town of Louisville.

Public printing divided between two public printers.

Rate of taxation, 6¼ cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of real or personal property.

Dec. 11—Report of commissioners on common schools, and of the house committee on education—5,000 copies ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. Among the interesting documents are letters from ex-Presidents John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, and from Robert Y. Hayne, Wm. Duane, and others.

1823, April 23—Death of Col. James Morrison, of Lexington; he bequeathes \$20,000 to found a professorship in Transylvania University, and \$40,000 more to erect an edifice for its use, to be called Morrison College.*

* Davidson's Pres. Ch. in Ky., p. 208.

The court of appeals decides the replevin and endorsement law unconstitutional.

Dec. 29—Severe laws against gambling.

1824—Heavy emigration from Kentucky to Illinois and Missouri.

Jan. 5—Property to be sold under execution to be valued in specie.....The "endorsement" law amended.

Jan. 7—A botanical, agricultural, and medical garden established at Lexington, in connection with Transylvania University.....Another relief law, repealing the two-years replevin law, but requiring property taken in execution to be valued in gold or silver, and to bring three-fourths of such value.

Col. James Johnson, of Kentucky, obtains a leave from the U. S. government to prosecute the business of mining and smelting on the Upper Mississippi—which he does with a strong force and much enterprise.

April 17—A line of stages established from Maysville, through Lexington and Frankfort, to Louisville; trip, two days, and to Washington City in six days.

June—Four-fifths of all the steamboats on the upper Ohio river, averaging two per day each way, run through between Pittsburgh and Louisville. The remainder make either Cincinnati or Wheeling a terminus.

June 17—Public dinner by the citizens of Lexington to Henry Clay.

Aug. 7—Vote for governor: Gen. Joseph Desha 38,378, Christopher Tompkins 22,499, Wm. Russell 3,900; for lieutenant-governor, Gen. Robert B. McAfee 33,482, Wm. B. Blackburn 25,382. Desha and McAfee elected.

Sept. 15—"Bishop" Alexander Campbell, of Buffalo, Virginia, announced to preach at Maysville, Washington, Mayslick, and Augusta, Kentucky, and at Ripley, Ohio, during Sept. and Oct.

Sept. 26—Death of Wm. Littell, compiler of "Littell's Laws of Kentucky."

Oct. 15 to 23—Great debate at Washington, Mason co., between Elder Alex. Campbell, Reformed Baptist, and Rev. Wm. L. McCalla, Presbyterian, on the subject of baptism.

Oct. 13—Mingo Puckshunubbe, 80 years old, and the senior chief of the Choctaw nation, while at Maysville—with a deputation of distinguished Choctaws, on their way to Washington City—accidentally falls over a stone wall, 20 feet high, which supported the river bank, and was killed. He is buried with military honors by the largest concourse ever assembled at a funeral in the town.

Nov. 2—Murder, in Fleming county, about 5 miles from Mayslick, of Francis Baker, late editor of the Natchez "Mississippian," while traveling on horseback to New Jersey to be married.

A hog, raised by Mr. Watson, near Germantown, Mason county, weighs 782 pounds, nett.

Vote of Kentucky for president: Clay 17,331, Jackson 6,455.

Nov. 4—Capitol, at Frankfort, destroyed by fire. Loss \$40,000. The senate meets, therefore, in the seminary, and the house of representatives in the meeting-house, both on the public square. Within a year, and while still holding it for use of the house of representatives, this meeting-house, also, is burned down, and the house transfers its sessions to the Methodist church. The legislature, Dec. 21, appropriates \$3,000 to rebuild the meeting-house, or to aid in rebuilding the capitol, as the trustees might think "most conducive to the interest of the people of Frankfort."

Nov. 17—Gen. La Fayette, now in the Eastern states, invited by the legislature and governor, in the name of the people of Kentucky, to visit the state.

Dec. 1—Electoral vote of Kentucky cast for Henry Clay for president, and 7 votes for John C. Calhoun and 7 for Nathan Sandford for vice-president of the United States.

Dec. 14—The valuation of taxable property to be in Commonwealth bank notes.

Dec. 24—All laws organizing the court of appeals repealed, and a new "supreme court, styled the court of appeals," with a chief justice and three associate justices, established; salaries \$2,000, in Commonwealth's bank notes.....Center College authorized to contract with, and be under control of, the Presbyterian synod of Kentucky, upon the latter raising \$20,000 for its benefit.....Seminary at Bardstown, sustained by Roman Catholic clergymen, incorporated as St. Joseph's College.

The winter remarkably mild, and weather from Dec. to March mostly warm sunshine.

Transylvania University has 320 students—of which 18 in the Law, and 184 in the Medical school.

1825, Jan. 10—Only one public printer to be chosen, instead of two, as during several years past.

Jan. 11—The legislature, by resolution, claims the power, under art. iv, sec. 2, of the constitution, by a two-thirds vote, to remove from office, by address to the governor, any judge for mere error of judicial opinion and decision, if it shall inflict upon the community such injury as the legislature may deem "reasonable cause" for removal.....Representatives in congress requested to vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson for president.....Portrait of La Fayette, to be painted by Matthew H. Jouett, ordered for the hall of the house of representatives.

Jan. 12—Louisville and Portland canal incorporated, with capital of \$600,000, in \$100 shares.

Jan. 15—Wm. T. Barry appointed chief justice, and James Haggin, John Trimble, and B. W. Patton (who was succeeded by Rezin H. Davidge) associate judges, of the "new court" of appeals.

Jan. 28—Chief justice John Boyle, and judges Wm. Owsley and Benj. Mills, of the "old court" of appeals, open session

in Frankfort. Feb. 5 they publish an address to the people of Kentucky.

Feb. 5—Francis P. Blair appointed clerk of the new court. Attachment issued against Achilles Sneed, clerk of the old court, for the papers and records of court—which he refuses to deliver; whereupon, officers of the new court break into his office, and carry them off.

Feb. 7—The new court fines Achilles Sneed £10 for not complying with attachment of court.....The grand jury of Franklin county indict the new court of appeals, from chief justice to tipstaff, for trespass upon Achilles Sneed's office.

1825, Feb. 11—Death of Benj. W. Patton, of Hopkinsville, 4th judge of the new court of appeals. Rezin Davidge appointed to succeed him.

March 5—Steamboat William Penn arrives at Maysville from Pittsburgh, 460 miles, in 32 hours—the quickest trip ever made to that date.

March—Grand juries in Montgomery, Garrard, Franklin, Union, and other counties, present the majority in the recent legislature for a violation of the supreme law of the state, in re-organizing the appellate court.

Meetings, numerous attended, and held at the county seats of every county, and in many other precincts, both condemnatory and approving of the late disorganizing act. Great excitement upon the "old court" and "new court" question.

March 28—Robert J. Breckinridge, in the Fayette circuit court, before Judge Jesse Bledsoe, moves to admit Madison C. Johnson to practice as an attorney and counselor at law, under a license granted by Judges Boyle and Owsley, of the "old court" of appeals, since the disorganizing act. Motion overruled, the court refusing to hear argument.

April—Henry Clay burnt in effigy, in a number of places outside of the state of Kentucky, for voting in congress for John Quincy Adams for President, instead of for Andrew Jackson. A letter of Dr. Daniel Drake says Mr. Clay, before leaving for Washington in Nov., 1824, repeatedly told him of his intention thus to vote.

April 22—Great fire at Washington, Ky., at 2 P. M.; 13 buildings, including two taverns and much other property, destroyed. In 52 minutes from the time the messenger leaves Washington to give the alarm and appeal for help in Maysville, 4 miles distant, over a very steep, dangerous, and rough road, the Maysville fire engine and citizens are at work on the fire.

May 8—Gen. La Fayette visits Louisville, and is enthusiastically received by Revolutionary officers and soldiers, by the citizens *en masse*, and by the city authorities.....14—He arrives at Frankfort, where he is met by seven military companies and a cavalcade of citizens, and a grand dinner and public ball are given in

honor.....15—He visits Versailles, Lexington, and then on to Cincinnati, and up the Ohio river.

May 21—Gen. La Fayette, and his son, Col. George Washington La Fayette, and the governor of Ohio, reach Maysville, on the steamer Herald. Enthusiastic reception and ovation.

May 24—Public dinner to Henry Clay, at Maysville, on his return homeward from Washington City. Many public dinners and receptions, at Lexington, Winchester, Nicholasville, Russellville, Lancaster, Richmond, and elsewhere, and other outpourings of the public confidence and sympathy, during this year, because of the slanderous "bargain and intrigue" accusations.

Aug.—65 "old court" and 35 "new court" representatives chosen. The senate, including those holding over, stands: 17 old court to 21 new court, but several of the latter are pledged to vote for a repeal of the re-organizing law.

Nov. 6—Col. Solomon P. Sharp assassinated at his own door, in Frankfort, by Jeroboam O. Beauchamp.....10—The legislature offers a reward of \$3,000 for the detection, apprehension, and conviction of the assassin.

Dec. 9—James Davidson elected state treasurer.....Day of the annual meeting of the legislature changed from the first Monday in Nov. to the first Monday in Dec.....14—Committees appointed to devise measures to settle the difficulties in relation to the court of appeals, but nothing accomplished.

Dec. 23—Gen. James Wilkinson dies, near the city of Mexico—after having secured a grant from the Mexican government of a large body of land in Texas.

1826, Jan.—The Louisville and Portland canal contracted to be completed by Oct., 1827, for about \$370,000.

After several trials, the governor, on June 18, 1827, "granted a pardon to Isaac B. Desha, who stood charged, in Harrison co., with the murder of Francis Baker;" so says the executive journal.

Extensive revivals begin, extending through nearly all the churches of Kentucky, in the years 1826-7-8-9. During the last two of these years are over 4,000 additions to the Presbyterian churches alone.

April 8—Duel at Washington City, between Henry Clay, of Kentucky, secretary of state, and John Randolph, U. S. senator from Virginia. Mr. Clay challenged, for words which he considered offensive and applied personally to him, spoken by Randolph in the senate. Clay fired twice, and Randolph once, without effect. The second time, Randolph fired in the air, and called out that he declined to fire at Mr. Clay. This magnanimity caused a prompt reconciliation.

May—Robert Trimble, U. S. district judge for Ky., appointed an associate judge of the U. S. supreme court.

July 7—Jeroboam O. Beauchamp hung, at

Frankfort, for the murder of Col. Solomon P. Sharp. He and his wife, who staid with him in jail, at 11 o'clock, attempted to commit suicide by stabbing themselves with a case-knife; her wound was mortal, and she was removed to a room in the jailer's house and died in two or three hours. They were determined to die together, and had taken laudanum on the night of the 5th, but without success; and took no nourishment afterwards.

July 18—Death of ex-governor Isaac Shelby.

Aug. 1—James Clark, of Clark county—the judge who gave the first decision against the constitutionality of the relief laws—is elected to Congress (to succeed Henry Clay), by 975 majority over Maj. Herman Bowmar, of Woodford.

Aug. 9—56 "old court" and 46 "new court" representatives elected; the new senate stands 21 "old court" and 17 "new court."

Aug. 11—Eliza Hart Clay, daughter of Henry Clay, while on her way to Washington City with her father, is taken sick and dies, at Lebanon, Ohio.

Oct. 1—At the Maysville Jockey Club races, in a sweepstake, mile heats, best three in five, Jenkins' sorrel mare distances the field on the third heat, in 1:36—the fastest time on record. She makes the first heat in 1:43, and the second in 1:42½. [The track was measured, and fell 80 yards short of a mile.]

Salt wells dug on Green river, in Casey county.

Bones of a mammoth found, 40 feet below the surface, in digging a well three miles from Danville.

Oct. 10—Of the 81 counties in the state, 32 are what have since been called "pauper counties"—i. e., their expenses exceed the revenue they pay to the state. In five counties this excess is less than \$50 each, and in 7 others less than \$100 each.

Nov.—John Boyle accepts the appointment of judge of the U. S. district court for Kentucky.....John Trimble, late one of the "new court" judges, elected to the house of representatives from Harrison county, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Griffith.....Large emigration from Kentucky to Missouri.

Nov. 17—Kept as a day of thanksgiving, humiliation, and prayer, by the Presbyterian churches in Kentucky.

Dec. 1—Resolutions of Martin P. Marshall, in the house of representatives—declaring that the governor, lieutenant-governor, judges of both old and new courts of appeals, senators and representatives, ought to resign, so that by a new election on the 1st of May the people might settle the reorganizing question according to their own will, and thus restore peace and harmony to a distracted state—are adopted by 75 to 16, not a party vote. Dec. 15, they are voted down in the senate by 21 to 16, a strict party vote, the "new court" opposing it.

Dec. 4—Gov. Desha, in his annual mes-

sage, notifies the legislature that the public expenditures for the ensuing year are estimated at \$143,283; and that in consequence of the assessments being made at specie value, the depreciation in value of the Commonwealth bank paper, in which the taxes are paid, the falling off of the profits of said bank, and other causes, there would probably be a deficit in the treasury of \$39,283. He recommends the investment of the school fund then in the bank of the Commonwealth, the proceeds of the sales of vacant lands, the state stock in said bank and in the bank of Kentucky, and all other funds which can be raised otherwise than by directly taxing the people, be invested in building turnpikes from Maysville to Lexington, from Lexington through Frankfort to Louisville, from Frankfort or Louisville toward Nashville, and other roads; and that the dividends from these roads "be forever sacredly devoted to the interests of education."

Dec. 14—Ohio river lower than ever known at this season.

Dec. 20—John Trimble and Rezin Davidge, of the new court judges, resign; and the governor and senate appoint Frederick W. S. Grayson and Robert P. Henry to fill the vacancies. Mr. Grayson refused the position, and in April, 1826, the Governor appointed James D. Breckinridge, of Louisville, who also declining, John T. Johnson, of Scott, was appointed, and took his seat on the bench. As lately as April 5, 1826, Mr. Henry (who was a member of congress, and in his seat when congress adjourned, May 22) had not been officially notified of his appointment; and died Aug. 23, 1826, without accepting or acting as appellate judge.

Dec. 30—Act establishing the new court of appeals repealed, notwithstanding the veto of Gov. Desha, by yeas 22, nays 13 in the senate, and yeas 56, nays 43 in the house. [Among the latter is the name of John Trimble, late one of the new court judges.] The act recites, in substance, that the old court judges could only be removed by impeachment or address, not by legislative act abolishing or reorganizing the court; that the people, at two successive elections, had decided the reorganizing acts to be dangerous violations of the constitution; and the present legislature concur most solemnly in the belief of the unconstitutionality and evil tendency of said acts; that John Boyle (until he resigned to become U. S. judge) and Wm. Owsley and Benj Mills were and are now rightful and constitutional judges of said court. The act revives, re-enacts, and declares to be in full force every law which was repealed, or changed, or intended to be repealed by the said reorganizing acts.

1827, Jan. 1—Francis Preston Blair, clerk of the "new court," in response to an order of the old court of appeals, delivers over to their clerk the books, records and papers in his custody.....The "Kentucky Reporter" newspaper at Lexington, begins a semi-weekly issue, in addition to

its weekly.....Upwards of 70,000 Kentucky hogs driven out of the state through Cumberland Gap, and about 40,000 by the Kanawha route, this season; will net \$660,000.....Ohio river very low, and frozen over; thermometer 4° below zero.....Steam Oil mill of Geo. & Amos Corwine, at Maysville, makes 40 gallons per day of linseed oil.....4—George M. Bibb nominated chief justice of Kentucky, vice John Boyle resigned; the senate confirms the appointment, 21 to 17, (five "old court" members voting for it).....6—Trustees of certain seminaries authorized to sell lands, and with the proceeds erect seminary-buildings, and apply any surplus to purchasing libraries.....12—After unsuccessful efforts to remove the capital to Lexington, Louisville, Shelbyville, Harrodsburg, or some other point within 25 miles of the center of the state, the legislature appropriates \$20,000 for rebuilding the state-house at Frankfort.....House defeats a bill requiring the new court judges—those "pretending to be judges, by virtue of" certain acts—to refund the sums drawn from the public treasury by way of salary, and suit to be brought to compel same, viz: Wm. T. Barry, James Haggin and John Trimble each \$1312, and Rezin Davidge \$1175, the sergeant Richard Taylor \$161, and reporter Thos. B. Monroe \$373.....18—Dr. Holley resigns the presidency of Transylvania University.....22—Maysville and Lexington turnpike road company incorporated; right reserved for the U. S. government and the state of Kentucky each to subscribe \$100,000 of stock.....24—Lands of Simon Kenton, hitherto forfeited for non-payment of taxes, released to him, and taxes remitted to him by the state.....Certain relief laws repealed.....30—Ice in Ohio river breaks up, after forming a perfect bridge for nearly five weeks.

Feb. 1—Prices of country produce at Maysville: Bacon 3@3½ cents per pound; butter 9@12c.; feathers 20@25c.; tallow 6@7c.; corn 14@16c. per bushel; corn meal 17@20c.; potatoes 25@30c.; flour \$3@3 60 per barrel; hemp \$6 50@7 00 per ton; whisky, new, 16@18c.; old 27@30c. per gallon; coffee 19@20c. per pound; sugar 8@9c. for maple, and 10@12c. for New Orleans.

Great excitement in Mason, Bracken and Lewis counties, caused by the Kanawha salt monopoly of Armstrongs, Grant & Co.—a company of Maysville merchants, Wm. Armstrong, Johnston Armstrong, James Armstrong, Peter Grant, (uncle of President U. S. Grant,) James Hewitt, and Gilbert Adams, who contract for all the salt made at the Kanawha works, and advance the price (then 30 cents) to 50 cents per bushel. John Armstrong, another merchant, is included in the indignation felt, because he aided in furnishing capital and otherwise assisted the monopoly. Large public meetings, at Augusta, Maysville, Washington, Mayslick, Germantown and other points, pass denuncia-

tory resolutions, decline to buy or use Kanawha salt, and begin arrangements for supplies of Conemaugh, Onondaga, and Turks' Island salt.

Feb. 24—Geo. McDuffie, of South Carolina, challenges Gen. Thos. Metcalfe, of Ky., both members of congress, and at Washington city, to fight a duel, for offensive language used in a newspaper article. Metcalfe accepts, naming rifles as the weapons, at 90 feet. McDuffie refuses to fight with rifles, and proposes pistols. Metcalfe will not yield his right as the challenged party to name the terms, and McDuffie drops the matter. James Clark, also a representative in congress, was Metcalfe's second; Metcalfe was elected governor of Kentucky in 1828, and Clark in 1836.

The census of Cincinnati, taken late in 1826, shows a population of 16,230; in 1824, 12,016; in 1819, 10,283; in 1813, 4,000; and in 1810, 2,320.

May—Grand jury of Simpson county finds a true bill against C. M. Smith, of Tennessee, for murder, in killing Mr. Brank, of Tennessee, in a duel in that county, March 23, 1827. Also one against Gen. Sam. Houston, of Tennessee, for shooting with intent to kill Gen. White, in a duel, in that county. Gov. Desha issues a requisition for them, to the governor of Tennessee.

May 7—Death of Rev. Samuel K. Nelson, of Danville, at Tallahassee, Florida, whither he had gone to locate the lands donated by congress to the Kentucky deaf and dumb asylum at Danville.

May 17—Three coronas, baloes, or circles around the sun, visible for several hours, remarkable for their size, prismatic colors, and brilliancy.

June 1—Steamboat Tecumseh arrives at Louisville in eight days, two hours and ten minutes from New Orleans; the quickest trip yet made, and bringing newspapers 14 days later than received by mail.

June 9—Steamboat Lexington (owned in Georgetown, Ky.,) arrives at Louisville from New Orleans in eight days and twenty-one hours—the third quickest trip yet made.

July 5—Two slight shocks of earthquake, about 6 A. M.

July 16—Public dinner, to Henry Clay, at Paris, attended by 8,000 persons; and, July 18, one at Maysville, attended by 2,500 persons.

Dec. 1—Rain falls nearly every day for over three months, up to March, 1828. In 40 days prior to January 9, there were but four days of sun. High water in the Ohio river, about five feet lower than the highest known.

1828, Jan.—Henry Clay issues an "address to the public, containing certain testimonials in refutation of the charges against him, made by Gen. Andrew Jackson, touching the late Presidential election." 8vo., pp. 60.

Feb. 9—Ratio of representation for ensuing four years fixed at 834 votes. Bourbon, Fayette, Jefferson, Madison, Mercer,

Shelby, and Washington have each three representatives.....11—Legislature offers \$500 reward for the discovery of the cause of, and a specific cure for, milk sickness.....12—\$20,000 appropriated to complete the new capitol.....13—Louisville incorporated as a city.

March 3—\$400,000 of Commonwealth bank notes burned.....9—Three shocks of an earthquake felt at Maysville; at 10½, between 11 and 12, and between 12 and 1 o'clock, at night; the second the severest in that region since 1812.

April 4—In northern Kentucky snow fell over two inches deep.....6—Another fall of snow 1½ inches.

May—Rev. Frederick A. Ross and Rev. James Gallagher travel all over Kentucky and southern Ohio, as evangelists or revival preachers (Presbyterians); great religious excitement wherever they labor.

Five hundred additions, within one month, to the two Presbyterian churches in Lexington.

Aug. 4—Vote for governor, Gen. Thos. Metcalfe 38,940, Maj. Wm. T. Barry 28,231; for lieutenant governor, Joseph R. Underwood 36,454, John Breathitt 37,541; Metcalfe and Breathitt elected. Metcalfe and Underwood were the administration or Adams candidates, Barry and Breathitt the Jackson candidates.

Sept—Geo. Robertson appointed secretary of state.

Nov. 5—Official vote of Kentucky for president: Andrew Jackson 39,394, John Quincy Adams 31,460; Jackson's majority 7,934.

Dec. 5—Wm. Owsley and Benj. Mills resign their seats as judges of the court of appeals; they had forwarded their resignations several months previously, which were withheld from the governor, and they were persuaded to act on until the meeting of the legislature. Dec. 8, Gov. Metcalfe re-appoints them, but the senate rejects the nominations, by ayes 18, noes 20.....

19—George Robertson and Joseph R. Underwood appointed judges of the court of appeals, and confirmed by the senate, by a vote of 21 to 17 for the former, and 30 to 8 for the latter.....23—George M. Bibb elected U. S. senator for six years from March 4, 1829, when Richard M. Johnson's term expires; Bibb 80, Burr Harrison 53.

1829, Jan. 2—President Adams nominates John J. Crittenden an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, *vice* Robert Trimble, deceased; but the senate, Feb. 18, rejects the nomination.

Jan. 14—George Robertson nominated as chief justice of the court of appeals; but rejected by the senate, 18 to 19..... 19—Richard A. Buckner nominated to the same office; also rejected by the senate, 18 to 19.....23—John J. Marshall nominated as chief justice, but rejected by the senate, 16 to 21.....28—Joseph R. Underwood nominated chief justice; rejected, 16 to 21. [These objections were upon political grounds only.]

Jan. 29—\$20,000 additional appropri-

ated to finish the capitol.....Companies chartered to build bridges over the Ohio river at Louisville, and between Covington or Newport and Cincinnati.

Jan. 29—Senators and representatives in congress requested to procure the passage of a law appropriating public lands to Kentucky, to be disposed of for establishing a system of public schools.....Tax assessors required to ascertain the number of children over four and under fifteen years, and the number at school, with a view to adopt some plan for general education.....Rev. Alva Woods and Rev. Benjamin O. Peers, two distinguished educators, requested to communicate any information which would aid the legislature in selecting and adopting the best system of common schools for the state of Kentucky.

Feb. 11—\$300,000 of Commonwealth bank notes burnt at Frankfort, by order of the legislature.

March 9—Chas. Wickliffe is refused the author's name of a communication in the Kentucky Gazette, at Lexington, when an altercation ensues and he shoots the editor, Mr. Benning, with a pistol, causing his death next day.

March 14—Public dinner to Henry Clay, late U. S. secretary of state, at Washington city, previous to his departure for his residence in Kentucky.

May 10—Destruction by fire of the principal building or "college proper" of Transylvania university, at Lexington, with the law library, libraries of the two societies, part of the philosophical apparatus, &c. Loss \$40,000, with \$10,000 insurance.

June 10—U. S. government contracts for removing the obstructions in the Ohio river, at the Grand Chain, 400 feet long.

Sept. 17—Louisville branch of the Commonwealth bank robbed of \$25,000; \$2,500 reward offered, but no clue ever discovered to robber or money.

Oct. 9—The court of appeals, in the case of the trustees of Maysville vs. Boone, decide that the exclusive ferry right across the Ohio river at Maysville is vested in the trustees of that town.

George James Trotter, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, at Lexington, kills Chas. Wickliffe in a duel, near the Scott county line; parties fight at eight feet distance.

Dec. 15—Company chartered for manufacturing queensware and china at Louisville.

Dec. 16—George Robertson again nominated as chief justice of the court of appeals; confirmed by the senate, 22 to 15.....Richard A. Buckner nominated and confirmed judge of court of appeals, 22 to 13.

1830, Jan. 19—Steamboat Phœbus, Davis Embree master, establishes a tri-weekly packet trade between Maysville and Cincinnati.

Jan. 27—Company chartered to erect a bridge across the Licking river, between Newport and Covington.....Company

chartered to build a railroad from Lexington to one or more points on the Ohio river; capital \$1,000,000.

Jan. 29—Louisville allowed a separate representation in the house of representatives.....Common school law enacted; allows county courts to divide their counties into school districts; three commissioners to be elected in each district, who may call meetings of the people of the district to designate a site for a school house, and levy and collect a school tax of not over $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents on the \$100, and a poll tax on voters of not over 50 cents.

Feb. 1—Thermometer 46° above zero at noon; falls by sunrise next morning $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; to $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above zero, and Ohio river freezes over, remaining closed five days.17—Temperance society formed at Augusta, "to use all prudent means against the use of ardent spirits and wine, except for medicine or wine on sacramental occasions, and refuses to support candidates for office who use ardent spirits for electioneering purposes, or are themselves addicted to their intemperate use.

March—A model of a railway, locomotive steam engine, and car, constructed by Joseph Bruen of Lexington, is exhibited in Frankfort, and the belief created that carriages and heavy loads could be drawn as easily and certainly by steam power as boats could be propelled by the same power.

April—Great enthusiasm in favor of the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington turnpike road company; \$30,500 stock subscribed at Paris, \$13,000 at Lexington, \$5,200 at Millersburg, \$8,000 in Nicholas county, and \$10,300 at Maysville beside what the latter had already done in building the road as far as Washington.

Louisville Daily Journal established, by Geo. D. Prentice & Buxton.

Surveys for the proposed railroad from Lexington to Louisville show that the streets of Frankfort are 430 feet lower than Lexington, about 200 feet of this elevation occurring within two miles of Frankfort.

May 15—The bill authorizing a subscription of \$150,000 stock in the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road company passes the U. S. senate, by 24 to 18; senators John Rowan, Daniel Webster, and Josiah Stoddard Johnston, speaking and voting for it, and Geo. M. Bibb against it. It had passed the U. S. house of representatives, April 29, by ayes 102, noes 84. The south, outside of Kentucky, except one senator, votes against it.

May 27—Gen. Jackson vetoes the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road bill, mainly on the ground of expediency. Great feeling, and several public meetings, in northern Ky. in consequence.

June 4—155 steamboat arrivals at Maysville since May 1.

Population of Kentucky 687,917—an increase of 22 per cent in 10 years; whites 517,787, free colored 4,917, and slaves 165,213—an increase of slaves of $30\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Aug. 2—John Reizer, a native of Holland, and a soldier in Wayne's army in 1794, dies in Mason county, aged 115 years. He refused to eat, in his last days, and lived between 30 and 40 days without eating one ounce of victuals, retaining his senses and strength remarkably until his last moments.

Aug. 3—The mechanics give a public dinner to Henry Clay, at the Appollonian garden, in Cincinnati.

1831, Jan. 4, 5, 6—Fifteen ballots, on three days, for U. S. senator, when the election is postponed to next session. The highest votes respectively were, for John J. Crittenden 68, Richard M. Johnson 64, Charles A. Wickliffe 49, John Breathitt 66.

Jan. 15—State subscription of \$50,000 to the Maysville and Lexington turnpike company.

May 10—Severe hail-storm, through parts of Mason, Bourbon and other counties; some hailstones two to three inches in circumference.

May 14—Lexington Observer newspaper established, by Edwin Bryant and N. L. Fennell.

July 22—Tremendous rainstorm in northern Ky.; great damage to towns, farms, mills, tanneries, and roads.

Aug.—Lewis V. Wernwag, of Harper's Ferry, Va., contracts to build the bridges of the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road, with one arch each; those over Johnson and Elkhorn creeks, 78 and 60 feet spans, with single passway, @ \$14 per foot lineal, and those over North Fork and Hinkston, 80 and 120 feet spans, @ \$21 and \$29.

Sept. 8—Gov. Metcalfe issues his proclamation, convening the legislature Nov. 7, one month earlier than usual, to elect a U. S. senator in place of Judge Rowan, whose term expired March 4, 1831.

Sept. 16—Curators of the Louisville Lyceum send to Gov. Metcalfe \$100, to be paid as a premium for "the best theory of education, to be illustrated by the examination of two or more pupils who have been instructed in accordance with its principles."

Oct. 22—First rail stone of the Lexington and Ohio railroad laid at Lexington, with great ceremony, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens and strangers.

Nov. 8—Steam ferry-boat explosion at Louisville; four persons killed.

Nov. 10—Henry Clay elected U. S. senator, receiving 73 votes, to 64 for Richard M. Johnson.

Dec. 2—Three-district system abolished, and electors for U. S. president and vice-president hereafter to be elected by general ticket.....7—Lexington incorporated as a city.....22—Lien law passed, for benefit of mechanics of Louisville.....Ratio of representation in the house, for next four years, fixed at 954 voters.....23—Legislature, to encourage the publication of Pirtle's Digest of the decisions of the court of appeals, subscribes for 500

copies @ \$8 75 each (\$4,380 in all)—to be paid for upon delivery to the secretary of state.

Dec. 11—Ohio river frozen over, and remains so until Jan. 8, 1832; 9 steamboats, 3 at Cincinnati and 6 above, destroyed or greatly injured by the breaking up of the ice; loss estimated at \$500,000.

Dec. 19—Cincinnati water works burnt; great distress for want of water.

Dec. 31—406 steamboats and 421 flat and keel boats, 76,323 tons, passed through the Louisville and Portland canal, since Jan. 1, 1831, paying \$12,750 toll.

1832, Jan. — James Guthrie, Samuel Gwathmey and Dan. McAlister, from Louisville, visit Indianapolis, and secure the incorporation, by the Indiana legislature, of a company to construct a permanent bridge across the Ohio, at the falls; a similar charter had recently passed the Ky. legislature.

Feb. 9—Greatest flood ever known in the Ohio river; many of the towns entirely, and large portions of all of them partially, submerged, driving the inhabitants from their homes, and drowning some; many dwelling houses, stables, barns, outhouses and grainstacks carried off, and immense loss of fencing, saw logs, plank, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, corn, hay, etc. Feb. 17, the river reached its greatest height at Maysville, but not until the 21st at Louisville.

Feb. 22—Centennial anniversary of Washington's birth celebrated with great interest, all over Ky.

April—Consolidation of two leading newspapers at Lexington, as the "Lexington Observer and Kentucky Reporter."9—Burning of the steamboat Brandywine, 25 miles above Memphis, bound for Louisville; 61 lives, a number of them Kentuckians, known to be lost.

June 2—Steamboat Hornet capsized, in a gale of wind, in the Ohio river near Vanceburg; 16 persons drowned.

July 23—Steamboat Phoebe, the Maysville and Cincinnati packet, set fire to and destroyed at the Cincinnati wharf; 4 lives lost.

Aug. 8—Vote for governor: John Breathitt 40,715, Richard A. Buckner 39,473—maj. 1,242; for lieutenant governor, James T. Morehead 40,073, Benj. Taylor 37,491—maj. 2,582. Breathitt and Taylor were the "Jackson," and Buckner and Morehead the "Clay" candidates.

Aug. 18—Observed, by Gov. Metcalfe's proclamation, as a day of humiliation and prayer, in view of the approach of the cholera.

Oct.—Asiatic cholera visits Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort, Maysville and other towns, generally very lightly in the number of its victims.

Nov. 7—Vote for president and vice-president in Ky.: Henry Clay and John Sergeant 43,449, Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren 36,290—majority 7,159; to which add 165, Clay's majority in Jessamine county, not reported.

Dec. 31—453 steamboats and 179 flat and keel boats, 70,109 tons, passed through the Louisville and Portland canal since Jan. 1, 1832, paying \$25,756 tolls.

1833, Jan. 31—Maysville incorporated as a city.

Feb. 2—Louisville Bank of Kentucky chartered \$50,000 additional subscribed by the state in the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road company..... The importation of slaves prohibited, except by *bona fide* emigrants, or where they are willed to or inherited by residents..... The legislature adopts resolutions in favor of the Union, and condemning the nullification acts of South Carolina..... Severe law against gambling..... Legislature hereafter meets on the last day of December, instead of the first Monday.

Pirtle's Digest of the decisions of the court of appeals issued.

Benefits of the "Education farm," established in connection with Centre College, (to assist candidates for the ministry through their college course, two hours labor per day reducing the cost to \$60 per annum) extended to other students.

March—The bill offered by Henry Clay, to graduate the price of the public lands, passes both houses of Congress, but is vetoed by President Jackson.....3—Mr. Clay's compromise tariff bill passes the U. S. senate by 29 to 16 and the house of representatives by 149 to 48.

March 22—\$1,150,000 stock in the Louisville bank subscribed in four days, two-thirds of it by eastern capitalists..... Kentucky colonization society sends from Louisville to Liberia 102 manumitted slaves, from Logan, Adair, Bourbon, Fayette, Mercer, and other counties; paying \$2,300 for their passage in the brig Ajax from New Orleans, April 20.

April—Steam paper mill established at Maysville. Eight paper mills upon Elkhorn, within 10 miles of Frankfort..... 9—Frankfort Commonwealth newspaper established; Albert G. Hodges publisher.

April —Great fire at Maysville.

April 13—The celebrated Indian chief Black Hawk (67 years of age), the prophet Neopope, Black Hawk's son, a young Fox chief, and a Sac chief, pass up the Ohio river, on the steamer Lady Byron, bound for Fortress Monroe—where they are detained until June, hostages for the good faith and peace of their people, defeated in the Indian war in Iowa, last year.

May 16—Benjamin B. Prichard, of Montgomery county, leaves home in search of a physician who can relieve him of superabundant flesh. He is 42 years old, 6 feet one inch high, and weighs 483 pounds; his health is good; he is quite communicative and intelligent.

May 30 to Aug. 1—The Asiatic cholera breaks out at Maysville, and spreads rapidly through the state; consternation and mourning everywhere. In Maysville 67 deaths, and about 60 in Mason county. In Flemingsburg 66, (47 whites, 19 blacks),

Elizaville and vicinity 21; in Fleming county whole families (12 in one, 10 in another) were cut off within 48 hours, and consigned to one common grave without winding sheet or coffin. In Paris 73 deaths (40 whites, 33 blacks), Millersburg 78, Centerville 16, and many more in Bourbon county, 19 in one family. In Lexington, from June 1 to Aug. 1, 502 deaths (272 whites, 232 blacks), of which twenty-five were at the Lunatic Asylum. In Frankfort 54. In Georgetown 48, and in Scott county 16 in one family. In Cynthia and vicinity 47. In Mountsterling and Montgomery county 36. In Lancaster and neighborhood 120. In Lawrenceburg and Anderson county 89. In Springfield 80. In Greensburg 41. In Salem, Livingston county, 17. In Bardstown and Nelson county 40. In Danville 20, in one week. In Harrodsburg 18. Other places were similarly scourged; Louisville so lightly that the people "hardly knew of its presence." Many points were devastated that were spared in 1832. Over 1500 persons were prostrated with it in Lexington, in nine days after its appearance; some days, as many as fifty deaths. 76 letters of administration were granted at the Sept. term of the Bourbon county court, and more in Mason county than in the previous 12 months.

June 21—Steamboats Rambler, Sentinel, and Delphine burnt at the Louisville wharf.

Aug. 21—Robert P. Letcher receives 44 majority for congress, in the Danville district, over Thos. P. Moore; but Alfred Hocker, the sheriff of Lincoln county, carries off the poll books of that county, which gave 149 majority for Letcher; and the remaining sheriffs give the certificate of election to Moore.

Aug. 23—Personal rencontre, with pistols, in Louisville, between Geo. D. Prentice, editor of the *Journal and Focus*, and Geo. James Trotter, editor of the *Kentucky Gazette*, Lexington; neither materially injured.

Sept. 16—Kentucky Association show of fine stock, at Lexington; the judges, Henry Clay, Jacob Hughes, Wm. P. Hume, James Renick, and Isaac Vanmeter, award 16 premiums.

Oct. 5—Rev. Benj. O. Peers, president of Transylvania University, travels over part of the state, delivering addresses at Danville, Lancaster Harrodsburg, Nicholasville, and other places, on popular education, and stirring up an interest in the cause.

Nov. 6—51 teachers, from 18 counties, attend the Teachers' Convention at Lexington, organize "the Kentucky Association of professional teachers" with Mann Butler (the historian) as president, and appoint one to three influential gentlemen in each county "to promote the interests of education" therein. The next day, a general education convention was held in Lexington, 145 delegates present, among them many of the most able and influential men in the state. A great impetus was given to the cause.

Nov. 13—Showers of shooting stars or small meteors, from 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, 12th, to broad daylight. Many fell directly to the earth, others obliquely or aslant, still others shot in a parallel direction until their explosion without noise; some made long streaks of light like needles. Many persons described the scene as a *storm of fire*, others as snowflakes or trains of fire—the whole grand, sublime, and terrible.

Dec. 1—Medical college established at Louisville, under the charter granted to Centre College, at Danville.....Snow falls for two days, to the depth of 12 inches, in northern Ky., and still deeper towards Virginia; in Staunton, Va., it was 3 feet deep, the weight of snow breaking down many barns and sheds.....31—875 steamboats and 710 flat and keel boats, 169,885 tons, pay \$60,737 toll for passing through the Louisville and Portland canal since Jan. 1, 1833.

1834, Jan. 1—On the 16th ballot, Col. Richard B. New is elected speaker of the house of representatives over Col. Leslie Combs, 56 to 38.....Gov. Breathitt's message recommends the establishment of a state bank, with four or five branches, and specie capital of \$4,000,000, of which the state to take two-thirds. He says, about another matter:

"In looking into the archives of the state, I regret that many important documents in relation to the political history of the Commonwealth are not to be found. It is believed that many have never been furnished; indeed some of them have never been printed; and that others were lost in the conflagration of the Secretary's office, some twenty years ago. Do we not owe it to ourselves and to posterity, to rescue from the oblivious hand of time important papers, in which all should feel an interest? It is a fact not generally known, that the people inhabiting the district of Kentucky had many meetings. Convention followed convention, for several years anterior to the final separation from the state of Virginia. The journals of those conventions have never been printed, and perhaps but a single copy remains in the hands of a private gentleman. The journal of the convention of 1799, which formed our constitution, I find, also, in manuscript. We are proud of the name of Kentuckians. There is a laudable solicitude to know every thing in respect to our history. Those "pioneers of the west" were a bold, patriotic, enterprising, and liberal people. Let us, at least, perpetuate their public acts in some durable manner, and be able to furnish a complete history of the proceedings of the various public assemblies in connection with our government. I would, therefore, suggest the propriety of the appointment of a committee to make inquiries into the matter; and that you direct the printing of such documents as may be regarded necessary to a perpetuation of our political history as a state."

The senate took no notice of the recom-

mendation further than to amend and concur in a resolution from the house. The house referred "so much of the Governor's message as relates to historical documents" to a select committee: Mortimer R. Wigginton, of the city of Louisville, Larz Anderson, of Jefferson, John J. Marshall, of Franklin (son of the historian Humphrey Marshall), and Jefferson Phelps, of Campbell; who reported the following resolution, which passed both houses, and was approved by the governor, Feb. 24, 1834:

"Whereas, it is represented to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that Mann Butler, Esq., is now engaged in writing a History of Kentucky, and that the Governor has recently obtained possession of a number of documents relating to the early settlement and legislation of the country: Therefore,

"Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, required to furnish the said Butler with the whole or any part of said documents, upon the said Butler's executing his bond, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, payable to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, conditioned to return the documents to the office of the Secretary of State within twelve months from the date of said bond."

Jan. 9—Kentucky educational convention, with delegates from 58 counties, meets at Frankfort.....14—Kentucky legislative temperance society organized, Gov. Breathitt president.....28—Kentucky common school society organized, at Frankfort; president, Gov. Breathitt; vice presidents, James T. Morehead, Benj. O. Peers, John C. Young, Henry B. Bascom, Thos. Marshall, Daniel Breck, and 7 others; corresponding secretary, Thornton A. Mills.28—Death of Judge John Boyle.

Feb. 1—The great pressure in the money market in the Atlantic cities, extending westward; the U. S. branch banks at Cincinnati ordered to "call in," during this month, \$153,000, that at Louisville \$226,000, and that at Lexington to suspend discounting entirely. Prices of produce fall 33 to 40 per cent. (flour from \$4 to \$3 and even \$2 50) and real estate 50 per cent. Much gloom and despondence; money loaned frequently at 2½ per cent per month. Cause—removal of the U. S. government funds or deposits from the U. S. bank and branches, by order of President Jackson, and his war upon that bank.

Feb. 1—Legislature contracts with Luke Munsell for 200 copies of his improved Map of Kentucky—yet to be completed—at \$6 each; and Feb. 8, with Charles S. Morehead and Mason Brown for 2000 copies of their Digest of the statute laws of Kentucky—yet to be completed—at \$9.62½ for each.

Feb. 13—Rate of taxation increased from 6¼ cents on each \$100 of taxable property to 10 cents; and 40 cents tax to be collected on each share of stock of the Louisville Bank of Kentucky.....Company chartered to erect the Galt House at Louis-

ville.....22—Act passed to build an arsenal, on the northeast corner of the public square in Frankfort.....Also, to establish the Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, with six branches, and \$5,000,000 capital; the state to subscribe for \$1,000,000 of the stock payable in 5 per cent 35 year bonds (redeemable, at the pleasure of the state, after 30 years,) and \$1,000,000 more, payable by the bank dividends as declared, unless the state choose to pay otherwise; the annual state tax to be not less than 25 nor more than 50 cents per share.....24—Covington incorporated as a city.....State appropriations for sundry turnpike companies, and to improve the navigation of Green, Cumberland, Muddy, Rockcastle, Tradewater, Big Sandy, Big Barren, Nolin, Blood, Licking, and Kentucky rivers.

Feb. 21—Death of the governor, John Breathitt, from pulmonary consumption; his remains taken to Russellville for interment.....22—Lieut.-gov. James T. Morehead takes the oath of office as governor, and James Guthrie is elected speaker of the senate.

March 24—The first lot of goods from Philadelphia, by way of the Pennsylvania canals and portage railroad over the Allegheny mountains, reaches Pittsburgh, in 13 days from Philadelphia; and in three days more reaches Maysville.....31—Steamer Tuscarora, Capt. Edward Carrell, reaches Louisville from New Orleans in 7 days and 16 hours, the shortest passage ever made.

April 26—Public meeting at Frankfort, and others subsequently all over the state, condemn President Jackson for removing the public deposits from the place where Congress had ordered them, and denounce his claim of extraordinary power.27—Remarkable frost in northern Kentucky, destroying every species of fruit on the high lands and injuring the young corn, clover, and all vegetation.

Aug. 6—Robert P. Letcher elected to congress, in the Mercer and Garrard district, by 270 votes over Thos. P. Moore—the seat having been declared vacant, and a new election ordered.....11—Remarkably hot weather, for three weeks past, thermometer ranging from 96° to 99½° and several times as high as 102°, in the shade. Severe drought through northern Kentucky from about July 15 to Sept. 8.95 whigs and 41 Jackson-men elected to the legislature; last year, 77 whigs and 61 Jackson-men.

A six-horse wagon draws three loads, weighing 14,469, 14,529, 15,724 pounds respectively, ten miles each, on the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road (macadamized); the grade for one mile is 4½ degrees, and much of the rest 2 and 3 degrees; the wagon-tire 5 inches wide.

Sept. 12 and 13—Splendid display of stock at the Lexington stock fair.

Nov. 20—A shock of earthquake in northern Kentucky at 1:40 p. m., lasting 30 or 40 seconds; houses shaken, plastering cracked, two sounds like distant thun-

der.....30—Eclipse of the sun; about 5-6ths of his disk obscured; thermometer falls three or four degrees.

Dec. 1—Fresnet in Licking river; beautiful new turnpike bridge at the Lower Blue Licks carried off; loss \$12,000.

1835, Jan. 25—First locomotive and train of cars arrive at the head of the inclined plane at Frankfort, from Lexington, in 2 hours 29 minutes. Great enthusiasm.

Jan. 26—Weather mild, thermometer 65°; increases in cold until Sunday, Feb. 8, when it is 13° below zero at Maysville, 20° at Washington and Mayslick, 15¾° at Millersburg, and 16° at Paris. Notwithstanding the high stage of water in the Ohio, between 400 and 500 passengers on steamboats bound up, are detained by ice between Portsmouth and Catlettsburg and Wheeling.

Jan. 28—Attempted assassination of President Jackson, at Washington city, while attending a funeral at the capitol; a pistol, well-loaded, is snapped twice at him by an insane painter named Richard Lawrence, but misses fire.

Feb. 14—The legislature directs the secretary of state to furnish to Mann Butler, for use in preparing the second edition of his history of Kentucky, the whole or any part of certain state papers, to be returned within twelve months.....20—Northern Bank of Kentucky at Lexington chartered, with four branches, and \$3,000,000 capital; state to subscribe \$1,000,000 of stock, payable in five per cent bonds.....28—State board of internal improvement created.City of Louisville authorized to levy and collect a tax of \$25,000 per year for four years, to build gas-works.

Feb. 23—Ephraim M. Ewing and John Chambers nominated, and unanimously confirmed, judges of the court of appeals, vice Jos. R. Underwood and S. S. Nicholas, resigned.

March 21—Thos. A. Marshall appointed judge of the court of appeals, vice John Chambers, resigned on account of ill health.

July 2—Cholera again visits Ky.; deaths to date at Maysville 17, in Mason county 15, in Millersburg 11, in Sharpsburg 13, in Louisville a few deaths, in Russellville 112 or 1 in 12 of the population.

Aug. 24—Deaths from cholera in Versailles, within 10 days, 61, or 1 in 15 of the entire population. The deaths from cholera, in the years 1833 and 1835, at Millersburg were 49, or 1 in 9 of the population; in Flemingsburg in 1833, 68, or 1 in 10; in Paris in 1833, 86 or 1 in 14; in Lexington in 1833, 502 or 1 in 11; in Maysville in 1832-'33-'35, 115 or 1 in 20.

Population of Louisville, by special census, 19,967.

Plan of gradual emancipation of slaves proposed by Rev. John C. Young, D. D., in a pamphlet of 64 pp.

Railroad proposed (and several public meetings to forward it) from Paris to Covington; Maj. John S. Williams, a civil

engineer, says a "railway might be constructed from the elevation opposite Paris to a full view of the city of Cincinnati, without one perch of masonry," at a cost of \$720,000, if over the ridge route, through Williamstown.

Aug. 21—R. Clayton makes a balloon ascension from Lexington, descending 15 miles s. e., near Combs' ferry, on the Ky. river; a parachute, containing a little dog, was cut loose early, and descended near Ashland.

Sept.—\$100,000 Kentucky internal improvement scrip sold to Prime, Ward & King, of New York, at \$3.10 premium.

Sept. 23—Kentucky annual conference of the Methodist E. Church unanimously resolves against any interference with the subject of slavery, and commends the rectitude, policy and operations of the American colonization society.

Oct. 15—Halley's comet visible for some days to the naked eye, as a star of the 5th magnitude.

1836, Feb. 22—Governor's salary raised to \$2,500, and the *per diem* of members of the legislature, hereafter, to \$3, and mileage to 12½ cents.....29—Ratio of representation in the house, for next four years, fixed at 1,017 votes.....Tax on the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, and Northern Bank of Kentucky, state dividends from said banks after paying the interest on the state bonds sold to pay for said stock, and all turnpike and river improvement dividends, sacredly set apart for a "Sinking Fund.".....Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston (S. C.) railroad company chartered, with \$6,000,000 capital, to branch to Louisville, and to Covington or Newport; and a third branch from Lexington to Maysville.....State appropriations made in the following rivers: Kentucky \$200,000, Cumberland \$40,000, Green \$100,000, Licking \$100,000, Big Sandy \$25,000, Little Sandy \$12,000, three forks of Ky. \$8,000, Bayou du Chien \$5,000, Clark's \$5,000, Little Obion and Mayfield's creek \$1,500, Little river and Little Barren \$1,000 each, Rockcastle \$40,000, Nolin \$3,000, and Tradewater \$2,000.

March 16—First railroad accident, two miles east of Frankfort; train leaps over embankment; 3 persons killed and many wounded.....19—Arsenal at Frankfort burnt, with 4,740 stand of arms, besides equipments; the brass cannon, memorable for its service in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, was uninjured; this was captured from Burgoyne at Saratoga, Sept. 19, 1777, surrendered to the British by Hull, Aug. 16, 1812, retaken by Harrison at the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, presented by congress to Gov. Shelby, and by Gov. Shelby to the state of Kentucky.

May 7—The voters of the city of Lexington hold an election, under a recent special law, to sustain or repeal their city charter; it was sustained, by 379 for, to 323 for repeal—the largest vote ever polled in the city.

April 21—721 Texan troops (some of them Kentuckians) under Gen. Sam. Houston, win the brilliant victory of San Jacinto, over 1640 Mexicans under their president Gen. Santa Anna and Gen. Cos; Texan loss 2 killed, six mortally and 17 slightly wounded; Mexican loss 630 killed, 280 wounded, and 730 prisoners including Santa Anna and Cos and their staffs..... Over 600 Kentuckians, under Col. Wilson, Capt. Wigginton, Postlethwaite, James Allen and others, at different dates this summer, leave home to fight in the war for Texan independence.

June 17—The eastern-built steamboat *Champion* visits the Ohio river, and attracts great attention for speed and beauty. She is fairly distanced by the steamboat *Paul Jones*, in a trial of speed between Alton and St. Louis.

July 1—Estimated expenditures, this year, of the city of Louisville, \$135,000; taxable property \$14,000,000, on which 50 cents on each \$100 will be collected.

The abolition press of James G. Birney, (late a citizen of Ky.) at New Richmond, Ohio, "carefully destroyed;" no other property about the printing office injured.

Judge Hickey, of the Fayette circuit court, refuses a mandamus, prayed for by Milus W. Dickey, to compel the directors of the Maysville and Lexington turnpike company to permit his stages to pass over the road toll-free because they carry the U. S. mail.

July 16—Gov. Morehead, at the request of President Jackson and of Maj. Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, issues his proclamation calling for 1,000 mounted Kentuckians, to rendezvous in Frankfort Aug. 17, to proceed to camp Sabine, and protect the southwestern frontier. Before Aug. 3, 45 companies tender their services, but only 10 are accepted, one each from Franklin, Henry, Shelby, Madison, Harrison, Oldham, Gallatin, Woodford, Jefferson, and Fayette counties. The governor appoints Leslie Combs, of Fayette, colonel, Thos. A. Russell, of Fayette, lieutenant colonel, and Geo. Boswell, of Shelby, major. Before they commence their march, orders are received for their discharge.

Aug. 3—Vote for governor: James Clark (whig) 38,587, Matthew Flournoy (Van Buren) 30,491—majority 8,096; for lieutenant governor Chas. A. Wickliffe (w.) 35,624, Elijah Hise (V. B.) 32,186—majority 3,338. Clark and Wickliffe elected. To the senate are elected 24 whigs and 14 Van Buren men, and to the house of representatives 59 whigs and 41 Van Buren men.

Sept. 5—The corner stone of the contemplated bridge across the Ohio river at Louisville, laid with imposing ceremonies; Wilkins Taanehill orator of the day; stock said to be all taken.....14—Death of Aaron Burr, on Staten Island, aged 81.21—Great match race at Louisville, for \$5,000; the Kentucky horse, Rodolph, double distances the Tennessee mare, Angora, in the first four mile heat; time 8

min. 56 sec.; \$15,000 offered for Rodolph, and refused.

Nov. 7—Vote for president and vice president: Wm. H. Harrison and Francis Granger (whig) 36,955, Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson 33,435—majority 3,520.

Bacon college, at Harrodsburg, established.

Dr. Benj. W. Dudley, of Lexington, restores to sight a young man 21 years of age, blind from his birth with cataract.

Dec. 12—Fayette county court subscribes \$100,000 in the chartered railroad to Charleston.

Dec. 15—Henry Clay re-elected U. S. senator for 6 years from March 4, 1837, by 76 votes, to 54 for James Guthrie.

1837, Jan. 21—St. Mary's college, near Lebanon, Marion county, incorporated.

Cincinnati, by a vote of 1875 to 371, decides to borrow \$600,000, to take stock in Cincinnati and Charleston railroad, Cleveland railroad, and Whitewater canal.

Feb. 16—Shelby college authorized to raise \$100,000 by lottery.....17—Nicholas county authorized to spend the fund she may receive, under the operation of the act to appropriate the vacant lands, to pay for educating her poor children.....

21—State stock in Maysville and Lexington turnpike road company increased from \$144,200 to \$213,200, one-half the entire stock.....23—Act passed to equalize taxation.....The surplus U. S. revenue deposited with the state of Ky. is ordered by the legislature to be invested, upon conditions, \$500,000 in bank of Louisville stock, and balance in Northern Bank and in bank of Kentucky stock. The profits from \$1,000,000 of said surplus revenue "set apart and forever dedicated to the founding and sustaining a general system of public instruction.".....Act passed "to protect lives and property on board steamboats navigating the Ohio, Mississippi, and other rivers within the jurisdiction of Kentucky."

Under the law of Feb. 13, raising the salaries of judges of the court of appeals to \$2,000, and of circuit judges to \$1500, when hereafter appointed, most of the judges resign and are re-appointed; 2 are rejected by the senate, and 2 are not re-appointed.

Feb. 22—Convention of Kentucky editors at Lexington.

April 4—Snow falls, in northern Ky., between one and two inches deep.....8—Snowing at intervals all day, 1 inch deep; thermometer 30° to 33°. At St. Louis, snow 17 inches deep.

April 10—Mercantile failures in New York increased to over 100, and their aggregate amount over \$60,000,000; tremendous money pressure spreading over the country. Bank of Ky. stock, in New York, fallen to \$75 per share for \$100 paid.

April 29—Transylvania medical school reorganized.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston wounded, in a duel with Gen. Felix Huston, in Texas.

May 8—352 suspensions or failures, in New York, to date; New York state stock down to 70, and U. S. Bank stock to 96. May 9 and 10, all the banks of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, except the U. S. Bank, suspend specie payments. That bank suspends next day. The banks of Pittsburg, Wheeling and Cincinnati follow suit. The city of Philadelphia orders the issue of \$130,000 in small notes, 25 and 50 cents, etc. ("shin plasters.")..... 18—A run for specie upon the banks at Louisville, and \$45,000 drawn out; next day, the Ky. banks, (although having \$1,900,000 in specie, and a circulation of only \$3,300,000,) suspend specie payment.

May 18—Ohio river, opposite Maysville, rises 24 feet in 24 hours, a rapidity unprecedented.

Daniel Webster, with his family, has a perfect ovation in Ky.; public dinners given him at Maysville, May 18; at Lexington, May 24; at Versailles, May 26; at Louisville, May 30; and the people along the route are enthusiastic in attentions to him.

May 20—A steamboat ascends Big Sandy river 90 miles to Prestonsburg, Floyd county, with spring importations; and next day takes a pleasure party still farther up. Coal, of finest quality, discovered along its banks.

May 30—Maysville city council issues several thousand dollars in scrip, of denomination of 6¼, 12½, 25, and 50 cents, and \$1, redeemable in bank notes whenever presented to amount of \$5. Other towns, corporations and individuals soon after issue similar small notes. Specie commands 8@10 per cent premium.

June—A public meeting at Louisville calls upon the governor to convene the legislature in extra session, to devise a remedy for the money pressure; a great outcry is raised in favor of it, but the governor wisely refuses.

July 11—Grand meteoric explosion, at 2:45 P. M., seen and heard at Georgetown, Owingsville, Mayslick, and between Paris and Lexington; described as "a great white ball, whiter than snow, very bright, nearly as big as the sun, flying almost as swiftly as lightning from where the sun was shining brightly, towards the east; the noise was terrible, like a heavy cannon at a great distance."

July 31—Richard Clayton, the Cincinnati aeronaut, ascends from Louisville at 6:50 P. M., and at 7:35 P. M. descends, 4 miles south; remains all night, and after breakfast again ascends, is wafted back again over Louisville, Shippingport, the mouth of Salt river, Shepherdsville, and descends for dinner 7 miles from Bardstown; again ascends, is wafted by different currents over several counties, with Bardstown, Shepherdsville, Fairfield, Taylorsville and Bloomfield in sight, and descends at 7 P. M. on Cox's creek, Nelson county, 5 miles from Bardstown, having traveled 100 miles.

Aug. 9—12 whig and 1 Van Buren con-

gressmen elected; Richard H. Menefee over Richard French by 234 majority, and Wm. W. Southgate over Jefferson Phelps by 340 majority; legislature—senate, whigs 24, Van Buren men 14; house, whigs 71, Van Buren men 29.

Aug. 25—The U. S. secretary of war notifies Gov. Clark to take preparatory steps to muster into service a brigade of Kentucky volunteers for service against the Indians in Florida; but, Sept. 2, withdraws the order because he can get them in Louisiana, nearer the scene of action and acclimated.

Sept. 4—Called session of Congress. President's message delivered Sept. 5, at 12 M., reaches Maysville, by express mail and steamboat, at 3:30 A. M., Sept 8—just 63¼ hours.

Kentucky pays the interest on her internal improvement scrip and state bonds, in New York, in specie.

Dec. 21—The "convention" question, which has been before the legislature at each session for some ten years, and always defeated, is at last successful; and an act passes "to take the sense of the people as to the expediency and propriety of calling a convention to revise the constitution of this state."

1838, Feb. 3—State agricultural society organized.

Feb. 7—The town of Frankfort authorized to raise by lottery \$100,000, half for a city school, and half to bring water from the Cave spring into town..... 15—Act passed to establish a system of common schools..... Resolution passed requesting the governor to obtain the manuscript journals of the Conventions of 1792 and 1799; the governor, in his annual message, reports that he procured a printed copy of that of 1799, but "seriously apprehends that the only copies of that of 1792 then extant were consumed some years since by the burning of the capitol."

Feb. 22—Thermometer 6° to 15° below zero.

Feb. 24—Wm. J. Graves, from the Louisville district, kills Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, at the third fire, in a duel in Maryland, near Washington city; they fight with rifles, 80 yards distance; parties both representatives in Congress; Henry A. Wise the second of Graves, and Gen. Geo. W. Jones of Cilley.

Feb. 28—Rev. Jos. J. Bullock appointed, by the governor and senate, first superintendent of public instruction.

April 25—Explosion of the new steamboat Moselle, in the Ohio river, opposite the upper part of Cincinnati; the four boilers burst simultaneously, with an effect like a mine of gunpowder; a pilot, with the pilot house, is blown to the Ky. shore, a quarter of a mile distant; of 280 persons believed to be on board, 81 were known to be killed, 55 missing, 13 badly wounded.

May 3—40 houses burned at Paducah.

May 25—\$1,250,000 Kentucky state bonds negotiated in New York, on very favorable terms.

June 5—Remarkable hailstorm in Fayette county, 3 miles from Lexington, between the Tate's creek and Richmond roads; in one deposit it was more than two feet deep; and, 35 hours later, one foot deep; the crops were ruined, for three miles in width.

Aug. 8—To the senate are elected 22 whigs and 16 Van Buren-men; to the house of representatives 68 whigs and 32 Van Buren-men. In favor of a convention to revise the constitution, only 28, 170 votes are cast, out of 104,622 voters in the state—less than 27 per cent, (whereas over 50 per cent are required for success;) in Owen county, 12 per cent of the voters vote for a convention, in Bullitt 4 per cent, in Fayette 1½, in Scott 2½, in Warren 42, in Pulaski 64, in Marion 8, in Union 50, in Mason 8, in Campbell 50, in Clark 10, in Nelson 2½ per cent, in Trimble not a vote.

Aug. 13—Kentucky banks resume specie payments.

Aug. 14—George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville Journal, and Maj. Thos. P. Moore, exchange pistol shots at each other, at the Harrodsburg springs; neither party injured.

Aug. 27—Great railroad festival at Lexington in honor of the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati rail road; speeches by Gen. Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, Judge Reese, of Tennessee, and others; Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, Richard M. Johnson, Chas. A. Wickliffe, Thomas Metcalfe, and many other distinguished citizens present.

Sept. 18—Annular eclipse of the sun; beginning at Covington, at 2:26, and ending 5:08 P. M.—the last central eclipse of the sun visible in Kentucky until May 26, 1854. From the beginning of the eclipse to the moment of greatest observation, the thermometer hanging exposed to the sun fell 25 degrees, and in the shade 12½ degrees. Through the telescope, a great number of spots were observed upon the sun.

Oct.—Sickness from fevers, along the low lands on the water courses, more general and fatal than at any time for forty years.

Rev. John B. Mahan, a citizen of Ohio, indicted in Mason county, Ky., for kidnapping slaves, is delivered up by Gov. Vanece, of Ohio, for trial in Ky., in compliance with a requisition of Gov. Clark. Nov. 19, (although it was proved that 15 slaves had passed through his hands on their way from Kentucky to Canada,) he is acquitted, on the ground that the offense occurred in Ohio, and the court had no jurisdiction except over crimes committed in Mason county.

Oct. 11—Interest in fine stock increasing. First agricultural fair of Mason county at Washington.

Nov. 13—Termination of the lowest stage of water ever known in the Ohio river; 25 steamboats reach Maysville in 24 hours from 6 A. M. Except for a few

days, steamboat navigation had been entirely suspended for nearly three months; and the only navigation was by a few very light keels pushed by poles or drawn by horses; even this, at times, was impossible.

Nov. 19—15 men drowned at Dam No. 3 on Green river.

Dec. 23—Ohio river frozen over, for two weeks.

Dec. 29—Duel at Vicksburg, Miss., between Alex. K. McClung and John Menefee (both Kentuckians) with rifles, at 30 paces.

1839, Jan. 5—James T. Morehead and John Speed Smith appointed, by the legislature, commissioners to visit the Ohio legislature, to solicit the passage of acts to prevent evil disposed persons in that state from enticing away, or assisting in the escape of, slaves from Ky., and to provide more efficient means for recapturing fugitive slaves by their masters or agents..... 21—The "Louisville Legion," of dragoons, artillery, infantry and riflemen, authorized Original manuscript of each governor's message ordered to be preserved among the state papers..... 30—Lien on steamboats allowed, for wages, mechanics' work, and supplies.

Jan. 3.—W. W. Mather, of Ohio, makes a report to the legislature of his geological reconnoissance of Kentucky just completed.

County court of Lewis county, under the statutory authority to fix the rate of charges at taverns for meals, lodging, liquor, and stable fare, fixes a tariff of charges, and prohibits the sale of whisky by groggeries at a greater price than two cents for a half pint, under certain penalties; brandies and other liquors in proportion. Many men abandon the business as unprofitable—"the consummation devoutly wished" and intended.

Jan. 11 and 12—Great debate in the house of representatives, on the bill to charter a branch of the South-western rail road bank—Simeon H. Anderson, of Garrard, in favor, John A. McClung, of Mason, and Thos. F. Marshall, of Woodford, against. Col. C. G. Memminger, special commissioner of South Carolina, was heard by both houses, in the representative-hall, in an exceedingly able, ingenious and eloquent speech. McClung's effort was statesmanlike, masterly and thrilling, and Marshall's scarcely less so; the whole debate was one of the most remarkable in the history of Kentucky. Feb. 23, the bill passed the senate, by 19 to 18, and was rejected in the house a third time, by the close vote of 49 to 48.

Jan. 23—The citizens of Frankfort give a public dinner to Col. Memminger, as a mark of respect and regard to South Carolina and to him as "her honored and enlightened organ." He was similarly complimented by the citizens of Lexington and of Richmond.

4,039 horses and 3,177 mules, valued at \$577,280; 4,549 beef cattle at \$227,450;

68,764 hogs at \$962,696; and 3,250 sheep at \$13,000, passed Cumberland Ford, during 1838, bound for a southern market.

Feb. 9—Congress unanimously authorizes the president to present to James Rumsey, Jr., the son and only child of James Rumsey, deceased, a gold medal commemorative of his father's services and high agency in giving to the world the benefits of the steamboat.

Feb. 8—The legislature passes an act prohibiting the issue or circulation of small notes or checks by any county, city, town, or corporation.....Citizens of Paducah authorized to raise, by lottery, \$100,000 to build two seminaries, and furnish a library and school apparatus for each.....Joseph R. Underwood authorized to permanently loan to the town of Bowling Green the "Robert Craddock fund," the town to pay 6 per cent interest thereon forever; and may build two school houses with the fund, etc.....20—Southern bank of Ky. incorporated, capital \$2,000,000, of which the state to take \$1,000,000; principal bank and four branches south of Green river, and two branches north of it.....22—\$923,000 appropriated to internal improvements.....23—Interest upon the common school fund, not used for the current expenses of the system, to be invested in state bonds or bank stocks.....Common school law amended; one amendment exempts from taxation for common school purposes the property of free negroes.....Resolutions passed complimentary to the state of Indiana, because of resolutions of her legislature condemning "interference in the domestic institutions of the slaveholding states, either by congress or the state legislatures, as contrary to the compact by which those states became members of the Union, highly reprehensible, unpatriotic, and injurious to the peace and stability of the Union."

Feb. 23—Rev. Hubbard H. Kavanaugh appointed superintendent of public instruction.

March 2—James T. Morehead and John Speed Smith, the commissioners to the Ohio legislature, return to Frankfort, having fully accomplished their mission; they were treated with great courtesy and respect. Ohio passed a law (by a vote of 23 to 11 in the senate, and 53 to 15 in the house) to punish the abduction, or aiding in the abduction or escape, of slaves, by fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, and also be liable for all damages to the party aggrieved; and one of her courts enforced its execution, sometime in 1839, by the conviction and punishment of Rev. John B. Mahan.

Judge Wilkerson and Mr. Murdaugh, of Mississippi, by a change of venue, are tried at Harrodsburg, for their participation in the bloody affair at the Galt House in Louisville, last year, and acquitted; Hon. Sergeant S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, defends them, in a speech of great power and eloquence.

March 29—Public dinner at Maysville

to Adam Beatty, senator, and John A. McClung and James W. Waddell, representatives from Mason county in the last Ky. legislature, in compliment to their efforts in defeating the Southwestern railroad bank bill; Thos. F. Marshall, of Woodford, and James Guthrie, Percival Butler, and Wm. H. Field, of Louisville, specially invited as guests of the city of Maysville.

June—Col. Blanding, president of the Charleston railroad bank, says all idea of pushing the Cincinnati and Charleston railroad further than Columbia, is abandoned.

Aug. 27—Death of James Clark, governor of Ky. Sept. 5, Lieut.-gov. Chas. A. Wickliffe takes the oath as governor.

Sept. 5—Shock of an earthquake in northern Ky., preceded by a rumbling noise.

Sept. 30—Great four-mile race at Louisville, purse \$14,000; Wagner beats Grey Eagle, in the last heat only 10 inches; time 7:48, 7:44. On Saturday Oct. 5, for jockey club purse \$1500, Grey Eagle beat Viley's mare in 7:51, Wagner just running to save his distance; 2d heat, Wagner beat Grey Eagle by 12 inches, in extraordinary time of 7:43; 3d heat, Grey Eagle let down, lamed, in the second mile.

Oct. 3—Total amount of Kentucky state bonds issued, \$4,635,000; of which \$2,000,000 to Ky. banks in payment of bank stock subscribed and owned by the state, \$850,000 to common schools (a debt to herself), and \$1,765,000 for internal improvements.

Oct. 11—Suspension of specie payments by the banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and, in a few days, by those in Virginia, Cincinnati (except the Commercial bank), several in Ohio, and New Orleans. In New York, during the month, merchants pay 3 to 5 per cent interest per month, on 4 mo. paper, to sustain their credit. Kentucky bank stocks fell to 71. Specie, 8@11 per cent premium. Silver small change plenty, because dimes and half dimes readily pass for 12½ and 6½ cents.

Oct. 16—The Kentucky banks, because of the systematic run upon them to help meet the drain to Europe, deem it prudent to suspend specie payments; when they had on hand \$1,158,351. Dec. 31, they had in gold and silver \$1,108,047, and their circulation was \$3,940,333; a decrease, in one year, of \$505,336 specie, and \$1,477,987 circulation.

Nov. 18—Ohio river, for some weeks past, lower than ever known except during last year.

Dec. 6—In the whig national convention at Harrisburg, Pa., General Wm. Henry Harrison is nominated for president, receiving 148 votes, Henry Clay 90, and Gen. Winfield Scott 16.

Dec. 9—W. C. Allen, a young Kentucky artist, presents to the state a full length portrait of Daniel Boone, which is hung in the hall of the house of representatives.

Dec. 11—The first iron steamer on the western waters, Valley Forge, built at

built by John Smith

Pittsburgh, passes down the Ohio for New Orleans.

Dec. 16—Bank of Kentucky stock which sold previously at \$70, falls to \$65 in New York; owing to the Schuylkill bank, Philadelphia, issuing \$1,299,700 of unauthorized and fraudulent stock.

1840, Jan. 17—The Louisville college chartered.....23—Marshall college, at Hopkinsville, chartered.....29—Kenton county, opposite Cincinnati, established, "in honor of Simon Kenton."

Feb. 5—Western Baptist theological institute at Covington incorporated.....12—Charter of the Southern Bank of Kentucky amended, reducing the amount of stock to be subscribed and paid in before commencing business.....19—Ratio of representation in the house of representatives for the next four years fixed at 1,085 voters21—As the state is the guarantor for the Lexington and Ohio railroad company, the treasurer is authorized, on the request of the governor, to pay the interest or principal of debts when the company is in default.

Feb. 13—Kentucky Yeoman newspaper established at Frankfort.

May 5—Ohio river higher than at any period since 1832.

May 7—A small steamboat upset in Green river, and 9 persons drowned.

May 24 and 25—Celebration of the first settlement of Kentucky at Boonsborough, Madison county; 7,000 to 10,000 people, of whom 3,000 were ladies, present; 11 military companies, reviewed by Gov. Wickliffe; Mrs. French, a daughter of Col. Richard Calloway, and her female servant, who were in the Fort during the siege in 1777, John Hart, who was acquainted with them both in the Fort, and some other pioneers present, received marked attention. Just as Rev. Lewis W. Green, D. D., was commencing the first anniversary sermon, the rain poured down in torrents, so continuing for two days and a half, causing great personal suffering and great danger to life by the freshet which followed. On Monday, 25th, Ex-Gov. James T. Morehead delivered the anniversary address.

June—The U. S. census shows the total population of Kentucky 779,828; whites 590,253; free colored 7,317, and slaves 182,258; ratio of total increase since 1830, 13½, and of slave increase 10¼ per cent.

Aug. 5—Vote for governor: Robert P. Letcher (whig) 55,370, Richard French (democrat) 39,650—majority 15,720; for lieutenant-governor, Manlius V. Thomson (w.) 52,952, John B. Helm (dem.) 36,199—majority 16,752.

Aug. 19—Legislature convened in extra session for two days; law re-enacted for the election of presidential electors on the first Monday in November.

Oct. 12—Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D., (now of Baltimore,) speaks at the court house in Lexington in defense of himself, "from the accusations of Robert Wickliffe, Sen., Esq.," last August, in the same place.

Great political excitement during the current political campaign; large and frequent meetings of the people, from 1,000 to 12,000 in number.

Nov. 4—Vote for president and vice-president: Wm. Henry Harrison and John Tyler 58,489, Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson 32,616—majority 25,873. The vote in Owen county was 454 for Harrison, 541 for Van Buren.

Nov. 16-20—Gen. Harrison, president elect, visits Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington and Shelbyville, on private business, and receives an enthusiastic welcome. He declined all public honors. In Frankfort he visited Mrs. Sharp, in whose parlor he remarked, in reply to a compliment from some distinguished gentlemen, that "in this very house (then the governor's), and in this very room, he had been adopted by the state of Kentucky, and received the commission of major-general to command her brave troops in the Northwestern Army in the war of 1812. It gave him unalloyed pleasure and great gratification to know that the confidence then so generously reposed in him remained unshaken." [His majority in Kentucky for president was larger than in any other state.]

Dec. 1—M. R. Stealey, resident engineer of the Kentucky river improvements, in his report states "that in nearly all of the excavations, in building five locks and dams, detached teeth and bones of the mammoth were found, in a state of excellent preservation; at depths generally of 50 feet below the surface of the ground, and at distances of 100 to 150 feet from the margin of the river."

Dec. 4 and 5—Snow falls over northern Kentucky to the depth of 12 to 15 inches.

Dec. 16—John J. Crittenden re-elected U. S. senator for 6 years from March 4, 1841, receiving 100 votes, to 29 for James Guthrie.

1841, Jan. 2—Ohio river frozen over for 5 days.

A published communication from Bishop B. B. Smith, superintendent of public instruction, gives the following facts, as of date June 1, 1840:

Persons above 20 years old unable to read: In Floyd county 673, Clay 671, Knox 512, Ohio 556, Pike 852, Barren 1,190, Mercer 747: total in these 7 counties 5,201, and in the state 42,000.

In Floyd county, of 2,055 children of school age (between 5 and 15) none were at school; in Clay, of 1,180 none; in Knox, of 2,566, 46; in Ohio, 25 out of 1,714; in Pike, 25 out of 1,066; in Barren, 859 out of 3,829; in Mercer, 1,191 out of 3,545; in the whole state, 32,920 out of 170,000.

It costs Kentucky \$181,000 more per annum to educate those 32,920, than it ought to cost, at the rate paid in New York (\$1.25 per scholar) to educate the whole 170,000. The average cost in Kentucky is \$12 per scholar.

Jan. 21—The legislature directs one

copy each of the journals of that body, and of all books published by the state, to be deposited with the Kentucky Historical society, "to be accessible to the examination of any citizen."

By experiments at the navy yard at Boston, Kentucky water-rotted hemp proves stronger than either Riga Rein or Russia hemp.

Feb. 15—The legislature changes the time of its annual meeting to the last day of December.....17—Rate of taxation raised to 15 cents on the \$100 of taxable property, of which five cents to increase the resources of the sinking fund to pay off the public debt.....18—\$648,000 appropriated to internal improvements.....Additional buildings or room ordered, for the Auditor's office.

Feb. 18—After three days voting, on the 21st vote James T. Morehead is elected U. S. senator, in place of John J. Crittenden who declines, to become attorney general in President Harrison's cabinet: Morehead 72, Jos. R. Underwood 61. The following distinguished citizens received votes as follows, at some stage of the voting: Thos. Metcalfe 24, John Calhoun 48, Wm. Owsley 20, Chas. A. Wickliffe 20, Richard A. Buckner 41, Richard H. Menefee 32, Christopher Tompkins 3.

Feb. 20—Death of Richard H. Menefee, of bronchitis, aged 31.

March 9—Concerted attack upon Henry Clay, in a debate in the U. S. senate, by senators Smith of Conn., Walker of Miss., and King of Ala. That of the latter was so personal, that in a few words of reply Mr. Clay denounced "his assault on him as discourteous, unparliamentary, rude and cowardly." Mr. King, saying he had "no reply to make here," sat down and commenced writing, as was supposed, a challenge to a duel. The Mayor of Washington had them both immediately arrested, and bound over in the penalty of \$5,000 to keep the peace toward each other. No challenge passed.

April 4—Death of President Harrison.

April 28—Special election for congressmen in Ky., because of the called session of congress next month.

May 14—Day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer, because of the death of President Harrison.

May 15—Duel, near Louisville, between Cassius M. Clay and Robert Wickliffe, Jr., both of Fayette county, with pistols at 30 feet; no blood shed.

May 16—Steamboat Edward Shippen arrives at Louisville from New Orleans in 5 days 14 hours, making 22 stoppages.

May 20—Wm. Greathouse obtains a verdict, in the Mason circuit court, against Rev. John B. Mahan, of Brown county, Ohio, for \$1,600, the value of two slaves whom (as was in proof before the jury) Mahan aided and assisted in making their escape to Canada, in 1836.

June 13—First rain to-day, in northern Kentucky, for six weeks; severe drouth

and great heat; thermometer 96° to 103° in the shade.

June 16 and 17—66th anniversary of the settlement of Kentucky celebrated at Harrodsburg; from 7,000 to 10,000 persons, 1,500 of them ladies, present; 10 military companies, about 400 men, in elegant uniform, in camp; sermon by Rev. Joseph C. Stiles, and address by Benjamin Hardin.

June 25—Great hail storm in central Kentucky, remarkable for its direction and extent, passing from south to north and from two to five miles wide; hemp destroyed, other crops greatly damaged.

July 1 to 4—Brilliant military encampment at Oakland, near Louisville; 20 companies from Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, and various points in Kentucky.

July 10—"Lynch law" at Williams-town, Grant county; Smith Maythe (who had been a convict in the Ohio and Kentucky penitentiaries) and Lyman Cronch (recently an under-jailer at Cincinnati) rob and murder (as they supposed) Wm. S. Utterback, of Bourbon county, by cutting his throat, on the highway; Utterback ultimately recovered, but was rendered speechless for life; 350 men from Bourbon and Harrison, fearful the villains would escape justice, broke open the jail, took them to the spot where the crime was committed, and hung and buried them there; the gallows was left standing for some 25 years, when it rotted down. The leaders of the mob were subsequently indicted for murder.

Aug. 7—Cornelius Burnett indicted and fined \$100, at Cincinnati, for resisting the officers in the recapture of a fugitive slave from Kentucky.

Aug. 31 to Sept. 4—Great mob at Cincinnati: severe fighting between whites and negroes, many wounded and some reported killed; houses and a church occupied by negroes destroyed; press and materials of the abolition newspaper, the Philanthropist, broken up or thrown into the river.

Sept. 8—African church at Maysville pulled down by a mob.

Sept. 11—John J. Crittenden resigns his seat as attorney general, and Chas. A. Wickliffe accepts that of postmaster general, in President Tyler's cabinet.

Oct. 7—The citizens of Maysville tender to John J. Crittenden the compliment of a public dinner, and the citizens of Woodford county make him a present, at a cost of \$17,000, of the farm in that county on which he was born.

Oct. 12—Arrest of Col. Monroe Edwards, the "great forger," in Philadelphia; \$44,000 found in his trunk; his forgeries at Louisville, Cincinnati, New York, and elsewhere, successful, on a stupendous scale; he is a native of Russellville, Ky., but had lived mostly in Mississippi or Texas; he is transferred to New York for trial.

Oct. 16—Convention of editors at Frankfort.

Dec. 3—Vickers and Brown, reformed drunkards—the former one of the original six who initiated the movement at Baltimore—enter Kentucky at Maysville, in the interest of the Washingtonian temperance or total-abstinence movement. Intense interest wherever they speak, whole communities signing the pledge, liquor-sellers closing their shops, and they and their best customers alike reforming.

1842, Jan. 10—Beautiful raw silk produced in Somerset, Ky.; increasing interest felt in the growth of silk.

Jan 11—Population of Maysville, by new census, 2,784.

Jan. 12—Lexington and Ohio railroad sold at auction, at Frankfort, to pay to the state the sum of \$150,000 and interest, which as surety she had to assume; purchased by the state.

Jan 14—Legislature *unanimously* passes strong anti-state-reputation resolutions. The first one declares it "the high and sacred duty of a sovereign state to observe the obligations of good faith in all her engagements, not only with her own citizens, but equally and alike with those of other states and countries."

Jan. 21—Charter of the Louisville and Portland canal company amended so as to provide for the selling of individual stock to the state, or to the city of Louisville, or to the United States, with a view eventually to make the canal free of tolls; or the net income may be used to buy in the stock for said purpose.....31—Louisville authorized to erect water works, and for that purpose to borrow \$200,000 at 8 per cent.

Feb. 5—Kentucky Institution for the education of the blind established at Louisville, and \$10,000 appropriated to it, out of the common school funds.....Mercantile Library association at Louisville chartered.....15—Boyle county established, after 40 years persistent application, by a vote of 18 to 17 in the senate, and 48 to 44 in the house.....19—Henderson college incorporated.....22—Act passed allowing the bank of Kentucky to set apart all undivided earnings and profits on hand, and all hereafter made in excess of 5 per cent dividends, and all sums recovered from the Schuylkill bank, as a fund to cover losses by the fraudulent over-issue of stock by said bank when agent of the bank of Ky.

Feb. 23—Henry Clay, desiring to retire to private life, resigns as U. S. Senator, to take effect March 31, 1842. John J. Critten elected his successor, without opposition; receiving 29 votes in the senate and 91 in the house.

March 1—Common school law amended,3—Governor authorized to exchange 30-year state bonds for the 6-year bonds.\$420,000 appropriated to internal improvements, to pay for work already done, and complete existing contracts.

March 1—B. B. Sayre appointed superintendent of public instruction, to succeed Bishop B. B. Smith; but shortly declines.

March 22—Lexington and Ohio railroad,

now owned by the state, leased to Philip Swigert and Wm. R. McKee.

April 1—Washingtonian temperance revolution rapidly extending. Over 30,000 persons have signed the pledge in four months.

April 6—Charles Dickens visits the west, and spends a few hours in Kentucky.

April 26—Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., late president of Transylvania university, appointed superintendent of public instruction, but declines May 15.

June 1—Kentucky banks resume specie payments.

June 9—Public dinner or festival, at Lexington, in honor of Henry Clay; 10,000 to 12,000 people present.

July 2—Duel, in the state of Delaware, between Thos. F. Marshall, member of congress from the Lexington (Ky.) district, and Col. James Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer. Marshall challenged; and on the second exchange of shots, wounded Col. W. in the left leg, below the knee.

Aug. 8—To the state senate 27 whigs, 11 democrats are elected, and to the house of representatives 56 whigs and 44 democrats.

Sept. 26—Leonard Bliss, Jr., shot in Louisville, and mortally wounded, by Godfrey Pope, editor of the Louisville Sun.

Sept. 29—Great barbecue at Dayton, Ohio, given by the Whigs of Ohio to the Whigs of Kentucky as the Whig banner state at the presidential election in 1840; over 100,000 people present; speeches by Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, Thos. Metcalfe, Wm. W. Southgate, Landaff W. Andrews, and Cassius M. Clay, from Ky.

Oct. 18—The synod of Kentucky (Presbyterian), by a vote of 62 to 8, adopts resolutions to the effect that the Bible fixes no rate of interest, but denounces all oppression and extortion; and as the law of Kentucky establishes 6 per cent, declares obedience to the laws a high christian duty, and exhorts church members not to require or receive more than the rate of interest sanctioned by law.

Nov. — Isaac Cunningham, of Clark county, raises a large field of corn which averaged 140 bushels to the acre, the season being favorable. But in 1840, Gen. James Shelby, of Fayette, received from an agricultural society a premium for 5 acres of corn which yielded 550 bushels, or 110 bushels per acre. The same year, Wm. R. Duncan, of Clark county, raised 120 bushels on one acre. Geo. W. Williams, of Bourbon, raised 178 bushels from 1½ acres, or 158 2-9 bushels per acre. And Walter C. Young, of Jessamine county, raised a field of corn, of which two acres, when measured off, gathered and shelled by gentlemen of the Jessamine agricultural society, yielded 195 and 198½ bushels respectively. The season was remarkably favorable for corn, and these fields received special cultivation and attention.

Nov.—Friends of Daniel Webster hav-

ing denied it, the fact is now brought out that Mr. Webster owed his position as secretary of state to Gen. Harrison's cabinet entirely to the active and strong recommendation of Mr. Webster by Henry Clay—to whom Gen. Harrison, through others and in person, tendered any position in the cabinet which he would accept; saying that he should not invite Mr. Webster into his cabinet at all. Mr. Clay declined the offer; and urged upon Gen. Harrison the special propriety of making such an offer to Mr. Webster, and that he (Clay) was sincerely desirous he should do it. To Mr. Clay's positive influence, Mr. Webster was indebted for his seat in the cabinet. [This was made public in consequence of a "private and confidential" letter written by Mr. Webster, Aug. 22, 1842, to John P. Healy, of Boston, advising the whigs of Massachusetts against committing the state to any body for next president, and saying that a nomination of Mr. Clay now "would be sure to give the state to the Locofocos."]

Dec. 17—Hemp grown in Mason and Fleming counties, in 1841, 3,000 tons, which sold for about \$240,000; of this 1,200 tons were manufactured into bagging or bale rope in Mason county, and the rest shipped to other points; 100 tons were water-rotted in 1842.

1843, Jan. 4—Shock of earthquake, at 9:05 p. m., all over Kentucky; it lasted 30 seconds.

Jan. 7—John J. Crittenden re-elected U. S. senator for six years: Crittenden 88, Richard M. Johnson 43.

Death of Christopher Fort, in Lewis county, aged 109; he was at the battle of Fort Duquesne, or Braddock's defeat, when 21 years old, and was among the first settlers of Ky.; he never took any medicine, and never had the attendance of a physician—giving as his reason, that God who made him sick could make him well; he had been a member of the Baptist church for many years; he was 99 years old when he married his last wife; he died as one falls asleep, without a groan and without any sickness.

Jan. 23—Act passed making instruments of writing hereafter as effectual, and of the same dignity, without a scroll or seal as with one.

Feb. 9—Bill to remove the capitol to Louisville defeated, by 14 to 23 in the senate, and 30 to 60 in the house.

March 11—Legislature adjourns to-day, having steadily voted down the principal temporary measures for relief from the heavy pressure of debt and hard times—a commonwealth's bank or safety fund bank bill, a property-valuation bill, etc. [Kentucky bonds, consequently, sold in New York for 84@84½, while Ohio bonds sold at 70@71, because of the temporizing policy of that state.].....8—The charters of the banks of Ky. amended, requiring them to extend their loans to a limited extent, the bank of Louisville to establish a branch at Paducah and another at [Flemings-

burg], and authorizing the Northern bank to establish an additional branch.....10
—Common school law amended; salary of superintendent of public instruction reduced, from \$1,000 to \$750.....Several laws passed to increase the resources of the sinking fund..... Salaries of all state officers and judges reduced, except that of governor.....11—\$140,000 appropriated to pay contractors on the public works for work already done.

March 20—A strange comet has been visible, in clear weather, for two weeks, as large in appearance as the planet Jupiter when nearest the earth, and with a nebulous trail, 75° to 80° in area.

March 21—George Robertson resigns the office of chief justice of Ky.

March 23—Remarkable weather; thermometer in northern Ky. falls to 8° above zero; large quantities of ice floating in the Ohio river for several days.

April 11—Ephraim M. Ewing appointed chief justice, and Daniel Breck a judge, of the court of appeals.

May 28—Desolating whirlwind passes over parts of Franklin, Scott, Fayette, and Bath counties, its track about 40 miles long and 4 miles wide, over which many houses, and nearly all the trees and fencing were torn down, and a large number of horses, cattle, and other stock killed. At Mount Zoar meeting house, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Russell's road, while the congregation (Sunday afternoon) were at worship, the house was unroofed and three of the walls leveled with the ground, but not a human being received injury. Several persons near Owingsville were injured. After the whirlwind passed, the rain and hail did immense damage to the growing crops.

June 21—Kentucky 6 per cent bonds sell in New York at 98, Ohio bonds at 88 @88½, Illinois and Indiana bonds at 32½ @33½.

June 25—Tusk and two grinders of an extinct animal, found in excavating around the Lower Blue Lick springs; the tusk 6 feet 2½ inches long, 21 inches in circumference at the large end, weight 94 pounds, had been broken off and not all recovered; grinders 6 and 8 inches broad, decayed as far as the enamel, weight 6 and 8 pounds.

July 1 to 5—Grand military encampment in Franklin county, styled Camp Madison; Humphrey Marshall commands; 12 companies present; oration on the settlement of Kentucky by ex-chief justice George Robertson; 10,000 people present.

July 12—Wharton Jones, of Ky., obtains judgment before judge McLean and a jury, in the U. S. court at Cincinnati, against John Van Zandt, of Warren county, Ohio, for \$1,200 damages—for assistance rendered by defendant in the escape of one of his slaves, and expenses incurred in recovering 8 others, which defendant, only 24 hours after their escape, was caught in the act of conveying northward in a wagon; Wm. W. Southgate, of Covington, and Chas. Fox, of Cincinnati,

attorneys for plaintiff, and Thos. Morris, late U. S. senator, and Salmon P. Chase, attorneys for defendant. Another action, tried a few days after, under the penal statute, resulted in a verdict against Van Zandt of \$500.

Aug. 1—In a personal difficulty, arising from Sam. M. Brown disputing a statement of Cassius M. Clay while the latter was speaking, at Russell's, in Fayette county, Brown fired at Clay with a pistol, the ball striking just under the fifth rib, when Clay advanced on him with a Bowie knife, and cut and gashed his eye, ear, nose, and head horribly; Clay's life was saved by the ball striking the scabbard of his knife; Brown recovered.

On the same day, on board the steamboat Georgia, on her trip from Old Point Comfort, Va., to Baltimore, a young man named J. McLean Gardner attempts to assassinate the U. S. postmaster general, Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Ky., by striking him twice in the breast with a clasp knife. The young man was found to be insane, and sent to an asylum.

Aug. 9—5 whigs and 5 democrats elected to congress; 26 whigs and 12 democrats to the state senate, and 62 whigs and 38 democrats to the house of representatives.

Sept. 28—Geo. W. Williams, of Bourbon county, raises on one acre, carefully cultivated but in an unfavorable season, 127 bushels, 6 gallons, 1 quart, and 1½ pints of corn; in a field of oats, much blown down by the wind and injured by blight, one acre yields 49 bushels.

Nov. 14—Ex-president John Quincy Adams visits Maysville, and is escorted with great enthusiasm to the Presbyterian church, where Gen. Richard Collins, in his address of welcome, declares that Mr. Adams "had placed Kentucky under deep and lasting obligations for his noble defense of her great statesman (Henry Clay)," in his letter to the whigs of New Jersey;" to which Mr. Adams replied:

"I thank you, sir, for the opportunity you have given me of speaking of the great statesman who was associated with me in the administration of the general government, at my earnest solicitation—who belongs not to Kentucky alone, but to the whole Union; and is not only an honor to his state and this nation, but to mankind. The charges to which you refer, I have, after my term of service had expired, and it was proper for me to speak, denied before the whole country. And I here reiterate and reaffirm that denial; and, as I expect shortly to appear before my God, to answer for the conduct of my whole life, should those charges have found their way to the Throne of Eternal Justice, I WILL, IN THE PRESENCE OF OMNIPOTENCE, PRO-
NOUNCE THEM FALSE."

Nov. 15—Great debate at Lexington, on baptism and other subjects, between Elder Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va., of the Reformed or Christian church, and Rev. Nathan L. Rice, of Paris, Ky., of the Presbyterian Church; George Robert-

son, John Speed Smith, and Henry Clay moderators; continues for three weeks, and is attended by hundreds of people from a distance.

Dec. 15—Kentucky bonds sell in New York at 107½.

1844, Jan. 3—Steamboat Shepherdess strikes a snag, three miles below St. Louis, and sinks rapidly, carrying down from 40 to 100 lives; among them, the owner, Capt. Abram P. Howell, of Covington, and other Kentuckians.

March 1—Common school law amended.Ratio of representation for next four years fixed at 1251 voters.

March 16—Steamboat Alex Scott reaches Cairo in 3 days 10 hours from New Orleans.

Mason county tobacco establishes a fine reputation in the New Orleans market; and is quoted separately, at high figures.

May 16—General Assembly of the (Old School) Presbyterian church in the United States of America convened in Louisville.

June—Greatest flood ever known in the Missouri, Mississippi, Illinois, and Red rivers, 3½ feet higher than the great flood of 1785; crops destroyed, and too late to plant again after the waters subside, stock drowned or strayed, dwellings and outhouses swept off or inundated, breadstuffs and provisions ruined, the inhabitants scattered in every direction, destitute and homeless; a large portion of St. Louis overflowed; in part of Louisiana, where the high water made a lake 500 miles wide, destruction and desolation were around, and hunger and terror upon all living creatures.

Very exciting political contest for governor and president. Many political meetings are held all over the state, each attended by from 1,500 to 15,000 people.

Aug. 7—Vote for governor: Wm. Owsley (whig) 59,680, Wm. O. Butler (democrat) 55,056—majority 4,624; for lieutenant governor, Archibald Dixon (w.) 60,070, Wm. S. Pileher (dem.) 48,989—majority 11,081.

Aug. 30—Workshops and machinery in the Kentucky penitentiary burnt down; loss \$40,000; no convicts escaped.

Sept. 10—Mr. Gibbon, editor of the Smithland Bee, while walking on the street with his little daughter, shot and killed by Dr. Snyder.

Sept. 13—Daniel Bates killed, in Clay county, Ky., by Dr. Abner Baker, a monomaniac.

Sept. 26—Gov. Letcher, having among his last official acts, appointed this as a day of "prayer, praise and thanksgiving," it is largely observed; it is the first thanksgiving-day ever appointed by a governor of the state.

Oct. 23—Terrific explosion of the steamboat Lucy Walker, about 8 miles below Louisville, in the middle of the Ohio river; the ladies cabin takes fire, and the boat rapidly sinks in 15 feet water; about 50 passengers killed and missing, and 20 wounded.

A manufactory of silk established at Newport, by Wm. B. Jackson and Brother; handkerchiefs and other goods of smooth and excellent texture; cocoons raised, and silk spun and woven in Kentucky.

Nov. 6—Vote for president and vice-president: Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen (whigs) 61,255, James K. Polk and Geo. M. Dallas (democrats) 51,988—majority 9,267.

Nov. 26—Citizens of Frankfort organize the "Clay Testimonial Society of Kentucky," with ex-Gov. Letcher president, and an executive committee of 26; "for the purpose of building a column of stone not less than 100 feet high, on one of the eminences adjacent to" Frankfort; the contribution of \$1 to constitute membership, and no one allowed to subscribe more than \$5; "each member's name to be engraved on a plate of metal, deposited under the corner stone of the column, and also preserved in a well-bound volume of parchment, to be kept forever by the society." A handsome sum was promptly subscribed in Frankfort.

Dec. 23—Miss Delia A. Webster, (who has been confined for several months in the jail at Lexington upon a charge of abducting slaves and conveying them to the state of Ohio), tried, convicted, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The jury, in consideration of her sex, unanimously sign a petition to the governor for her pardon. [Gov. Owsley received many petitions to the same purport, and on Feb. 25, after she had spent seven weeks in the penitentiary, he pardoned her; and she left immediately, with her father, for their home in Vermont.] Feb. 13, 1844, Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, (who was Miss Webster's companion and principal in the guilt of negro stealing, and arrested at the same time,) was convicted upon his own confession, and the jury fixed the period of his confinement in the penitentiary at 15 years.

1845, Feb. 10—Common school law adopted, embracing the provisions of previous acts.....Consent of the legislature given to the United States, to purchase and hold the Louisville and Portland canal, and any additional land necessary for its enlargement.....Control of the capitol square surrendered to the trustees of Frankfort, to be laid off into walks, and trees and shrubbery planted.

Feb. 28—Congress passes resolutions for the annexation of Texas.

Two runaway slaves of Peter Driskell, of Mason county, Ky., are apprehended by his agent, Col. Charles S. Mitchell and others, in Sandusky, Ohio, but rescued and set free by the machinations of the abolitionists and a dishonest judge named Farwell, setting at defiance the laws of congress and of Ohio, which had been complied with.

March 5—Clifton R. Thompson, of Fayette county, shot dead in the court house at Mount Sterling, during the sitting of court, by his brother-in-law Henry Daniel.

March 13—63 choice ewes, belonging to Capt. John A. Holton, of Franklin county, and selected for breeders because of the fineness of their wool, killed by dogs, in one night. A few nights after, John Chiles, of Harrodsburg, lost 70 fine-wool ewes, by dogs. The annual destruction of sheep by dogs, in the state, estimated at 10,000.

March 14—Gov. Bartley, of Ohio, refuses to comply with a requisition of Gov. Owsley, of Ky., for the delivery of a man named Kissam, charged with kidnapping slaves.

March 18—Great fire at Crab Orchard; 26 houses, in the business part of town, burnt.

April 1—Population of Lexington, by a census just taken, 8,178; whites 4,999, blacks 3,179; value of taxable property, \$3,039,608.

April 9—The officers of the 123d regiment of Ky. militia unanimously, by newspaper communications and petitions, seek the abolition of the present militia system.

April 10—Great fire at Pittsburg, Pa.; 982 houses burnt, value \$2,566,500, and of personal property \$2,000,000. Much sympathy felt in Ky., and subscriptions made for the relief of the sufferers.

April 25—In answer to a requisition from the governor of Ky., for the delivery up for trial of a free mulatto who had stolen several slaves from Harrodsburg, and escaped to Indiana, Gov. Whitecomb, of that state, issued a warrant for his arrest and delivery to a Ky. officer. The abolitionists at Madison attempted to obstruct the course of the law, but were foiled by the promptness and decision of the Ky. officer, Mr. Blackstone.

May 19—The convention of delegates of the Methodist E. Church in the southern and south-western states, adjourns, having been in session at Louisville since May 1. They resolve to erect the annual conferences therein represented into a distinct ecclesiastical connection, to be called the "Methodist Episcopal Church South;" and to hold the first general conference in Petersburg, Va., May 1, 1846.

May 20—In the (Old School) Presbyterian general assembly, in session in Cincinnati, the report and resolutions on slavery (drawn by Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., then of Cincinnati, but recently of Kentucky,) are adopted by yeas 166, nays 12, not voting 4; of the yeas, 100 were from the northern and 66 from the southern states.

May 23—Judge McLean, in the U. S. circuit court at Indianapolis, decides that slaves taken from Ky. by their owner in 1825 to Illinois, and there used and employed as slaves, although removed afterwards to Missouri and kept in slavery for years, became entitled to their freedom by the act of the owner in taking them to and keeping them in a free state, and must now be set free.

June 4—True American newspaper issued at Lexington, Cassius M. Clay editor.

June 8—Death of ex-president Andrew Jackson, near Nashville, Tenn.

June 9—Lewis Sanders, U. S. hemp agent at Louisville, institutes tests of the relative strength of Kentucky water-rotted and Russian hemp; a rope of the former, 1 7-10 inches in circumference, parted at 2,940 pounds, while a larger rope of Russian hemp, 1 8-10 inches in circumference, only bore a strain of 2,218 pounds when it parted.

July—Population of Covington, by a census just taken, 4,388; whites 4,185, blacks 203. Of Newport 1,710; whites 1,634, blacks 76.

July 22—Death of Miss Browning, the Kentucky giantess, near Flemingsburg; her weight was — pounds, and size

Aug. 6—7 whigs and 3 democrats elected to congress. Of the new senators elected, 6 are whigs, 4 democrats, and the house of representatives stands 63 whigs and 37 democrats.

Aug. 14—"At a meeting of sundry citizens of Lexington, at the court house," Benj. W. Dudley, Thos. H. Waters, and John W. Hunt are appointed a committee "to wait upon Cassius M. Clay, editor of the 'True American,' and request him to discontinue its publication, as its further continuance, in our judgment, is dangerous to the peace of our community, and to the safety of our homes and families;" and adjourn to meet at 3 p. m., Aug. 15. To their note inclosing the action of the meeting, Mr. Clay, "from a bed of sickness of more than a month's standing" (his disease typhoid fever), writes a defiant reply, which was read to the adjourned meeting; which, thereupon, issues a call "for a general meeting of the people of the city and county to be held on Monday, Aug. 18, at 11 a. m., at the court house, to take into consideration the most effectual steps to secure their interests from the efforts of abolition fanatics and incendiaries." At this meeting, Waller Bullock chairman, Benj. Gratz secretary, and attended by a large concourse from Fayette and the adjoining counties, another communication from Cassius M. Clay was read. Thos. F. Marshall submitted an address, setting forth the incendiary character of Mr. Clay's paper, and six resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Under the 6th resolution, a committee of 60 prominent citizens (among them Geo. W. Johnson, chairman, James B. Clay, secretary, Moses Morrison, Richard Higgins, Hiram Shaw, Wm. B. Kinkead, James B. Waller, Geo. W. Norton, Franklin Tilford, Thos. H. Shelby, Thos. S. Redd, Dr. J. C. Darby, Wm. R. McKee, Richard Spurr, Edward Oldham and Dr. J. Bush) was appointed, "authorized to proceed to the office of the 'True American,' take possession of press and printing apparatus, pack up the same, and place it at the railroad office for transportation to Cincinnati, and report forthwith [at 2 p. m.] to this body." On reaching the office door, the key was given up by the city marshal to the chair-

man of the committee. The mayor was also at the door, and "gave notice that the committee was acting in opposition to law, but that the city authorities could offer no forcible resistance to them." The names of the committee were called, and each one admitted to the office, and the door closed. "On motion of Maj. Wm. R. McKee, it was resolved that the committee hold itself responsible for anything which might be lost or destroyed, whilst the committee were performing the duty assigned to them." Printers were "appointed to take down the press," and others "to put up the type," and "the secretary took a list of the property as packed up." "The secretary containing the private papers of the editor of the 'True American,' by unanimous resolution, was sent to his house." The committee, as directed by the meeting, notified Mr. Clay by letter "that the press, type, etc., of the 'True American' paper have been carefully put up, and shipped by railroad and steamer to Cincinnati," to the care of Messrs. January & Taylor, subject to his order, and that the charges and expenses upon them have been paid." They reached Cincinnati on Friday, Aug. 22.

Sept. 3—Several of a gang of counterfeiters arrested at Warsaw, and committed to jail. Also, John and Wm. Banton arrested in Lincoln county, and their establishment for manufacturing counterfeit notes and coin, one of the most extensive and perfect in the Union, captured and broken up.

Sept. 6—Gov. Owsley is notified by the secretary of war, that Gen. Zachary Taylor is authorized to call upon Ky. for troops to repel the apprehended Mexican invasion. Gov. O. replies that any requisition upon Ky. will be promptly and gallantly responded to.

Sept. 10—Great excitement in Clay county, Ky. The jail guarded to prevent escape of prisoners. Gen. Peter Dudley, sent thither by Gov. Owsley, orders out two companies of troops from Madison county, under Col John Miller, to maintain the supremacy of the laws—who remain until after the execution of Dr. Baker, Oct. 3.

Sept. 13—Re-interment of the remains of Daniel Boone and his wife in the state cemetery at Frankfort. [See description on page 251, vol. ii.]

Sept. 18—Trial before Judge Trotter, of the Lexington city court, of the members of the "committee of 60," on a charge of riot on Aug. 18th, in removing the press and types of the "True American" newspaper. After a full hearing of the testimony and argument, "the jury without hesitation gives a verdict of not guilty."

Sept. 20—Population of Louisville, by a census just taken, 37,218.

Sept. 22—Suicide at Richmond, by blowing out his brains with a pistol, of John White, judge of the 19th judicial district, and recently speaker of the lower house of congress and member thereof for ten years.

Sept. 22—The citizens of Maysville and Mason county, tender a public dinner to James C. Pickett, late U. S. chargé d' affaires to Peru.

Sept. 30—Debate at Cincinnati, between Rev. J. Blanchard and Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., both of that city, but Dr. R. recently of Ky., upon the question, "Is slavery in itself sinful, and the relation between the master and slave a sinful relation?" The former affirms, the latter denies.

Oct. 13—An adjourned meeting of citizens of Mason county, at Washington, Lewis Collins chairman, Richard H. Stanton secretary, adopts Judge Beatty's resolutions in reference to the Fayette county meeting which suppressed the "True American" newspaper, condemning in strong language "the intemperate and inflammatory character" of that paper, and "the reply of its editor to the request to discontinue its publication as conceived in a spirit of outrage, wholly unjustifiable, and meriting the severest reprobation," and recommending that laws be passed, inflicting such penalties upon incendiary abolition publications in our state, as shall effectually prevent their being hereafter circulated." John A. McClung, Francis T. Chambers, Judge Adam Beatty, and Elijah C. Phister advocate them, while Henry Waller, Wm. Tebbs Reid, Richard H. Stanton, and Col. Jacob A. Slack favor stronger resolutions.

Similar meetings had already been held in Jefferson and Nelson counties.

Oct. 25—Rev. Alex. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky colonization society, collects \$5,000 to purchase a district of country 40 miles square in Africa, to be called "Kentucky in Liberia," as a home for colored colonists from Kentucky. The first colony for its settlement leaves Louisville, Jan. 7, 1846.

Oct. 28—Col. James C. Pickett, of Ky., late U. S. chargé d' affaires to Peru, presents to the National Institute at Washington city a fragment of the flag (of plain white silk, and now over 300 years old) of Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, and a lock of hair of Gen. Bolivar, the great champion of South American independence.

Nov. 10—In pursuance to a call signed by 456 citizens of Mason county, another meeting (very greatly larger than the one in Oct.) is held at Washington, to consider the questions growing out of the action of the citizens of Lexington, Aug. 18, in suppressing the "True American." Eight resolutions, all much stronger and more pointed than those previously adopted, are offered by Henry Waller, advocated by him, Francis T. Hord, and John D. Taylor, and unanimously adopted.

Nov. 20—Thanksgiving day, in accordance with Gov. Owsley's proclamation, observed for the second time.

Joel T. Hart, of Ky., selected by the ladies of Virginia as the sculptor of the statue of Henry Clay to be erected in Richmond.

Nov. 30—Snow falls to the depth of 9 inches.

Dec. 6—Ohio river frozen over, for the first time in 12 years so early in the season; it breaks up on the 10th.

Dec. 31—1,585 steamboats and 394 flat and keel boats, 318,741 tons, have passed through the Louisville and Portland canal since Jan. 1, 1845, paying \$138,391 toll. From the opening of the canal, Jan. 1, 1831, to date, 15 years, 16,817 steamboats (an average of 1,121 per year) and 5,263 flat and keel boats, with a total tonnage of 3,048,692, have passed the canal, and paid in tolls \$1,506,306.

1846, Jan. 13—Cassius M. Clay, of Ky., editor of the "True American" now printed at Cincinnati, addresses a great meeting at the Tabernacle, in the city of New York. Resolutions complimentary of him, and reflecting sharply on the meeting at Lexington in August last, unanimously adopted. Next evening, at the same place, and to a "very thin" audience, he lectures again, "for the benefit of the colored orphan asylum, with extreme reluctance, as he was sure it would operate to his injury at home."

Jan. 15—The bill to take the sense of the people as to the propriety of calling a convention to revise the constitution defeated in the state senate, by 20 to 18. It had passed the house, Jan. 12, by 56 to 40.

Jan. 28—In the long-pending suit of the bank of Kentucky vs. the Schuylkill bank, at Philadelphia, Judge King decides the entire controversy in favor of the plaintiff; making the Ky. bank responsible to the holders of the spurious stock; and, as it had actually made such compensation already, an order was entered referring to a master the computation of the over-issue of spurious stock, and the amount of indemnity which the bank of Ky. was entitled to recover from the Schuylkill bank; the latter was adjudged to have been in law, as well as in fact, the transfer agent of the Ky. bank from March 18, 1835, to Dec. 16, 1839. [\$1,184,738 was ascertained to be the amount of indemnity.]

Feb. 7—Acts pass the legislature to establish the university of Louisville..... 10—To incorporate the Covington and Cincinnati bridge company..... 13—To incorporate the Maysville college..... 23—Further to protect the rights of married women; their slaves not liable for the husband's debts; and the husband's estate not liable for the wife's debts contracted before marriage..... Act to incorporate the Licking river navigation company.

March 7—John U. Waring assassinated, about noon, on the street in Versailles; a rifle ball, fired from the garret of Shelton's tavern, entered his forehead, passing down his throat, into his lungs.

March 23—At 12:45 A. M., two shocks of an earthquake were felt in northern Kentucky, shaking houses perceptibly, and preceded by a rumbling sound as of distant thunder.

April 25—Partial eclipse of the sun, about one-third; but over the most of Ky. the eclipse itself was eclipsed by the intervening clouds. Silliman's Journal, New Haven, Conn., after describing this eclipse, a month before its appearance, adds:

"During the remainder of the present century there will be but five eclipses central in any part of the Atlantic states, viz: those of May 26, 1854, and Sept. 29, 1875, annular in Massachusetts, and that of Oct. 19, 1869, in the Carolinas; whilst those of Aug. 7, 1869, and May 28, 1900, will be total in North Carolina and Virginia."

May 8—Gen. Zachary Taylor defeats the Mexicans at Palo Alto, and, next day, at Resaca de la Palma.

May 13—Congress declares that "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States."

Maj.-Gen. E. P. Gaines makes a requisition on the Gov. of Ky. for 4 regiments of volunteers, comprising 2,400 men.

(Sunday) May 17—In expectation of, but before receiving, a formal call, Gov. Owsley, by proclamation, appeals to Kentuckians "to form themselves into volunteer companies," and report to him forthwith.

May 18—The Louisville Legion, 9 companies, commanded by Col. Ormsby, offer their services to the governor, and are accepted..... Wm. Preston procures a subscription of \$50,000 in Louisville, which he places to the credit of the governor in the bank of Ky., to be used if necessary, in dispatching troops to the seat of war. The Northern bank of Ky., at Lexington, tenders Gov. Owsley \$250,000 for the same purpose.

May 20—Duel, near Bethlehem, Indiana, between James S. Jackson, of Lexington, and Robert Patterson, of Frankfort, Ky.; Thos. F. Marshall the second of Jackson, and Geo. B. Crittenden of Patterson; after exchanging shots without effect, the difficulty is amicably settled.

May 22—Formal proclamation of Gov. Owsley for two regiments of infantry or riflemen, and one of cavalry, for the service of the United States against Mexico. The President calls upon the states for 43,500 men in all.

May 26—The governor announces, by proclamation, that the requisition upon Ky. for troops is full. The 1st regiment of infantry, the Louisville Legion, has embarked. The 2d regiment of infantry, Col. Wm. R. McKee, of Lexington, Lieut. Col. Henry Clay, Jr., of Louisville, Maj. Cary H. Fry, of Danville, is composed of the following companies:

1st, Green county	...Capt. Wm. H. Maxcy.
2d, Franklin	...Capt. Franklin Chambers.
3d, Mercer	...Capt. Phil. B. Thompson.
4th, Boyle	...Capt. Speed Smith Fry.
5th, Keaton	...Capt. Geo. W. Cutler.
6th, Jessamine	...Capt. Wm. T. Willis.
7th, Lincoln	...Capt. Wm. Dougherty.
8th, Keaton	...Capt. Wm. M. Joyner.
9th, Montgomery	...Capt. Wilkerson Turpio.
10th, Anderson	...Capt. Geo. W. Kavanaugh.

The 1st regiment of cavalry, Col. Hum-

phrey Marshall, of Louisville, Lieut. Col. Ezekiel H. Field, of Woodford county, Maj. John P. Gaines, of Boone county, embraces the following companies:

1st, Jefferson county	Capt. W. J. Heady.
2d, "	Capt. A. Pennington.
3d, Fayette	Capt. Cassius M. Clay.
4th, Woodford	Capt. Thos. F. Marshall.
5th, Madison	Capt. J. C. Stone.
6th, Garrard	Capt. J. Price.
7th, Fayette	Capt. G. L. Postlethwaite.
8th, Gallatin	Capt. J. S. Lillard.
9th, Harrison	Capt. John Shawhan.
10th, Franklin	Capt. B. C. Milam.

In addition to these, the company of John S. Williams, of Clark county, having been excluded from the above quota by a mistake, was specially accepted by order of the War Department. 105 companies in all, being 75 more than were called for, were organized, and tendered to the governor. 12,000 men could have been raised, if required.

June 18—Five magistrates of Franklin county, as members of the county court, are put in jail for refusing to obey a summons to appear in the court of appeals, and answer why they refused to obey the decision of that court in the case of *Gorham vs. Luckett*.

June 29—Appointments by President Polk: Zachary Taylor, to be major general in the regular army, Wm. O. Butler, of Carroll county, Ky., to be major general of volunteers, and Thomas Marshall, of Lewis county, Ky., to be brigadier general of volunteers.

July 8—Trial of Lafayette Shelby for the killing of young Horine, at Lexington, concluded by the non-agreeing and the discharge of the jury, who stood 4 for conviction and 8 for acquittal; next day, he is admitted to bail by judge Buckner, in \$10,000, and released from jail. A public meeting is held, strongly condemnatory of the course and result of the trial; the judge and 8 jurors hung in effigy, not only in Lexington, but in Richmond, Nicholasville, Georgetown, and other places. So great is the popular excitement and outbreak, that a majority of the Fayette and Scott county bar deem it proper to address a communication to the public in defense of the judge, expressing high confidence in the correctness of his judicial opinions, his impartiality, unblemished integrity, and personal honor.

Aug. 5—In Mason county, 1,423 vote for the removal of the county seat from Washington to Maysville, and 1,194 against it—majority 232.

26 whigs and 12 democrats elected to the senate, and 64 whigs and 36 democrats to the house of representatives.

Sept. 1—Gov. Owsley removes Benj. Hardin, and appoints Geo. B. Kinkead in his place as secretary of state. Mr. Hardin, in Oct., attempts, in the Franklin circuit court, by a motion for a mandamus, to test the governor's power under the constitution to remove him, but the case was taken under advisement. Jan. 4, 1847, Gov. Owsley brought the case before the senate, by a long message and

nomination of Mr. Kinkead for the office, which Mr. Hardin resisted by a memorial. The controversy was prolonged until Feb. 16, when the senate, by 30 to 8, decided that there was no vacancy in the office, and for that reason rejected the nomination. On the 18th, Mr. Hardin informed the senate, by communication, that he had sent to the governor his resignation of the office. Feb. 20, the governor again nominated Mr. Kinkead, and he was unanimously confirmed.

Sept. 24—Capture of Monterey, Mexico. The Louisville Legion, being posted to guard a mortar battery, and exposed to the enemy's cannon for about 24 hours without being able to return their fire, held in check the enemy's cavalry, and "display obedience, patience, discipline, and calm courage." Maj. Gen. Wm. O. Butler seriously wounded, and Maj. Philip Norbourne Barbour, of the 3d regular infantry, killed (both Kentuckians.)

Oct. 4—Duel at Port Lavaca, Texas, between Capt. Thos. F. Marshall and Lieut. James S. Jackson, of Capt. Cassius M. Clay's company, both of the Kentucky cavalry regiment; two shots exchanged, but both escape unhurt.

Nov. 2—The number of inquiries, this day, at the general delivery of the Louisville post office for letters was 1,964—of which 538 for or by ladies, and 1,426 for or by gentlemen. The name of Smith was inquired for 33 times, of Johnson 28 times, of Clark 23, Jones 21, Wilson 20, Brown 19, Williams 17, and Evans 13 times. This was believed to be an average of the daily applications at the general delivery.

Nov. 23—Celebrated breach of promise case at Louisville, Miss Nano Hays vs. John Hays, results in a verdict of \$6,000 for plaintiff.

Dec. 10—Population of Covington, by a census just taken, 4,976.

Dec. 25—Gen. Alex. W. Doniphan (formerly of Mason county, Ky.) defeats the Mexicans at Bracito.

1847, Jan. 9—Legislature passes an act to take the sense of the people of the state as to the propriety of calling a convention to amend the constitution, by a vote of 30 to 8 in the senate, and 81 to 17 in the house.....16—Benefit of clergy abolished.20—Kentucky Military institute, in Franklin county, incorporated.

Jan. 14—The bill of most exciting and absorbing interest before the legislature, to remove the seat of justice of Mason county from Washington to Maysville, is defeated in the house by 49 to 51. Jan. 28, a bill was passed by 67 to 30, providing for another and final vote of the people upon the question; but, Feb. 16, it was laid upon the table in the senate, by 18 to 15.

Jan. 19—Mr. Ward, of Missouri, and Edward C. Marshall, of Cincinnati, (both lawyers, and recently from Ky.) leave Frankfort for Utica, Indiana, to fight a duel with rifles at 75 paces. Marshall's shot missed, but Ward's took effect in the fleshy part of

the thigh; wound not dangerous. Ward walked up to Marshall, who extended his hand, and they returned to Frankfort as friends, on the same steamboat which brought them down as enemies. Just before firing, Ward handed his second a note, in which he stated he did not wish to kill Marshall, but would hit him within an inch of the spot where his ball took effect.

Jan. 20—Maj. John P. Gaines and Capt. Cassius M. Clay, with 30 Ky. cavalry, and Maj. Borland and 50 Arkansas cavalry, are surrounded at Encarnacion by an overwhelming force of Mexican cavalry, and compelled to surrender, taken to the city of Mexico, and imprisoned.

Jan. 29—Death of Monroe Edwards, the most expert forger in America, in the hospital of Sing Sing prison, N. Y., of consumption.

Feb. 12—On the 29th ballot, after voting on seven days, Jos. R. Underwood, (whig) is elected U. S. senator for 6 years from March 4, 1847. During the voting, Robert P. Letcher received as high as 51, and Thos. Metcalfe 23 votes (both whigs), and Albert G. Hawes 46, Lynn Boyd 28, James Guthrie 31, and General Robert B. McAfee 39 votes (all democrats).

Feb. 17—Flat boats and water craft descending the slack-watered rivers, from a point above slack water, not to pay tolls for passing over the dams.....23—Charter of the Licking river navigation company declared forfeited.....Kentucky Female Orphan school incorporated.....Western Military institute (at Georgetown) incorporated.....25—Act to prevent the wanton destruction of fish by seines or set nets.....27—Act for the construction and protection of Morse's magnetic telegraphic lines.

Feb. 23—Resolutions passed by the legislature, complimentary to the Louisville Legion, and to Gens. Zachary Taylor and Wm. O. Butler for their gallantry, etc., in Mexico, and directing the presentation of a sword to each of those generals, and to the widow of Major Philip Norbourne Barbour. (Maj. B. fell at Monterey, and his body was directed to be buried in the state cemetery at Frankfort.)

Feb. 22-3—Gen. Taylor, after two days of remarkably severe fighting, wins a great victory over the Mexicans at Buena Vista. Of 330 Ky. cavalry under Col. Humphrey Marshall, and 571 2d Ky. regiment of foot under Col. Wm. R. McKee and Lieut. Col. Henry Clay, Jr., 27 cavalry and 44 foot are killed, and 34 cavalry and 57 foot wounded—among the killed Cols. McKee and Clay. The entire American loss is 267 killed and 456 wounded, out of 4,759 engaged; the Mexican loss, of 20,340 engaged, nearly 2,000, of whom 500 are left dead upon the field.

Feb. 28—Gen. Doniphan defeats the Mexicans at Sacramento, in Chihuahua.

March 1—Licking and Lexington railroad and Louisville and Frankfort railroad companies incorporated.....Central mound

in the Frankfort cemetery conveyed to the state for a public burying ground.

Samuel H. Clay, of Bourbon county, awarded by the Bourbon agricultural society the premium for the largest yield of corn to the acre, grown in 1846; his acre measured 23 barrels 3 bu. 1 peck 1 gal. 3 qts. 1 pint.

March 10—Four companies of the 16th regiment of infantry (regulars) raised in Ky., to be under Col. John W. Tibbatts, of Newport, Ky.

March 24—Flood in the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and high water in the Ohio; at Paducah, higher than ever since 1832, and only about 2½ feet lower than the flood of that year.

April 18—Storming of Cerro Gordo, Mexico. Capt. John S. Williams' company (the only Kentucky company engaged) behaved with distinguished valor.

May 12—Books for subscription to the stock of the Licking and Lexington railroad open at Covington for 3 days, and only 20 shares taken.

May 27—Chief Justice Ephraim M. Ewing resigns, and, June 1, James Simpson is appointed to the appellate bench.

June 8—Maj. John P. Gaines, while still a prisoner of war in Mexico, is nominated for congress by a whig convention at Covington; and, Aug. 4, elected by 124 majority over Gen. Lucius B. Desha, the democratic nominee.

June 9—A mammoth ox of the Patton breed, weighing 3,250 pounds, raised in Bath county, sells for \$225.

June 15—Gen. Leslie Combs, in a Philadelphia court, recovers a judgment for \$14,500 against the bank of Ky. for fee as a lawyer in the Schuylkill bank case.

June 22—Bourbon county agricultural society gives a premium for the greatest amount of clean merchantable hemp, the product of one acre of ground, to Isaac Wright, whose acre raised 1,355 pounds, while that of Michael Neff raised 1,200, and that of John Allen Gano 1,192 pounds.

June 22—Henry Clay unites with the Episcopal church at Lexington, and is baptized in the parlor of his residence, at Ashland.

July 1—The Northern Bank of Ky. declares a semi-annual dividend of 4½, the Bank of Ky. of 2½, and the Bank of Louisville of 3 per cent.

July 11—Death, near Shelbyville, of the celebrated race horse, American Eclipse, which made the famous race with Sir Henry. He was 34 years old, and never lost a race.

July 20—Remains of Col. Wm. R. McKee, Lieut. Col. Henry Clay, Jr., Capt. Wm. T. Willis, Capt. Wm. H. Maxey, Adjutant E. M. Vaughan, Lieut. James Powell and 11 privates, who fell in Mexico, interred in the state cemetery at Frankfort; 20,000 people present; in the procession, 11 volunteer military companies, besides several hundred of the returned soldiers from the Mexican war; funeral discourse by Rev. John H. Brown, D. D.,

of Lexington; orator of the day, Maj. John C. Breckinridge; the occasion remarkably impressive and solemn.

Aug 4—To congress 6 whigs and 4 democrats elected; to the state senate 27 whigs and 11 democrats, and to the house of representatives 59 whigs and 41 democrats. The question of calling a convention to amend the constitution received 92,639 out of 137,311 qualified voters in the state.

Aug. 31—Requisition upon Ky. for two more regiments of infantry for service in the Mexican war. Before Sept. 20, they are reported and organized as follows:

3d regiment: Col. Manlius V. Thomson, of Georgetown, Lieut. Col. Thos. L. Crittenden, of Frankfort, Maj. John C. Breckinridge, of Lexington:

COMP'Y. MEN.	COUNTY.	CAPTAIN.
1.....81.....	Laurel.....	A. F. Caldwell.
2.....86.....	Kestill.....	W. P. Childs.
3.....86.....	Shelby.....	Thomas Todd.
4.....91.....	Bourbon.....	Wm. E. Simms.
5.....94.....	Scott.....	John R. Smith.
6.....97.....	Bath.....	James Ewing.
7.....125.....	Fleming.....	Leander M. Cox.
8.....161.....	Nicholas.....	Leonidas Metcalfe.
9.....198.....	Boone.....	J. A. Prichard.
10.....197.....	Fayette.....	L. B. Robinson.

4th Regiment: Col. John S. Williams, of Winchester, Lieut. Col. Wm. Preston, of Louisville, Maj. Wm. T. Ward, of Greensburg:

COMP'Y. MEN.	COUNTY.	CAPTAIN.
1.....79.....	Caldwell.....	J. S. Corum.
2.....94.....	Livingston.....	G. B. Cook.
3.....91.....	Davies.....	Decius McCreery.
4.....92.....	Hart.....	P. H. Gardner.
5.....98.....	Jefferson.....	T. Keating.
6.....94.....	Adair.....	John C. Squires.
7.....100.....	Pulaski.....	John G. Lair.
8.....91.....	Washington.....	M. B. Hardin.
9.....111.....	Nelson.....	B. Rowan Hardin.
10.....92.....	Henry.....	A. W. Bartlett.

12 other companies reported—one each from Mason, Montgomery, Fayette, Madison, Bullitt, Hardin, Campbell, Harrison and Franklin counties, and three from the city of Louisville; a number of others partially made up, ceased their efforts on learning that the requisition was full.

In Capt. Cox's company, from Fleming, 25 men were over six feet high.

Sept. 16—Kentucky soldiers who fell at Buena Vista, from Shelby, Montgomery, and Franklin counties, interred with funeral honors in the state cemetery.

Sept. 14—Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D., LL.D., appointed superintendent of public instruction, to succeed Rev. Ryland T. Dillard, who resigned because of ill health.

Considerable interest among the scientific and curious, by the publication of Orrin Lindsay's "Voyage around the Moon, a brief account of some novel experiments upon gravitation, and also a narrative of two voyages into empty space."

Nov. 13—Great speech of Henry Clay, at Lexington, on the Mexican war.

Nov. 22—Edwin Bedford, of Bourbon county, sells to Mr. Beresford, of Cincinnati, seven hogs of his own raising, which average in weight 720 pounds.

Nov. 27—A lady now living in Mays-

ville, only 68 years old, has had 160 descendants. She was married at 14, was a mother at 15 years and two months, and has had 18 children; her grandchildren have exceeded 100 in number, of whom 89 are living; she has 28 great-grandchildren living, and has buried 10.

Dec. 9 and 10—Remarkably heavy rains, producing a great freshet in Licking, Kentucky, and Cumberland rivers and their branches; several small streams rise so fast during the night of Dec. 10th, as to compel people to flee in their night-clothes to the second story of their houses and to the hills. The North Fork of Licking was from 5 to 10 feet higher than ever known; and just south of Millersburg, the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike road was for several hours overflowed to the depth of 7 to 10 feet. Much of the town of Frankfort was submerged, the water from 3 to 6 feet deep in houses. Immense damage done, in washing away houses, mills, dams, fences, stacks of grain and hay, hogs and other farm stock. On Lulbegrud creek, in Clark and Montgomery counties, Boone's creek in Fayette, Bensun creek in Franklin, and Valley creek in Hardin county, every mill was swept off, and most of those on Elkhorn and its forks.

Dec. 16 to 18—Second greatest flood, in this century, in the Ohio river; water, at some points, $61\frac{1}{2}$ feet above low water mark; immense damage done by the undermining of houses, causing their fall and loss of contents; in thousands of dwellings the water up to the second floor, and occupants fleeing for their lives.

Dec. 17—Deepest snow for 10 years past, through middle and eastern Kentucky.

Dec. 18—Ben. B. Grooms, of Clark county, sells to Alex. Stewart, a Cincinnati butcher, a Durham steer, 5 years old, gross weight considerably over 3,000 pounds, net weight 2,385 pounds, for 10 cents per pound net; the steer was 16 hands 1 inch high, and took the premium, last Sept., at the Bourbon agricultural fair.

Dec. 30—New steamboat A. N. Johnston blown up, when 10 miles above Maysville, at 1:30 A. M.; about 45 persons killed, or die from wounds, and many more wounded.

Dec. 31—Lines of telegraph being erected from Maysville to Nashville, via Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, Bardstown, and Bowling Green, and from Maysville to Cincinnati.

1848, Jan. 6—G. L. Pittman, editor of the Ploughboy at Richmond, mortally wounded by a pistol shot in self-defense from Col. James W. Caperton.

Jan. 14—Duel between Lieut. Hanson and Wm. Duke, of Fayette county, at a point in Indiana opposite the mouth of the Ky. river; Hanson badly wounded in the leg, on the fourth fire.

The bill removing the county seat of Mason county from Washington to Maysville passes the house of representatives with only four dissenting votes; and, Jan. 18, the senate, with only two votes against.

Jan. 15—Legislature passes an act to take another vote upon the propriety of calling a convention to amend the constitution.....29—Also, a severe law against gambling.

Feb. 5—Turnpike roads in which the state holds stock empowered to permit regular ministers of the gospel to travel over them toll-free, when on ministerial duties.....25—\$15,000 appropriated to pay for a military monument in the state cemetery, "to commemorate the deeds of Kentucky's gallant dead.".....28—\$15,000 appropriated for the location and erection of a second Kentucky lunatic asylum.Ky. senators and representatives in congress requested to aid in the adoption of Asa Whitney's plan for a "Pacific railroad," from Lake Michigan to the Pacific ocean.....Three commissioners to be appointed to negotiate with commissioners from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois for the settlement of the boundary and jurisdiction upon that part of the Ohio river dividing Ky. from those states.....29—Ratio of representation for next four years fixed at 1,373 votes for each representative.

Feb. 29—An act concerning the common school system, Sec. 3, provides for a vote next August "upon the propriety and expediency of imposing a tax of two cents on each \$100 worth of taxable property, for the purpose of establishing more permanently a common school system in the state."

March 1—The legislature passes resolutions complimentary to Major John P. Gaines, Capt. Cassius M. Clay, Lieut. Geo. Davidson, and their 30 companions in arms, taken prisoners at Encarnacion by 3,000 Mexicans; also, to Capt. Wm. J. Heady, Lieut. Thos. J. Churchill, and their 18 companions, taken prisoners by a superior Mexican force; also, to Major John P. Gaines for "honorably withdrawing his parole as a prisoner of war, making his escape to the American army, and with it gallantly fighting at Cherubuseo, Chapultepec, and all the battles fought before the walls and in the city of Mexico—he being the only volunteer from Ky. who participated in the achievements of Gen. Scott and his army in those memorable victories." [Francis M. Lisle, of Clark county, a member of Capt. John S. Williams' company in 1846, instead of returning with it, remained and went unhurt through all the battles to the city of Mexico, part of the time as volunteer aid to Gen. Twiggs.]

May 21—Death, in Garrard county, of Mrs. Mary Bryant, aged 77, widow of Capt. John Bryant, and last child of Thos. Owsley, who emigrated to Ky. from Va. in 1785. Mrs. B. was the mother of 15 children, and had 94 grandchildren, 108 great-grandchildren, and 3 great-great-grandchildren—in all 220 descendants.

May 26—Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Ky., nominated by the Democratic national conven-

tion at Baltimore for president and vice-president.

June 8—Gen. Zachary Taylor, of La., (for 40 years a Kentuckian), and Millard Fillmore, of N. Y., nominated by the Whig national convention at Philadelphia for president and vice-president. For president the several ballottings were:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Zachary Taylor.....	111	118	123	171
Henry Clay.....	97	86	74	32
Gen. Winfield Scott.....	43	50	54	63
Daniel Webster.....	22	22	17	14
John M. Clayton.....	4	4	1	
John McLean.....	2			

On the first three ballots, 5 of the Ky. delegation, Jas. Campbell, Jas. Harlan, John B. Huston, Geo. T. Wood, and Wm. R. Griffith voted for Mr. Clay, and John A. McClung, Jas. B. Husbands, Littleton Beard, Jas. W. Hays, Josiah A. Jackson, Robert Mallory, and Benj. Franklin Bedinger (7) for Gen. Taylor; on the last ballot James Harlan alone voted for Mr. Clay.

June 22—John J. Crittenden resigns as U. S. senator, to make the race for governor; and Thos. Metcalfe is appointed by Gov. Owsley to succeed him. The appointment had first been tendered to Henry Clay, who declined it.

July 1—Hopkinsville selected as the location for the new lunatic asylum; and the "Spring Hill" farm of 380 acres is deeded for that purpose to the state by the citizens.

July 6—Message of President Polk to congress, announcing the end of the war with Mexico—the ratifications of the treaty having been exchanged at Queretaro, Mexico, May 30, 1848.

July 7—Resignation of Col. James Davidson, as treasurer of state, who has held the office since Dec., 1825.

Aug. 9—Vote for governor: John J. Crittenden (whig) 66,466, Lazarus W. Powell (democrat) 57,945—majority 8,521; for lieutenant governor, John L. Helm (w.) 64,271, John P. Martin (dem.) 56,549—majority 7,722. The senate stands whigs 27, democrats 11; and the house of representatives 64 whigs, 36 democrats.

There were 101,828 votes cast in favor of calling a convention to amend the constitution, out of 141,620 total voters in the state.

74,628 votes were cast in favor of, and 37,746 against, the proposed tax of two cents on the \$100 of taxable property, for common schools. The following is the vote in some of the counties:

For.	Ag't.	For.	Ag't.
Adair.....599	606	Hardin.....449	1458
Allen.....319	590	Larue.....233	440
Cassy.....732	161	Laurel.....495	171
Clinton.....421	175	Marion.....692	987
Cumberland.....350	417	Monroe.....556	474
Green.....352	637	Oldham.....652	208
Josh. Bell } ..720	129	Washington.....935	585
Knox,		Wayne.....489	579

Aug. 5, Saturday night—13 slaves in a gang escape to Ohio, from the neighborhood one mile north of Lewisburg, in Mason county; and 42 slaves in a gang from Fayette and Bourbon counties, attempt to

escape, but after proceeding 38 miles, to the neighborhood of Claysville, Harrison county, or of Waller's mill a few miles north, in Bracken county, an effort to capture them brought on a battle, in which a negro shot and dangerously wounded a white man, Chas. H. Fowler. The negroes scattered, but were all captured and secured, 20 at Claysville, 19 in jail at Brooksville. The ringleader, a white abolitionist named Patrick or E. J. Doyle, (who had bargained to take each slave to a place of security for \$10 each, which he received from some, a stolen gold watch from another, etc.,) was taken to Lexington for trial, and, Oct. 10, sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for 20 years, on the charge of enticing away slaves. In Bracken county, the grand jury found a true bill against 7 of the negroes for conspiracy, insurrection and rebellion, and another for shooting with intent to kill. On the first charge, 3 were found guilty and 4 not guilty. The negroes belonged 2 to Eli Currant of Bourbon county, the others in Fayette county, 1 each to Cassius M. Clay, Starke Taylor, Sam'l R. Bullock as executor of Satterwhite, Richard Pindell, Thos. Christian, Alex. Prewitt, Mr. Chinn, Mr. Wardlow, and others.

Sept. 16—Ohio river at a lower stage of water than for ten years previous.

Sept. 30—Col. Edward Brooks reaches Frankfort with the bones of the brave Kentuckians who were massacred by the Indians at the River Raisin, Jan. 18, 1812, which are interred in the state cemetery. They had been found in a common grave, and upturned, while digging down a street in Monroe, Michigan. The skulls were all cloven with the tomahawk, and an aged French citizen, a survivor of the massacre, knew them as the bones of the unfortunate Kentuckians, because he remembered the spot where they were buried.

Oct. 7—About 40 negroes in Woodford county have been furnished with free passes by abolitionists, and are to steal horses and ride off to Ohio to-night, but the plot is discovered and defeated.

Nov. 7—Vote for president and vice-president: Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore 67,486, Lewis Cass and Wm. O. Butler 49,865—majority 17,524.

1849, Jan. 2—The house of representatives, on the 22d ballot, elects Gwyn Page, of Louisville, speaker: Page 61, Mark E. Huston 30. The Whig vote previously had been divided between George Robertson, 32 votes, and Willis G. Hughes, 24 votes—the friends of neither yielding their preference, until the withdrawal of Judge Robertson on the 21st ballot, when they united on Mr. Page.

Jan. 3—Gen. Thos. Metcalfe elected U. S. senator until March 4, 1849; he now holds the office by appointment of the governor; he received 88 votes, Col. Lazarus W. Powell 38.

Jan. 13—Act passed the legislature "to call a convention for the purpose of re-adopting, amending or changing the con-

stitution of the state," at Frankfort, Oct. 1, 1849.

Jan. 14—Very heavy rains for 48 hours, in northern and eastern Ky.; the Ohio river rises 20 feet in 24 hours, and the Licking is 2 feet higher than ever known; many mills washed off and much damage done.

Citizens of Maysville establish a new cemetery, with an artificial mound in the center designed as the location for a monument to the memory of Simon Kenton, the pioneer and first settler of Maysville and of Northern Kentucky; they raise the funds to pay for the monument, decide upon its plan, and obtain the consent (Feb. 6) of his only surviving son, of Mr. McChord, a son-in-law, and of the other members of the family, to the removal of his remains from Ohio to the spot thus proposed. [The praiseworthy purpose was subsequently abandoned. Why, we knew not.—Ed.]

Jan. 24—Earthquake at Hickman, Ky.; very sensibly felt for some seconds, and the rumbling sound distinctly heard for nearly a minute.

Feb. 1—Henry Clay elected U. S. senator for six years from March 1, 1849: Clay 92, Richard M. Johnson 45.

Feb. 3—The Ky. house of representatives, by ayes 93, nays 0, adopt the following:

"Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kentucky, are opposed to abolition or emancipation of slavery in any form or shape whatever, except as now provided for by the constitution and laws of the state."

Feb. 3—Steamboat Hibernia No. 2 makes a (racing) trip from Cincinnati to Pittsburg in 47 hours 8 minutes—not so good time by nearly 4 hours as that of the Telegraph No. 2, in her recent race with the Brilliant.

Feb. 9—Second boat-load of coal ever brought down Licking river, reaches Lower Blue Licks, and the coal, 900 bushels, is wagoned to Paris. The first load was brought down, in the spring of 1848, to Claysville, and the coal wagoned recently to Cynthiana, and sold at 21 cents per bushel. Both loads were from Morgan county, near West Liberty.

Feb. 12—Emancipation meeting at Maysville, and, next day, one at Louisville; the beginning of a very earnest and exciting canvass for delegates to the convention to amend the constitution, the gradual emancipation of slaves forming one of the leading topics of public, private, and newspaper discussions.

Gen. Zachary Taylor, president-elect, on his way to Washington city, by special invitation visits Louisville, Feb. 11, Frankfort, Feb. 13, and Maysville, Feb. 17. He is received with distinguished consideration by the governor and legislature, and with great enthusiasm by the people everywhere. He had been for forty years a citizen of Jefferson county, near Louisville; and, as his first official duty as a lieutenant,

was stationed at Washington, Mason county, for recruiting purposes, in 1809.

Feb. 12—Supreme Court of Pennsylvania confirms the decree of the Philadelphia court of common pleas, in favor of the whole claim of the Bank of Kentucky *vs.* the Schuylkill Bank, for \$1,343,500; but the assets of the latter bank amount to only \$430,000—making the loss of the former over \$900,000.

Feb. 19—Act passed directing that "the following names of battles and campaigns be inscribed upon the bands of the Military Monument: Boonsborough, Blue Licks, Estill's Defeat, St. Clair's Defeat, Har-mar's Defeat, Wayne's Campaign, Indian Wars, Tippecanoe, Raisin, Mississinaway, Fort Meigs, Thames, New Orleans, Monterey, Cerro Gordo, Buena Vista, Mexico; that the names of such distinguished citizens of Kentucky as fell in said battles, campaigns and Indian wars be inscribed on the shaft, beneath said bands; and that the dedication on the monument shall show that it is erected by a grateful country in honor of the private soldiers, equally with that of the officers.".....24—Law of 1833 amended, so as no longer to prohibit persons from purchasing and bringing into the state slaves for their own use.

.....26—Two acts for the benefit of common schools; one section "forever sets apart and dedicates, as an additional fund for common schools, the net proceeds arising from the Kentucky, Green and Barren river navigation.".....27—An act requires all claims against the estates of deceased persons to be purged of usury.

March 20—Great storm in central Ky., extending through Nelson, Shelby, Mercer, Woodford, Jessamine, Fayette, and other counties; in Nelson, accompanied with loss of life and limb, and there and in Shelby with a serious destruction of property; at Shelbyville, partially or entirely unroofing, or throwing down the walls of, Masonic hall, colored Baptist church, rope walk, mechanics' shops, dwellings, stables, carriage houses, and other buildings.

March 28—The Washington city National Intelligencer, of this date, contains a letter from a distinguished New England democrat, Hon. Wm. C. Bradley, on the old exploded but oft revived calumny of "bargain and intrigue" between Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams. Mr. B. was a supporter of Mr. Clay at the election in 1824, and afterwards held a conversation with him on the subject of the election; in which Mr. Clay expressed himself freely, and declared that he could not and would not vote for Gen. Jackson, and that Mr. Crawford's health precluded the idea of his election; thus, he felt himself obliged to vote for Mr. Adams. On being informed of this, Mr. Adams requested an interview with Mr. Clay, but was refused by the latter. The letter of Mr. Bradley says:

"Circumstances soon after placed me very unexpectedly in violent opposition to that administration. But from that time to this, when called upon, I have never

hesitated to repel the insinuation that Mr. Clay's support of Mr. Adams was procured by any bargain or intrigue whatever between them; and of this I gave you, when here, an instance. At the Democratic convention at Baltimore which nominated Mr. Van Buren for vice-president, being on the committee of one member from each state to prepare an address, when one was presented and afterwards read by the secretary, (the present U. S. senator, John A. Dix,) in which this very imputation was more than insinuated, I hastened to declare that I could not in conscience and honor approve, or consent to subscribe to, such a paper—because my intimate personal acquaintance with the whole transaction enabled me to say that the charge was untrue and unjust. You may remember that no address issued from that convention."

April 5—In the circuit court of Fulton county, Col. J. Leigh, arraigned for accepting a challenge to fight a duel, is found guilty, and fined \$150.

April 23—Steamboat Belle Key arrives at Louisville in 4 days 23 hours 7 minutes from New Orleans. Time to Vicksburg, 33 h. 20 min.; to Memphis, 2 days 17 h. 55 min.; to Cairo, 3 days 14 h. 55 min.

April 24—Two mules on exhibition in Cincinnati, 4 years old, each 18 hands high, and together weighing 3,000 pounds, raised by Mr. Thomas, Scott co., Ky.

April 25—State Emancipation convention, at Frankfort, recommends that these two points be insisted on in the new constitution, and that candidates be run in every county favorable to these or similar provisions: 1. The absolute prohibition of the importation of any more slaves into Ky.; 2. The complete power to enforce and perfect, under the new constitution, whenever the people desire it, a system of gradual prospective emancipation of slaves.

May 10—Population of Maysville, by a census just taken, 4,569.

May 11—Elder Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va., in his Millennial Harbinger for May, addresses "A Tract to the People of Kentucky," on the emancipation question.

May 31—During this month, deaths from cholera at Maysville 19, elsewhere in Mason county 26; in Augusta 2, in Versailles 1, in Georgetown 2, in Burlington, Boone county, 1, in the lunatic asylum at Lexington 14.

June 15—Fatal rencontre at a public speaking at Foxtown, Madison county, between Capt. Cassins M. Clay, on one side, and Cyrus Turner, a representative in the legislature from that county last winter, and others, in which Clay was dangerously stabbed by some unknown party, and Turner fatally stabbed by Clay, dying in 34 hours.

Large emigration, during last three months, from Ky. to California, in search of rich placers of gold; trip across the plains made in 85 to 100 days from Independence, Missouri.

June 30—Deaths by cholera, during this month, at Maysville and vicinity 34, at Lexington 21, at the Eastern lunatic asylum near Lexington 33, at Louisville 60, and a few at Bowling Green and other points; at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1098.

July 31—During this month, 112 deaths by cholera occurred at Maysville, 11 in Harlow Yancey's family in Mason county, 217 at Lexington, 36 in Fayette county, 59 at Paris, 141 at Louisville, 16 at Richmond, 14 at Paducah, about 40 at Covington, and 1859 at Cincinnati.

Aug. 8—To congress, 6 whigs and 4 democrats elected; to the convention to revise the constitution, 48 whigs and 52 democrats; to the state senate, 26 whigs and 12 democrats; and to the house of representatives, 58 whigs and 42 democrats.

Aug 31—During this month, 73 deaths from cholera in Lexington, 23 in Paris, 36 in Richmond, 9 in Danville, and many in the smaller towns and through the country.

Sept. 28—The woods all through northern and central Ky. swarming with squirrels, who ravage the cornfields and most of the forest. A similar visitation occurred in 1833, just after the cholera disappeared.

Oct. 1—Convention to revise the constitution organized, at Frankfort, by electing James Guthrie president: Guthrie (democrat) 50, Archibald Dixon, (whig) 43. Among the members, are 42 lawyers, 36 farmers, 9 physicians, 4 merchants, 3 clerks, 2 preachers, 1 hotel-keeper, and one mechanic.

Oct. 2—News just received from Hungary of the hanging, by the Austrian tyrant, Gen. Haynau, of the bishop of Ettau and 60 Hungarian ministers of the gospel, who were charged with praying for the success of their country's cause.

Dec. 31—Gov. Crittenden's message shows the debt of the state, on Nov. 1, 1849, \$4,497,652; which could be reduced at any time \$1,270,000, by the sale of the stock in the Ky. banks owned by the state. \$112,329 of the state debt had been paid off since Jan., 1848. Besides the above, the state pays interest at 5 per cent on the school fund bonds of \$1,158,268 and at 6 per cent on \$67,500 more. The annual common school fund for 1850 is estimated at \$150,000.

1850, Jan. 13—Snow falls, 12 to 15 inches deep.

Jan. 24—The legislature requests the governor to cause a block of Ky. marble to be placed in the "Gen. Washington Monument" at Washington city, with these words engraved on it: "Under the auspices of Heaven, and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union."

Jan. 28—Steam job-boat Beauty ascends the Licking river 86 miles above Falmouth, and brings out freight.

Feb. 15—Legislature passes an act to encourage the organization of the Southern Bank of Ky., and extending its charter to 1880 Farmers' Bank of Ky. char-

tered, with branches at Covington, Princeton, Henderson, Bardstown, Maysville, Mount Sterling and Somerset, and another ther at Russellville or Georgetown; pital stock \$2,300,000 20—The thanks and gratitude of the people of Ky., and a sword, tendered to sergeant Wm. F. Gaines, of Georgetown, "the boy defender of the glorious banner of the 2d regiment of Ky. infantry at the battle of Buena Vista;" his name to be inscribed on a plate of metal, and attached to the flagstaff of the colors.....26—Limited partnerships authorized.....The governor authorized to appoint 3 commissioners to prepare a code of practice, and 3 others to revise the statute-laws.

March 1—Legislature provides for a special election in May next, to take the sense of the people on the adoption or rejection of the new constitution.....\$45,000 appropriated towards completing the new lunatic asylum at Hopkinsville, and \$10,000 for additional buildings at the Lexington lunatic asylum.....6—Any deaf and dumb child (within certain ages) in Ky. may be admitted to the asylum at Danville, at state expense, if the parents and friends can not or do not provide for its education and support while there.....4—\$400 appropriated to Edward H. Nock, for the portrait of Gov. Shelby now suspended in the senate chamber.

March 4—Gov. Crittenden appoints, and the senate unanimously confirms, Madison C. Johnson, of Fayette, James Harlan, of Franklin, and Preston F. Loughborough, of Madison, as commissioners to simplify the rules of practice, and Ephraim M. Ewing, of Logan, Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Nelson, and Squire Turner, of Madison, to codify the statutes.

March 15—John W. Finnell appointed secretary of state, vice Joshua F. Bell, resigned.

April 4—Shock of an earthquake at 8:05 p. m., distinctly felt all over the state; in Louisville, many persons fled from their houses into the streets; no damage done.

April 13—A fierce, driving snow storm in northern Kentucky.

Population of Lexington, by a new census, 7,920.

April 17—Rain, hail, snow, sleet, and high wind, in the morning; at night, ice forms.

April 22—Burning of the steamboat Belle of the West, in the Ohio river, below Warsaw, Ky.; 36 lives lost.

May 2—Explosion of the steamboat Iron-ton, half a mile above Vanceburg; 6 lives lost.

Large emigration from Kentucky to the California gold mines.

May 7—New constitution of Ky. adopted; for the constitution 71,653, against it 20,302—majority 51,351.

May 27—The governor of Ky. visits Indianapolis, at the invitation of the governor of Indiana; he is accompanied by a number of distinguished Kentuckians;

splendid reception, and enthusiastic Union speeches.

June 3—Convention to form a new constitution re-assembles at Frankfort, pursuant to adjournment; 4 new delegates, elected to fill vacancies, sworn in: James D. Alcorn of Pulaski, Wm. W. Blair of Fleming, Richard H. Hanson of Bourbon, and Dan. J. Stephens, of Breckinridge. June 6, the convention adopts all the amendments proposed by the committee of revision to the first three articles. June 11, the convention finishes its amendments, formally proclaims the new constitution, and adjourns. A national salute fired in honor.

Meetings held, in various parts of the state, to indicate the popular sentiment in favor of the Union, and of the compromise of the congressional committee of thirteen, of which Henry Clay is chairman.

Population of the state (8th in point of population) 982,405; whites 761,413, foreign-born 31,420, free colored 10,011, and slaves 210,981; of slave increase, the ratio is 15% per cent., and of total increase, 26 per cent.

June 14—John Norris, of Boone county, Ky., recovers a judgment in the U. S. circuit court at Indianapolis, of \$2,800 and costs (about \$2,000) against Newlan, Crocker, and others, for runaway slaves of Norris which he had recaptured at South Bend, Indiana, and which they then took from him by force.

June 25—Battle Monument completed and erected in the state cemetery at Frankfort.

July 9—Death of the president of the United States, Gen. Zachary Taylor.

July 30—John J. Crittenden resigns as governor, to become attorney general in President Fillmore's cabinet. John L. Helm inaugurated as governor.

July 31—Defeat of the compromise bill in the U. S. senate.

July 31—Deaths from cholera since July 23, in Louisville 113, in Frankfort 23, and a few others elsewhere in the state.

Aug. 5—To the state senate 25 whigs and 13 democrats elected, and to the house of representatives 57 whigs and 43 democrats.

Aug. 15—Specimens of silver ore found near the Cumberland Falls.

The Elizabethtown "Register" records the finding, among the sands of Rolling Fork, 12 miles from that place, of the thigh bone of a human being, which measures in cubic inches six times the size of the thigh bone of a common man. A physician calculates the height of the giant of other days at 12 or 13 feet.

Sept. 18—All the peace measures reported by the committee of 13, known as Mr. Clay's "omnibus bill," and which failed to pass congress in a body, have now passed separately, and with but slight modifications.

Sept. 18—Death of Andrew Brand, "the Kentucky Fat Boy," at Albany, N. Y. He was 16 years old, and weighed 537 pounds.

Sept. 29—Congress passes a law granting bounty lands (from 40 to 160 acres to each) to the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the war of 1812, and of the Indian wars since 1790, or, if dead, to the widow and minor children of such, and to the commissioned officers of the Mexican war.

Oct. 8—Bourbon agricultural society premium for best five acres of corn awarded to Hubbard W. Varnon; his corn (a large yellow kind, known as the Mason corn) yielded 21 barrels and 3 bushels to the acre, by measurement.

Oct. 17—Great Union barbecue at Lexington to Henry Clay; he addresses several thousand men, during a heavy rain.

Nov. 15—Henry Clay, by unanimous invitation, addresses the legislature, in the hall of the house, on the subject of the Union, and the late congressional adjustment of the exciting questions of the day. Intense interest and enthusiasm manifested.

Nov. 19—Death of Col. Richard M. Johnson at Frankfort, while a member of the legislature.

Capt. B. Rowan Hardin, of Bardstown, Ky., murdered on the isthmus of Panama.

1851, Jan. 4—U. S. supreme court dismisses the writ of error in the case of Strader & Gorman vs. Christopher Graham, brought up from the Kentucky court of appeals. The latter court had affirmed the decree of the Louisville chancery court, giving Dr. Graham \$3,000 damages against the owners of the mail steamboat Pike, for transporting, without Dr. Graham's consent, his three negro men (musicians at the Harrodsburg springs) from Louisville to Cincinnati, whence they made their escape to Canada.

Feb. 1—The state divided into 4 districts for the election of judges of the court of appeals, and into 12 districts for circuit judges.....10—County courts authorized to change the names of persons.....The close shaving, once a week, of the heads of convicts in the penitentiary prohibited hereafter.

Feb. 4—The senate, by 32 to 4, and Feb. 5, the house of representatives, by 74 to 16, pass an act declaring the sinking fund liable for the principal and interest of the common school fund, and directing the payment of said interest by the commissioners of the sinking fund. March 12, Gov. Helm vetoes the bill, and to his own able discussion of the constitutionality of the act, adds the very full, able and lucid legal opinions of James Harlan, attorney general of the state, George Robertson, James Guthrie, John W. Stevenson, Ephraim M. Ewing, Robert Wickliffe, Elijah Hise, and Wm. K. Wall; but the bill passes the senate, March 14, by a vote of 28 to 8, and the house, March 19, by 64 to 26, "the governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding." March 22, the senate, by a vote of 19 to 10, and the house, by 54 to 18, pass a resolution requiring the commissioners of the sinking fund

to pay into the state treasury, by 10 o'clock A. M., of March 24th, the January installment of interest due on the common school bonds. An amendment, in the house, requires additional action by the senate, which body concurs therein, March 24, and on the same day the governor vetoes the resolution. An attempt is made to re-pass it, over the veto, but no quorum votes; and the legislature adjourns *sine die*.

Feb. 10—A bill, in the senate, to legalize 8 per cent. conventional interest is laid on the table.

Feb. 12—The proposition of state aid to railroads defeated in the senate by 18 to 12. The bill proposed to subscribe on the part of the state, as stock in the railroads named, provided a like amount be first raised and expended by each several company: \$900,000 to a road from Louisville to the Mississippi river; Louisville and Nashville, \$500,000; Maysville and Lexington, and Covington and Lexington, each \$200,000; Maysville and Big Sandy, \$300,000; and \$100,000 for a road from the Louisville and Frankfort R. R. to Danville.

Feb. 13—By 57 to 31, the house of representatives adopts a resolution that it is inexpedient to branch the court of appeals.

March 20—\$35,000 appropriated to finish the building of the Western lunatic asylum.

.....22—All U. S. government property in Ky. (custom houses, post-offices, court rooms, etc.) exempted from taxation..... The revenue made payable into the treasury on Dec. 15, instead of Jan. 15, as heretofore.....A code of civil practice established 32 chapters of the revised statutes enacted.....24—Slaves hereafter emancipated must leave the state; and any free negro returning or coming into the state, and remaining over 30 days, to be arrested for felony and punished by confinement in the penitentiary not longer than one year.....The general court abolished, and its powers and jurisdiction transferred to the Franklin circuit court.

Mason, Fayette, Bourbon, and other counties, and Lexington, Louisville, Covington and Maysville, at some time during this year, make subscriptions to railroads, issuing bonds in payment therefor. March 10, in Lexington, Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D., makes a speech against the policy and constitutionality of such subscriptions, and is replied to by ex-Chief Justice Geo. Robertson, and by Col. Thos. B. Stevenson, editor of the Maysville Eagle; debate very able and exciting.

May 1—Continuation of the coldest spring ever known in northern Ky.; heavy black frost, the most severe since April 26, 1834, destroying whole orchards of fruit, the grapes, and many tender trees; fires and overcoats indispensable to personal comfort; thermometer 20° to 25° above zero.

May 12—First election under the new constitution; 4 judges and a clerk of the court of appeals, 12 circuit court judges and 12 commonwealth's attorneys, and in each county a county judge, county clerk,

county attorney, circuit clerk, sheriff, jailer, assessor, coroner, surveyor, justices of the peace, and constables, elected by the people. James Simpson from the 1st district, Thos. A. Marshall from the 2d, B. Mills Crenshaw from the third, and Elijah Hise from the 4th, elected judges of the court of appeals, and Philip Swigert clerk.

June 26—Lieutenant John D. Langhorne, of the U. S. surveying steamer *Gallatin*, saves the lives of twenty deck passengers of the bark *Savannah*, consumed by fire off the coast of Georgia. Lieut. L. is a citizen of Maysville, Ky.

July 1—By act of congress, newspapers to be carried by mail, to all points within the county where published, free of postage; and single letters, to distances less than 3,000 miles, for 3 cents if prepaid, or 5 cents if not prepaid.

July 1—Semi-annual dividends: Northern Bank of Ky. 5 per cent., Bank of Ky. and Bank of Louisville each 4½ per cent.

July 17—Celebration, at Maysville, of the commencement of the Maysville and Lexington railroad; orator of the day, Chas. S. Morehead; another speech by Col. John S. Williams, pioneer engineer of the first public improvement in Ky.—the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road—which was begun July 4, 1829, and was the first McAdamized road ever undertaken by individual enterprise, in the world. Col. W. helped to build, and then traveled upon, the steamboat *Enterprise*, the *fifth* which ever descended, but the first which ever ascended above the mouth of the St. Francis river on the Mississippi, and continued up the Ohio river to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where she was built, making the trip from New Orleans to Louisville in 25 days; she was a stern-wheel boat, with one of French's swinging cylinder engines, and a small geared balance wheel; she struck on the Falls, on her return downward trip, and lies in the bottom of the Ohio river near Shippingport. The citizens of Lexington and Fayette county were toasted as the originators of the Lexington and Ohio railroad, the first one conceived west of the Allegheny mountains, and the second one in the United States.

July 19—Wire suspension railroad bridge over the Ky. river at Frankfort finished; length of cables 585 feet, height of towers above ordinary stage of navigation 75 feet; trains of the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, which have for six weeks been running to the west bank of the river, cross over to-day into the town of Frankfort.

Aug. 4—First election for state officers under the new constitution. Vote for governor, Archibald Dixon (whig) 53,763, Lazarus W. Powell (democrat) 54,613, Cassius M. Clay (emancipation or anti-slavery) 3,621; for lieutenant governor, John B. Thompson (w.) 53,599, Robert N. Wickliffe (dem.) 47,454, Geo. D. Blakey (eman.) 1,670; majority for Powell over Dixon 850, and for Thompson over Wickliffe 6,145. Richard C. Wintersmith elected treasurer, Elisha A. Macurdy register of the land

office, Thos. S. Page auditor, James Harlan attorney general, Robert J. Breckinridge superintendent of public instruction, David R. Haggard president board of internal improvement—all whigs, except the governor. To congress, 5 whigs and 5 democrats elected; to the senate, 20 whigs, 18 democrats; and to the house of representatives, 55 whigs, 45 democrats. Only 111,997 votes are cast, out of 153,095 voters in the state.

Aug. 15—A silver mine reported to have been discovered in Muhlenburg county.

Aug. 15—Col. Wm. L. Crittenden, of Louisville, Capt. Victor Kerr, —. Green, —. Standeford, John Fisher, Gilman A. Cook, and 44 others, nearly all Kentuckians under his command—deceived by Gen. Lopez into the belief that the "patriots" of Cuba were engaged in a revolution for freedom—engage in an armed expedition which invades the island; two days after landing, they are attacked by 700 Spanish troops, and after a gallant fight captured, and, next day, shot; of 80 others of his command, captured with him, 77 were afterward shot. The U. S. government promptly dispatched the steam frigate *Saranac*, Com. Parker, to inquire into the circumstances; President Fillmore recalls Mr. Owen, consul at Havana, evidently an incompetent officer.

Aug. 16—Deaths by cholera at Louisville, in last three days, 31, at Versailles 6, at Cynthiana 3.

Sept. 6—Fayette county, by a vote of 781 for, 476 against, authorizes a subscription of \$200,000 to the Covington and Lexington railroad. Aug. 4, the same proposition had been defeated, 917 for, 1,022 against.

Sept. 21—Explosion of steamboat James Jackson, while leaving Shawneetown, Illinois; 35 killed or wounded.

Sept. 22—Deaths from cholera at Cynthiana 11, at Grayson, Carter county, 3.

Sept. 25—At the Bourbon agricultural fair, at Paris, in a ring of 10 fat bullocks, the premium bullock (Mr. Innes') weighed 2,856, and the second best (Mr. Bedford's) 2,844 pounds; Ben. P. Gray's bullock, 6 years old, weighed 3,506, and a 3-year old 2,524 pounds. Two fat sheep weighed 1,140 and 1,128 pounds respectively. Two jacks, one of them (Mr. Wright's) just 3 years old, were 16 hands high, and two mules 16½ and 17 hands high.

Sept. 29—Burning of the buildings of the Kentucky Institute for the education of the blind, at Louisville. No lives lost.

Oct. 3—Very able letter of Henry Clay to Daniel Ullman, Stephen Whitney, and others—discussing the compromise measures and the doctrine of secession.

Oct. 16—Meeting of the new board of commissioners of the sinking fund, at Frankfort; \$225,000 of the state 5 per cent. bonds redeemed during the last ten months, at a discount of \$31,383.

Oct. 27—Ben. Selby, state librarian, invites Ky. editors to send him a copy of each paper, and to join him in educating

the public up to the idea of filing and preserving, in the state library, copies of all newspapers published in the state—as “such a record will furnish to the country the very best history of the age.” He will endeavor to procure an appropriation from the legislature to pay the cost, which will not exceed \$180, for newspapers and postage.

The year 1851 remarkable for railroad progress in Ky. Roads from Lexington to Maysville, to Danville, and to Covington; and from Louisville to Nashville, under construction; while surveys are making from Lexington to the mouth of Big Sandy, from Maysville to the same point, from Frankfort to Harrodsburg, from Eminence to Covington, and from Cynthiana through Georgetown to Lexington. The road from Louisville to Frankfort completed.

Nov. 3—Suspension and assignment for benefit of creditors of the Lexington Insurance Company; over \$1,000,000 actually paid for losses incurred in the last two years.

Nov. 4—Gov. Powell's message shows the total state debt \$5,724,307, less the school debt, of which the principal is never to be paid, \$1,326,770. The state owns bank and railroad stocks worth par, \$1,646,020, and turnpike stocks worth about 25 or 30 cents to the dollar, \$2,694,239; besides her investment in river navigation. Total receipts into the state treasury during fiscal year ending Oct. 10, \$641,388; of which \$149,715 was transferred to the common school fund. No. of children in the state, between 5 and 16 years of age, 204,432.

Dec. 2—Franklin and Mercer counties each vote \$200,000 to the Frankfort and Harrodsburg railroad; vote in Franklin, 622 for, 487 against; in Mercer, 375 majority for the subscription.

Dec. 8—George Robertson and John G. James, representatives from Fayette county, in a letter in the Frankfort Commonwealth, reply to the recent letter of Thos. F. Marshall, representative from Woodford county, which insinuates that Henry Clay, through his friends in the Legislature, is endeavoring to destroy John J. Crittenden. They repel the insinuation as unfounded and unjust, and charge Mr. Marshall with endeavoring to brew ill feelings between the friends of Clay and Crittenden.

Dec. 11—John B. Thompson (whig) elected U. S. senator for 6 years, from March 4, 1853; Thompson 73, Francis P. Stone (democrat) 65. The contest has been continued, at intervals, since Nov. 17; during the ballots, George Robertson received as high as 27, Archibald Dixon 41, John L. Helm 16, and Humphrey Marshall 10 votes (all whigs), and Wm. O. Butler 60, and David Merriwether 59, (both democrats.)

Dec. 13—Legislature passes an act to regulate the retailing of ardent spirits, which authorizes tavern license without the privilege of retailing liquor, and requires \$25 tax on the latter if granted.....27—

Instead of first Monday in Nov., Legislature hereafter to meet biennially on Dec. 31st.

Dec. 17—Henry Clay resigns his seat in the U. S. senate, to take effect the 1st Monday in Sept., 1852.

Dec. 19—George Robertson, in a card “To the Public,” says he has “opposed, for 30 years, any agitation of the question of emancipation in Kentucky, and freesoilism in all its forms, and challenges the production of a single scrap of proof that he ever uttered or wrote a sentence favoring either the one or the other. The Compromise [of 1850] was, in his judgment, just, equal, and proper; and ought to be considered a final adjustment of all national controversy on the subject of slavery.”

Dec. 22—Ohio river closed with ice for 6 days. Deep snow.

Dec. 23—Ten per cent conventional interest bill defeated in the house of representatives, yeas 22, nays 57.

Dec. 30—Archibald Dixon (whig) elected U. S. senator, on the 7th ballot, in the place of Henry Clay, resigned; Dixon 71, Jas. Guthrie (democrat) 58. During the ballots, Geo. Robertson (w.) received 24, Chas. S. Morehead (w.) 33; James Harlan (w.) 6, and Elijah Hise (dem.) 59 votes.

1852, Jan. 5—Kentucky banks declare semi-annual dividends: Northern Bank 5, Farmers' Bank 5, Southern Bank 4, Bank of Ky. 4½, and Bank of Louisville 4 per cent.

Jan. 2—\$43,000 appropriated by the legislature to the completion of the 2d Ky. lunatic asylum.....3—Commercial Bank of Paducah incorporated, with branches at Harrodsburg and Versailles; capital \$500,000.....7—Revised Statutes adopted.

.....\$10,000 appropriated to aid in rebuilding Ky. institution for the education of the blind.....9—Act to provide for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Ky.....\$1,000 each appropriated as compensation to the commissioners who prepared the code of practice..... Governor authorized to borrow from the Ky. banks \$100,000, if necessary to meet any deficit in the state treasury.

Jan. 9—Owing to a difference between the senate and house as to amount of compensation to the commissioners who revised the statute laws, the legislature adjourned without making provision for their publication in book form—although they take effect on July 1, 1852, and all other laws are repealed. Chas. A. Wickliffe, one of the commissioners, assumed the responsibility of, and made arrangements for, their publication.

Jan. 9—Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian chief, calls, with Gen. Lewis Cass, upon Henry Clay, while the latter lay sick in his room at Washington city. Mr. Clay listened patiently to his comments on the condition of Hungary and the situation of France, which Kossuth believed would provoke civil war and perhaps a general revolution; and to avoid which, or control it for the greatest good, he hoped for the in-

tervention of the United States in the affairs of Europe. Mr. Clay replied that no greater calamity could befall this government than this doctrine of intervention. The vital principle of this country, he said, rested upon its republican character, as seen in the capacity of the people for self-government, and in its practice of confining its action to its own duties. Our example was one of Christian progress; and the United States, as the only living Republic and example of man's capability for self-government, was bound to encourage progress and prosperity on this continent. All this would be endangered and destroyed by foreign wars, and with them all hopes of free institutions. Warning with the importance of his subject, as he proceeded, he stood erect and with much emotion and touching emphasis, said, "A dying man, I oppose your doctrine of intervention." Grasping his hand, as he bade him farewell, he said, "God bless you and your family! God bless your country! May she yet be free!"

Jan. 19—Heavy snow, blocking up trains on the railroad from Louisville to Lexington. During the night (Monday), Ohio river closes with ice for the second time—the only winter, within the memory of old inhabitants, when this has occurred. Thermometer at daylight, on 19th, 6° below zero, at sunrise 8°, at 2 P. M. 2°, at 8 P. M. 15°, at midnight 30° below zero; Tuesday morning, 20th, at 2 o'clock 30°, at 7 A. M. 16°, at 9 A. M. 4°, and at noon it had risen to zero. This was at a point 11 miles south of Maysville, and at another point (John Moore's farm) one mile from Flemingsburg. At Flemingsburg it was observed 22° below; at Washington, Carlisle, Glasgow, and other points, 20° below; at Hopkinsville 14° below, and 6 inches of snow fell on Sunday, 18th. At Maysville, at daylight, Thursday, 22d, it was 1° below zero. The severe weather general over the country: At St. Louis, 14° below zero, on 19th, and as low as 20° during that night. At New York, the East river to Brooklyn frozen hard, and hundreds crossed over, but at 10 A. M., 20th, the tide rose, breaking up the ice, and 200 to 300 persons were carried away on floating cakes; after an hour of most painful excitement and alarm, all were rescued. At Memphis, Tenn., the Mississippi was frozen so that persons walked 100 yards from shore on the ice. At New Orleans, weather the coldest ever known. At Nashville, several degrees below zero. At Baltimore, the harbor closed by ice, and thermometer lower than ever known. At Pittsburgh, on 18th, snow 16 inches deep. The Potomac river, for 3 miles below the great fall, blocked by ice 30 feet high.

Jan. 20—Death, in Fleming county, of Mrs. Nancy Gray, widow of Matthew Gray, aged 102 years.

Jan. 23—Ohio river measured at Maysville, on the ice; width of water (at a low stage) 1500 feet, and between the top edges of the banks 1822 feet.

Jan. 27—Court of appeals, in Jacob A. Slack *et al.* vs. Maysville and Lexington Railroad company, decide the tax to pay the interest upon the county bonds issued to pay for subscription of stock constitutional. Ben. Hardin, Thos. F. Marshall, John W. Menzies and Harrison Taylor attorneys for plaintiffs, and George Robertson, James Harlan, Henry Waller, Thos. Y. Payne, and Frank T. Hord for defendants.

Jan. 29—The ice blockade in the Ohio, Kentucky, Kanawha, and Cumberland rivers breaks up, on the same day, without damage to boats.

Jan. 29—Burning of Augusta college.

Feb. 10—Presentation to Henry Clay, by citizens of New York, of a magnificent large gold medal, of pure California gold, and enclosed in a silver case, which opens with a hinge, in the manner of a hunting watch. On its face is a fine head of Mr. Clay, remarkable for its likeness and expression; on the reverse is inscribed:

SENATE 1806.

SPEAKER 1811.

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

GHEAT 1814.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE 1821.

SPANISH AMERICA 1822.

GREECE 1823.

AMERICAN SYSTEM 1824.

SECRETARY OF STATE 1825.

PANAMA INSTRUCTIONS 1826.

TARIFF COMPROMISE 1833.

PUBLIC DOMAIN—1833—1841.

PEACE WITH FRANCE PRESERVED 1835.

COMPROMISE 1850.

On the silver case is represented, on one side a view of the National Capitol, with its contemplated enlargement; on the other, the great commemorative Monument on the Cumberland road, above, and, below it, a view of Ashland and its mansion, the home of Henry Clay.

President Fillmore, Jos. R. Underwood, (Mr. Clay's colleague senator from Ky.,) Presley Ewing (a representative from Ky.,) ex-Gov. Jas. C. Jones of Tenn., ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish and Hon. James Brooks of N. Y., and other distinguished citizens, were present at the interview at Mr. Clay's room, in the National Hotel, Washington city, where he had been confined for several months by sickness. Mr. Clay, although weak and emaciated, stood up during the graceful presentation address by Daniel Ullman; and read a beautiful reply, which, contrary to the practice of his life, he had written out. After the ceremony of presentation, and while freely discussing the elegance of the medal, and the appropriateness and fidelity of the designs, Mr. Clay remarked: "The artists have not generally succeeded well in taking my features; but that has been in a great measure my own fault; for my face never retains long the same expression, and especially when I am under any excitement, it changes every moment. John Randolph once paid me a high compliment—not intentionally, for he seldom complimented

any man—but, without intending it, he paid me what I esteem one of the highest compliments I ever received. He said that whenever a debate is coming on, if I can get a sight at Mr. Clay's face, I can always tell which side he is going to take." [This transition from the grave to the gay is so characteristic of Mr. Clay, that no one who has seen him in his hours of confidence can fail to be reminded of many an association that, while it kindles a smile, will be followed but too soon by a sigh.]

Feb. 16—One of the three large three-story buildings constituting the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, partially destroyed by fire; 90 of the unfortunate patients were asleep in the building at the time, but were all rescued; two of them, in their bewilderment, went back into the building, and perished in the flames.

Feb. 26—The board of aldermen of Louisville for the fifth time refuse to pass a resolution to invite Louis Kossuth to that city. His popularity and discretion steadily on the wane. He has been at Cincinnati for two weeks past.

May 6—Several deaths from Cholera in Union county.

May 10—Novel duel at Eddyville: The challenged party named the terms—that they should meet at Dr. N.'s office, and be bled. Dr. N. opened a vein for each, and they bled until, becoming extremely weak and looking as pale as a corpse, they pronounced themselves satisfied.

May 10—Steamboat *Eclipse* reaches Louisville from New Orleans, in 4 days 18 hours running time—the quickest trip ever made, having lost 10 hours in repairing her machinery. The steamboat *Reindeer* arrived shortly after, in 4 days 20 hours 45 minutes running time from N. O.; she lost one hour only.

May 18—Largest business in tobacco ever done in one day, in Louisville; sales 244 hogsheds, at \$1.80 to \$7.05 per hundred pounds—the latter figure for "Mason county" tobacco.

May 20—Survey of the Shelby railroad, from Hobbs' station on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad to Shelbyville, completed.

Thos. H. Benton, in a speech at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, said: "I never joined in the acensation of 'bargain' against Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. I condemn the support he gave Mr. Adams—on the democratic principle that the will of the people ought to be obeyed. But on all proper occasions, and in the presence of their friends, I expressed a disbelief of the imputed bargain, founded on my early knowledge of Mr. Clay's intention to vote for Mr. Adams—and I believe I knew it before Mr. Adams himself did. These declarations of mine went into the public papers, and came to general knowledge. Mr. Clay in consequence wrote me a letter of thanks for this "voluntary and faithful testimony," as he termed it. I will now read you his letter:

WASHINGTON, 6 DEC. 1827.

Sir: I have received a paper, published on the 29th ult., at Lexington, Va., in which is contained an article stating that you had, to a gentleman of that place, expressed your disbelief of a charge injurious to me, touching the late Presidential election; and that I had communicated to you unequivocally, between the 1st and 15th Dec., 1824, my determination to vote for Mr. Adams, and not for Gen. Jackson. Presuming that the publication was with your authority, I can not deny the expression to you of proper acknowledgments for the sense of justice which has prompted you to render this voluntary and faithful testimony.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,

H. CLAY.

Col. THOS. HART BENTON.

May 27—Steamer *Allegheny*, of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati line, makes a trial run from Louisville to Cincinnati in 10 hours 5 minutes; to Madison, in 3 hours 20 minutes.

June 5—Gen. Franklin Pierce, of N. H., on the 49th ballot, nominated by the Democratic national convention at Baltimore for president, and Wm. R. King, of Ala., for vice-president, on the 2d ballot.

June 6—At Maysville, 51 deaths from cholera in six days; 44 more, by July 13.

June 21—Gen. Winfield Scott, of N. Y., nominated for president by the Whig national convention at Baltimore, on the 53d ballot: Scott 159, Millard Fillmore 112, Daniel Webster 21. Wm. A. Graham, of N. C., was nominated for vice-president, on the 2d ballot.

June 29—Death at Washington city, of Henry Clay, at 11:17 A. M. Telegraph despatches from the eastern cities state that, from every steeple, the bells are proclaiming the sad intelligence that the spirit of Mr. Clay is gone; the flags of every nation are floating at half-mast, many of them covered with crape, and business is partially suspended; both houses of congress adjourn without reading the journal.

Henderson and Nashville R. R. Co. organized, Archibald Dixon president; and the Louisville and Covington R. R. Co., Isham Henderson president.

July 5—David Meriwether (democrat) appointed by Gov. Powell to occupy the place in the U. S. senate made vacant by the death of Henry Clay.

July 10—Burial of Henry Clay in the cemetery at Lexington; funeral ceremonies grand and impressive; 30,000 people join in the funeral procession. Funeral honors at Maysville, and numerous other points in the state.

July 13—Occasional deaths from cholera throughout the state; epidemic at a few points; over 50 deaths at Hopkinsville, and the citizens fleeing from the place.

Aug. 2—James Simpson re-elected judge of the court of appeals in the 1st district: Simpson 13,145, Kenaz Farrow 12,270—maj. 875.

Aug. 2—30 deaths from cholera, in and near Paris; 20 of them Irish laborers on the railroad.

Sept. 24—Death of Hon. Ben. Hardin, at Bardstown.

Sept. 25—Gen. Winfield Scott, Gen. John E. Wool, and Surgeon-Gen. Lawson, of the U. S. army, visit the Lower Blue Lick Springs in search of a site for an asylum for disabled soldiers—as required by a recent act of congress. At Maysville, Paris, Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville, they received distinguished honors.

Sept. 27—Stampede of slaves across the Ohio river, 32 from Mason and Bracken, 9 from Campbell, and 14 from Boone counties.

Sept. 29—John J. Crittenden delivers an eloquent eulogy on Henry Clay, to a large concourse of people, 3,000 of them ladies, in the Frankfort R. R. depot at Louisville.

Sept. 30—Geo. W. Julian of Indiana, "Free Democratic" (abolition) candidate for vice-president (on the same ticket with John P. Hale for president), and Cassius M. Clay, make speeches at Maysville, and in Lewis and Brackett counties.

Oct.—Clark county votes a subscription of \$200,000 to the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad; and Cumberland and Casey counties vote in favor of a tax to build a railroad from Danville to McMinnville, Tenn.

Oct. 26—Public meeting in Louisville in regard to the death of Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, Mass., on yesterday, 25th; Rufus Choate, of Boston, invited to come to Louisville, and deliver a eulogy upon Mr. Webster.

Nov. 1—Vote of Ky. for president and vice-president: Winfield Scott and Wm. A. Graham (whigs) 57,068, Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King (democrats) 53,806, John P. Hale and Geo. W. Julian (free-soil or anti-slavery) 265; maj. for Scott over Pierce 3,262.

Valuation of real and personal property in Kentucky, as ascertained by the U. S. census marshals on June 1, 1850, \$291,-387,554—an average of \$391 to each free person.

Nov. 2—Chas. Anderson (a native of Ky.) delivers an eloquent and glowing address upon the life and public services of Henry Clay, before the Clay Monumental Association of Ohio, at Cincinnati.

Nov. 15—Public dinner by prominent citizens in New York city to John J. Crittenden and to Henry T. Duncan of Lexington—the latter on a mission to raise the means of erecting a monument over the remains of Henry Clay.

Dec. 21—David Meriwether (democrat) appointed by Gov. Powell as U. S. senator in the place of Henry Clay, and who served until the close of the session—claims the seat still, notwithstanding Archibald Dixon (whig) was duly elected, by the legislature, to succeed Mr. Clay from the date of his resignation, Sept. 6. The senate, by 27 (19 whigs and 8 democrats) to 16 (all democrats), admits Mr. Dixon to his seat.

Dec. 30—Ohio river at flood height, only 10 feet below the great flood of 1832.

1853, Jan. 3—Semi-annual dividends of Ky. banks: Bank of Ky. 5, Northern Bank 5, Farmers' Bank 5, Bank of Louisville 4½ and 2½ extra, Mechanics' Bank 5 per cent.

Taxable property of Ky. in 1852 \$333,-181,512, an increase in one year of over \$16,000,000; amount of revenue raised on this, \$594,926.

Jan. 12—Sales in Philadelphia of Bank of Ky. stock at 109, Northern Bank of Ky. at 111½, and Farmers' Bank at 103. Feb. 14, the first named sold at 110½, and Northern Bank stock at 114.

Jan. 16—Samuel I. M. Major, Jr., becomes editor and one of the proprietors of the Frankfort Yeoman.

Jan. 27—Cotswold sheep, with fleeces weighing from 15 to 18 pounds, imported into Bourbon county.

March—Several lots of jacks and jennets, of very large size and superior quality, imported direct from Spain—by Anthony Killgore & Co. or the Mason County Importing Association, and by Dr. J. C. Willson, of Fleming county; the jacks were 14½ to 15½ hands, and the jennets from 14 to 15 hands high. The first-named party also imports from Canada, whither he had been brought from Scotland, the stallion Clyde, a beautiful dapple grey, 17 hands high; he had taken 25 premiums, at as many exhibitions. An importing company organized at Lexington.

March 23—Population of Covington, per assessor's census, 12,154—an increase since 1845 of 8,587. Value of taxable property \$5,359,650.

March 25—Steamers Thos. Swann, of the Louisville and Wheeling line, and Allegheny, of the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh line, in racing, make the trip from Cincinnati to Maysville, 61 miles by U. S. survey measurement, in 5 hours 15 minutes.

Wire suspension bridge over the Licking river, at Falmouth, completed; span 323 feet, width 16 feet, total length 432 feet, height of towers 30 feet.

Lithographic stone found near Hawesville and near Frankfort, the latter equal to the finest German.

April 4—Mason county, by 105 majority, subscribes \$100,000 to the Maysville and Big Sandy railroad. Paducah votes \$200,000 to a branch from that place to the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

\$75,000 Louisville city school bonds sold to August Belmont, agent of the Rothschilds, at 98½.

April 18—Death, at his residence in Alabama, of Wm. R. King, vice president of the U. S. David R. Atchison, of Mo. (a native of Ky.) as president of the U. S. senate, becomes acting vice president.

May 8—U. S. military asylum located at the Harrodsburg Springs, which are purchased for that purpose from Dr. C. Graham at \$100,000.

May 12—Louisville city council agrees to submit to a vote of the people a propo-

sition to endorse the bonds of the Louisville and Frankfort railroad company for \$500,000, to enable it to construct a branch railroad from Frankfort to Harrodsburg; and also agrees to subscribe \$300,000 towards the extension of said road beyond Harrodsburg towards Knoxville, Tenn.

The will of the late Gen. James Taylor, of Newport, Ky., recorded in 26 counties in Ohio, because he owned real estate in them all. It covers 12½ pages royal 8vo., closely written, and relates to property valued at \$4,000,000.

May 18—Steamboat Eclipse reaches Louisville from New Orleans, 1440 miles, in 4 days 9 hours and 31 minutes, running against a rise in the Mississippi. Her time, compared with that of the J. M. White, May 8, 1844, (until now the fastest, to Cairo and St. Louis) was, in days, hours and minutes:

	Eclipse.		J. M. White.	
	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.
To Baton Rouge.....	0	9 27		
Natchez, 277 miles.....	0	19 46	0	20 40
Vicksburg, 401 ".....	1	4 11	1	5 55
J. M. White 48 hour				
sign	1	22 38	2	0 0
Memphis, 818 miles ...	2	9 55	2	12 8
J. M. White 3 day sign	2	22 21	3	0 0
Cairo, 1,077 miles.....	3	4 4	3	6 44
Paducah, 1,124 miles..	3	7 20		
Evansville, 1,161 miles	3	18 34		
Creek above Hawes-				
ville.....	4	0 0		
Louisville, 1,444 miles	4	9 31		

The J. M. White's time to St. Louis was 3 days 23 hours 9 minutes. The Eclipse, in May, 1852, made the run from New Orleans to Louisville in 4 days 18 hours.

May 22—Steamboat A. L. Shetwell reaches Louisville from New Orleans in 4 days 10 hours 20 minutes—just 51 minutes longer time than the Eclipse, four days previous. The Shetwell's time to Natchez was 3 minutes more than that of the Eclipse, but to Cairo was 24 minutes less.

Passengers by the Eclipse to Louisville who took the Wheeling packet Alvin Adams, reached Maysville in 5 days 7 hours 15 minutes from New Orleans—the quickest trip yet made, notwithstanding the Adams delayed at Louisville 1½ hours, and lost at Madison 1¼ and at Cincinnati 3½ hours.

May 23—Chas. Ellet, civil engineer, publishes his plan for improving the navigation of the Ohio river, by a system of reservoirs. Only three or four dams—no higher than those on the Schuylkill navigation—placed across the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Kanawha rivers, above navigation, would be sufficient to equalize the depth of water of at least FIVE FEET. "He hazards the opinion that less than \$1,250,000 will suffice: 1, To supply the Ohio with a depth sufficient for boats of five feet draught; 2, To carry an open and permanent river navigation up the Allegheny to Franklin; 3, To provide a slack-water navigation during three-fourths of

the year from Franklin to the hoe of the Erie railroad in New York; 4, To improve the navigation of the Monongahela into Virginia; 5, To extend that of the Kanawha river for 70 or 80 miles above Point Pleasant; 6, Thus supplying water of unrivalled capacity and permanence on numerous lines of steamboat navigation, and curbing most essentially the destructive power of floods." He gives the levels of the Ohio above tidewater, at the following places:

Ohio river at Condesport, Pa.....	1,649 ft.
Olean Point, N. Y.....	1,403
Warren, Pa.....	1,187
Franklin, Pa.....	960
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	699
Wheeling, Va.....	620
Marietta, Ohio.....	571
Mouth of Kanawha river, Va.....	522
Portsmouth, Ohio.....	474
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	432
New Albany, Ind.....	353
Mouth of Wabash river, Ind.....	297
Mouth of the Ohio.....	275

From Cairo to Pittsburgh the average inclination of the Ohio is 5 1-5 inches, but from Pittsburgh to Olean Point, the inclination is 2 feet 10 inches.

May 26—The Presbyterian General Assembly (old school), in session at Philadelphia, unanimously resolves to establish a first class theological seminary in the West, selects Danville as the location, and elects professors.

June 29—Thermometer at Louisville ranged from 98° to 103°, in the shade.

July—50 head of Durham cattle, 32 sheep, one celebrated Cleveland Bay horse, and a Neapolitan sow with a litter of pigs, imported by R. Aitcheson Alexander and by a company of farmers in Bourbon, Fayette and Clark counties. The cattle were selected from Lord Feversham's and other noted herds in England.

July 25—Railroad convention at Richmond, attended by delegations from North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio, to promote the construction of a road from Lexington to Cumberland Gap.

July 27—Lexington lighted with gas.

Aug. 1—Five whigs, Ben. Edwards Grey, Presley Ewing, Clement S. Hill, William Preston, and Leander M. Cox, and five democrats, Linn Boyd, Jas. S. Chrisman (by 35 votes over Thos. E. Bramlette), John M. Elliott, John C. Breckinridge (by 526 votes over ex-Gov. Robert P. Letcher), and Richard H. Stanton, elected to congress; 22 whigs and 16 democrats to the state senate, and 55 whigs and 45 democrats to the house of representatives. The prohibitory liquor law succeeded in Boyle county by 162, and in Gerrard by 99 majority. In Muhlenburg, the temperance ticket for all county officers elected.

Aug. 1—Thos. D. Brown, clerk of the Hardin circuit court, shot, not fatally, in a personal difficulty, by his brother-in-law, Bryan R. Young, ex-member of congress.

Aug. 8—525 visitors at the Lower Blue Lick Springs.

Aug. 13—Thermometer 100° to 102°, in the shade.

A silk factory in operation at Newport.

Aug. 25—Remarkably fine fruit season: Peaches grown weighing 9 to 9½ ounces. 9½ to 10 inches in circumference, and selling for \$10 per bushel; imperial gage-plums measuring 5 to 6½ inches, and weighing 2 to 2½ ounces; egg-plums weighing ⅔ of an ounce; yellow gage-plums, 7 to a pound, one weighing 2½ ounces; apples 15½ to 16½ inches in circumference, weighing 25½, 26 and 31 ounces; two watermelons, 42 and 65 pounds.

A Ky. mule, 19½ hands or 6 feet 6 inches high, weight 2,200 pounds, symmetrical and docile, on exhibition in Charleston, S. C.

Aug. 19—Public sale at Brutus J. Clay's farm, near Paris, of the English stock imported by the Northern Ky. Importing Co. 10 bulls sold for \$1,000, \$1,425, \$1,500, \$1,800, \$2,000, \$2,575, \$3,005, \$4,525, \$4,850, and \$6,001; 13 cows and heifers for \$535 to \$1,500, and 2 cows at \$3,025 and \$3,050; a Cleveland Bay horse, Young Lord, for \$2,800; Cotswold bucks at \$710; \$1,010, and ewes at \$105 to \$270; South-down bucks at \$340, \$400, and \$755, and ewes at \$180 to \$350; Leicester buck and ewes at \$50 to \$52 each. Total cost of the bulls to day of sale \$4,835; they sold for \$28,681; the cows and heifers cost \$5,924, and sold for \$20,230; the horse cost \$889, sold for \$2,800; the 17 sheep sold for \$5,263. A few days after, Jas. S. Matson sold his imported bull, John O'Gaunt, for \$4,000.

Aug. 30—A comet in the west, visible to the naked eye about an hour after sunset; its nucleus of the brightness of a star of the third magnitude; discovered June 10, and steadily increasing in brightness.

Logan county, by 809 majority, subscribes \$300,000 to the Louisville and Memphis railroad.

Aug. 28—Slight earthquake at Hickman.

Sept. 5—The contributions from Kentucky to the World's Fair at New York attract great attention; in hemp and tobacco outstripping all the United States, as well as Russia, Austria and Cuba. A bale of hemp from J. J. Hunter, of Lexington, is remarkably fine in fibre and silk-like in texture; a hoghead of tobacco from Tabb, Taylor & French, of Dover, stands bare, and some leaves are shown 3½ feet long and 2 feet wide, which excel all others in appearance and quality; and the "Henry Clay quilt" made by Miss Ellen Anderson, of Louisville, is exquisitely beautiful and one of the most interesting and elegant objects on exhibition. Col. Wm. Shepard Rand is the official commissioner for Ky.

Sept. 15—Shelby county, by 304 majority, subscribes \$500,000 to aid the Louisville and Frankfort R. R. Co. in constructing a railroad from Hobbs' station, through Shelbyville and Harrodsburg, towards Knoxville.

Sept. 9—Stephen F. J. Trabue subscribes \$1,000 to the Clay monument at Lexington.

Sept. 20—Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, in order to close up his estate, sold at public auction; his son, James B. Clay, bought it, 337 acres, at \$140 per acre.

Sept. 22—A mammoth ox, over 19 hands high and weighing over 5,000 pounds, exhibited on the Lexington Fair grounds.

Oct. 6—Opening of the Maysville and Lexington railroad, at the Maysville end.

Oct. 9—Great hail storm in Fayette and Woodford counties; hail, in many places, 12 to 13 inches deep; corn crops cut down, fodder stripped off, and ears shelled of the grain; \$100,000 estimated damage.

Oct. 22—Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D., resigns the office of superintendent of public instruction. Rev. John D. Matthews, D.D., appointed his successor.

Oct. 27—63 people of color, most of them emancipated for the purpose, leave Louisville as emigrants to Liberia on the west coast of Africa.

Nov. 2—Wm. H. G. Butler, principal of the Louisville High School, killed by Matt. F. Ward, in the school room, in presence of the scholars.

Nov. 15—Great falling off, this year, in the manufacture of Bourbon whiskey.

Nov. 18—Judgment in the Jefferson circuit court, Louisville, for \$5,000 in favor of Mrs. Waring vs. the Nautilus Insurance Co. of N. Y., for a policy upon the life of Rev. Thos. Waring, of the Methodist E. Church South—who disappeared mysteriously in Dec., 1848, believed to have been murdered near Elizabethtown. The Co. had refused payment, alleging their belief that he had absconded and was not dead. The jury in the case was not out 10 minutes, so convinced were they of his death, notwithstanding the depositions of two persons who swore to having seen him since the date of his disappearance.

Several Canada papers commence announcing, as news, the arrivals of runaway slaves from Kentucky and other slave states.

Nov. 19—The ceremony of "breaking ground" upon the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad, at Catlettsburg; large crowd and handsome speeches.

Nov. 28—First inundated two-wire telegraph cable ever laid, just laid across the Ohio river at Maysville. A cable, of a different style, across the Ohio and Tennessee rivers at Paducah.

Nov. 26—Pulaski county votes, by 600 majority, \$200,000 toward a railroad from Hobbs' Depot, near Louisville, to Knoxville.

Dec.—Joel T. Hart, the Ky. sculptor at Florence, Italy, has just finished three marble busts of distinguished Kentuckians, John J. Crittenden, Chas. A. Wickliffe, and Henry Clay. He is also at work on a full length statue of Mr. Clay, for the ladies of Richmond, Va.

New "Capital Hotel" at Frankfort opened.

Dec. 5—Linn Boyd, of Ky., elected speaker of the house of representatives of congress, receiving 143 votes; he had previously been nominated by a caucus of the democratic members. David R. Atchison, of Mo. (a native of Ky.) is speaker of the senate.

James Guthrie, U. S. secretary of the treasury, in his annual report says that, under the operation of an act of the Ky. legislature, the 10,000 shares of stock in the Louisville and Portland canal have been bought up and reduced to 3,712—of which 2,902 belong to the U. S., and 810 to individuals. In one year longer, these 810 shares will be absorbed, and the U. S. be the sole stockholder. Hereafter, only sufficient tolls to pay expenses and repairs are to be charged.

Dec. 10—Nearly \$1,000,000 have been invested by Kentuckians, during the last 18 months, in real estate in and around Chicago.

Dec. 12—An association formed and charter obtained in Ohio to build a railroad from Dayton, by way of Blanchester, to Maysville, Ky.; will probably pass through the towns of Waynesville in Warren county, Blanchester, in Clinton county, and Fayetteville, New Hope, Georgetown and Ripley in Brown county.

Dec. 18—Shock of earthquake at Hickman, severe enough to throw down several stove pipes.

Dec. 25—Regular trains running from Lexington to Paris, over the Maysville and Lexington railroad.

Covington recognized as the metropolis of a Roman Catholic diocese, and a Cathedral church now building.

Wire suspension bridge between Covington and Newport completed, at a cost of \$80,000.

Dec. 28—Covington lighted with gas.

Dec. 31—Legislature meets. John B. Thompson having resigned the office of lieutenant governor, Henry G. Bibb is, on the 9th ballot, Jan. 2, elected speaker of the senate. Chas. G. Wintersmith elected speaker of the house, on the 4th ballot, Dec. 31.

1854, Jan. 2—In Maysville, the vote for license was 145, against it 159—maj. 14. In Lexington, Jan. 7, the temperance candidates for mayor and council defeated, except 2 councilmen.

Jan. 10—John J. Crittenden elected U. S. senator for 6 years from March 4, 1855, when the term of Archibald Dixon will expire; Crittenden (whig) 78, Lazarus W. Powell (democrat) 59.

The sheriff of Powell county, J. A. Dawson, pays to the state auditor the revenue of that county, without reporting a single delinquent.

Jan. 14—The Detroit Free Democrat publishes in its market reports the arrivals of fugitive slaves—20 from different parts of Ky. in ten days—at that place. Canada papers also report them.

Jan. 16—Fall of the suspension bridge at Covington.

Jan. 17—Madame Sontag gives her first concert in Louisville.

Jan. 22—Violent wind storm along the Ohio river; 15 coal boatmen perished, 110 coal boats and over 1,000,000 bushels coal lost.

Jan. 24—S. W. Robinson, of Greene county, on a banter, rides on horseback, without change of horse, from Munfordsville to Louisville, 77 miles, over a very bad road, in 8½ hours; weight carried, 200 pounds.

Jan. 21—The citizens of Covington by vote authorize the city council to endorse the bonds of the Louisville and Covington railroad to amount of \$500,000.

At the New York crystal palace exhibition of the industry of all nations, the highest premiums were awarded for the following articles from Ky.: 1. Silver medal to the Newport silk manufacturing company, for perfection and general excellence of silk from cocoon of Ky. growth; bronze medals 2. To Miss Ellen Anderson, of Louisville, for patchwork quilt "Henry Clay;" 3. To John J. Hunter, of Lexington, for Ky. dressed hemp; 4. To Robert Usher, of Louisville, for beef, hams and spiced meats; 5. To Hayes, Craig & Co., of Louisville, for hats and caps. No second premiums were awarded; the competition extensive and severe. Jan. 20, the Ky. legislature passes a vote of thanks to Col. Wm. S. Rand for his fidelity and energy as Ky. commissioner at the exhibition.

Jan. 30—Great excitement and indignation at Newport, because of Judge Alvin Duvall's decision, denying the right claimed by the Newport and Cincinnati packet company to run their steambot, Commodore, as a ferry boat between those cities, under a U. S. coasting license, and in violation of the ferry right of James Taylor and others; an injunction granted to restrain same.

Feb. 6—Great fire at Richmond; 18 houses, a whole square, burned.

Feb. 9—Preamble and resolutions, offered by D. Howard Smith, in reference to the public services and death of Henry Clay, draw forth some of the finest bursts of eloquence ever heard in the legislative halls. They direct the halls to be clad in mourning for the residue of the session, besides other demonstrations of mourning.

Feb. 11—The eight per cent. conventional interest bill, which passed the senate by 17 to 16, defeated in the house by yeas 40, nays 52.

Feb. 11—Legislature appropriates \$25,000 towards re-building the Ky. institution for the education of the blind.....18—And \$7,500 for additional buildings at the deaf and dumb asylum.....23—Cedes to the U. S. jurisdiction over the Harrodsburg springs for a military asylum.....Directs a sword to be presented to Henry E. Read, of Larue county, late ensign in Col. Andrews' regiment of voltigeurs, for gallant services in bearing the flag of his country

through all the battles in the valley of Mexico, until he fell covered with wounds under the walls of Chapultepec.

Feb. 12—Three earthquake shocks, at 4 p. m., at midnight, and at 5 next a. m., at Manchester, and for 25 miles around.

Feb. 16—Public dinner at the new Capital Hotel, Frankfort, to ex-Gov. John J. Crittenden, by the Whig members of the legislature and the Whig citizens of Frankfort.

54 shares Northern Bank of Ky. stock sold, at Lexington, at \$116.50 per share.

200 persons join two Methodist churches in Covington, 87 a Methodist chapel in Harrison county, and 37 the Presbyterian church in Maysville. Much religious interest in other parts of the state, and in all denominations.

Feb. 22—Gov. Jos. A. Wright, of Indiana—by invitation of Gov. Powell—is met at Louisville by a committee of the legislature, and visits Frankfort; enthusiastic and handsome reception.

Feb. 28—Shock of earthquake, felt at Paris, Lexington, Richmond, Barboursville, and other points.

Feb. 21—Gov. Powell vetoes the bill apportioning the state into 10 congressional districts; the senate again passes it by 21 to 12, and the house by 53 to 46, and it becomes a law "the governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding."

Feb. 28—Gov. Powell vetoes the bill incorporating the Planters and Manufacturers' Bank at Louisville—capital \$2,600,000, with privilege to extend it to \$3,600,000—with branches at Eddyville, Hawesville, Glasgow, Elizabethtown, Shelbyville, Cynthiana, Winchester, Barboursville, and Catlettsburg; and also the bill changing the Deposit Bank of Covington into the Savings' Bank of Ky., capital \$800,000, with branches at Springfield and Burksville. The house refused to pass either bill, over the governor's veto, the former by yeas 43, nays 45, and the latter by yeas 40, nays 47; but the senate passed the latter bill, over the veto, by yeas 20, nays 15.

Besides these, the house had passed, by 47 to 45, a bill to establish the Milton Bank of Ky., capital \$800,000, with branches at Lancaster, Stanford, and Prestonsburg; it was defeated in the senate by a tie vote. Other bank bills were pending, or ready to be reported for action: Falls City Bank of Ky. at Louisville, \$600,000 capital, and one branch; Northeastern Bank of Ky. at Maysville, \$1,000,000 capital; a bank at Paducah, \$300,000 capital. [It would have been wise if Ky. had sooner checked the tendency to increase banks and banking privileges, with the resulting inflation of currency. Illinois and Indiana have recently largely increased their banking capital, under the free banking system.]

Feb. 28—Alex. McClintock, of Nicholas county, left standing in the rick, for one year longer than usual, part of his hemp crop—which proves very bright, 200 pounds

to the acre heavier than that not ricked-over, and commands a price higher than Russia hemp.

March 1—Legislature appropriates \$10,000 to aid in the erection of a monument over the grave of Henry Clay.....6—Act imposing fine of \$100 for betting on elections, and also forfeits to the state the money or property won.....Geological and mineralogical survey of the state ordered, and \$10,000 appropriated to pay the expense.....7—Vote to be taken in August, 1855, upon the propriety and expediency of increasing the common school tax three cents upon each \$100 of taxable property.....9—Code of practice in criminal cases established.....\$17,500 appropriated to rebuild that part of Eastern lunatic asylum destroyed by fire.....Salaries of the court of appeals judges raised to \$2,000, and of the circuit court judges to \$1,800.....\$2,000 each appropriated to the commissioners who prepared the revised statutes, \$500 additional to Chas. A. Wickliffe for superintending the publication, full pay to the public printer for printing them, and \$300 to Wm. L. Callender for arranging the index and side notes.....\$1,000 each [additional to \$1,000 two years ago] appropriated to Madison C. Johnson, James Harlan, and John W. Stevenson (in place of Preston S. Loughborough, resigned) for preparing and completing a code of practice in civil and criminal proceedings.....\$1,250 per annum appropriated for the support of Cumberland hospital, \$20,000 for the support of the lunatic asylum at Lexington and \$15,000 for arrearages due same, \$15,550 for the support of the second Ky. lunatic asylum, and \$44,017 for completing the buildings of same.....Price of vacant lands belonging to the state—in the counties of Greenup, Lawrence, Carter, Pike, Knox, Laurel, Whitley, Rockcastle, Perry, Letcher, Owsley, Breathitt, Clay, Harlan, Morgan and Pulaski—reduced to 2½ cents per acre.....10—The revenue to be paid into the Treasury hereafter in December, instead of in January.....Any person carrying concealed deadly weapons shall be fined from \$50 to \$100, and on any subsequent conviction from \$100 to \$500. The carrying of such weapons made legal, 1. Where the person has reasonable grounds to believe himself, or some of his family or his property, in danger from violence or crime; 2. Where officers of the law carry weapons for their protection; or 3. Where persons are required by business or occupation to travel in the night.

March 8—\$1,200,000 of Ky. state bonds held abroad, by foreigners.....Salary of the superintendent of public instruction raised from \$750 per annum to \$1,000.

March 10—Remarkably heavy rains for 48 hours ending at dark. Ohio rising very fast. Flood in Licking river higher than since 1800, and doing immense damage; at Sherburne. Fleming county, the post office and other houses lifted from their foundations, and the mills and other houses

greatly injured; stages unable to pass between Mount Sterling and Maysville for three days; much damage done by landslides; suspension bridge at Falmouth rendered impassable for several weeks; Kentucky river rose $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet per hour for 15 hours; large part of Frankfort submerged; on Elkhorn, Steadman's paper-mill dam swept off, with many others, and the inhabitants along the creek compelled to flee from their houses; many bridges carried away, and the fencing along all streams; railroad tracks undermined and settled; trains suspended for 6 days, on the Covington and Lexington railroad.

March 12—Miss Delia Webster—who, out of sympathy for her sex, was pardoned out of the Ky. penitentiary, several years ago, where she was a prisoner for aiding the Rev. Calvin Fairbanks in the escape of slaves—not long after removed to Madison, Indiana, and recently to Ky. opposite Madison; and with Rev. Norris Day, has assisted away many slaves. Large meetings held in Oldham, Henry and Trimble counties; Miss Webster first requested, and then compelled, to remove from the state.

March 13—Imported Spanish jack stock sold at Maysville by auction; 1 jennet for \$1,010, and 9 jacks for \$635 to \$1,040 each.

March 13—Explosion of steamboat Rein-deer, when leaving Cannelton, Indiana; 46 persons, deck hands or western-bound emigrants, killed or wounded.

March 16—Great hailstorm and whirlwind in Bourbon co.; hail fell to the depth of 6 inches, some of the hailstones as large as hulled walnuts and a few as large as hen-eggs.

Population of Lexington 9,139—an increase of 778 in one year.

March 16—Ex-President Millard Fillmore visits Frankfort and Louisville; at the latter city, a large procession escorts him from the depot to the Louisville Hotel, the mayor tenders him the freedom of the city, and a public dinner is given him.

March 27—Sharp words in debate on the floor of the house of representatives of congress, between Francis B. Cutting, of N. Y., and John C. Breckinridge, of Ky. A note from Mr. Cutting called upon Mr. Breckinridge to "retract the assertion [B. had charged C. with saying what was false,] or to make the explanation due from one gentleman to another." This was understood to be a challenge, and Breckinridge named rifles, 60 paces. Col. Monroe, the friend of Cutting, claimed that Cutting was the challenged party, and insisted upon pistols, 10 paces. This involved a dispute as to which was the challenged party, and led to a declaration by Cutting that his first note (several had passed) was not a challenge. Linn Boyd, Thos. H. Benton, and others very active in bringing about an explanation, and the matter honorably adjusted.

April 1—Great four-mile race at New Orleans; purse \$20,000; Lexington, a Ky. horse, wins in two straight heats in 8:08 $\frac{1}{4}$

and 8:04, beating Lecomte from Miss., Highlander from Ala., and distancing Arrow from La.; track heavy. April 8, the greatest race on record came off, four mile heats, purse \$2,600. Lecomte wins in 7:26 and 7:38 $\frac{3}{4}$, beating Lexington and Rube, and distancing Rube in the last heat; he wins the first heat by 6, and the second by 4 lengths. [For more than 20 years, the race of Eclipse and Henry, over the Union course, Long Island, May 27, 1823, was the quickest four-mile race on record—7:37 $\frac{1}{2}$. Over the same course, May 10, 1842, Fashion beat Boston—in 7:32 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 7:45. Next year, March 29, 1843, at New Orleans, George Martin made his fast race in 7:33—7:43. The sire of Lecomte is Boston, who made his fastest time with Fashion, above; and his dam, Reel, who, Dec. 11, 1841, won a race at New Orleans in 7:40—7:43.]

April 8—Thermometer 88°, in the shade.

April 13—A piece of wood from the stump of a locust tree in Rockcastle county, with the name of Daniel Boone carved on it, much worn but still legible, is presented to the Louisville Journal by Mr. Meeker, the landscape painter. There is but little doubt that the name was cut by the noble old pioneer himself.

April 17—Snow falls in northern Ky., one inch deep. [April 23, 1837, snow fell three inches deep.]

In the legislature of California are 12 natives of Ky.

April 24—Steamers Jacob Strader and Alvin Adams, rival Cincinnati packets, leave Louisville at 3 p. m., go out of sight in 28 or 29 minutes, and arrive at Madison together, locked, in 3 hours 39 minutes.

April 25—Newport votes against a subscription of \$200,000 to the Newport and Louisville railroad.

April 27—Trial of Matt. F. Ward for killing Wm. H. G. Butler in Louisville, which, since April 18, has been in progress, by a change of venue, at Elizabethtown—closed by a verdict of "not guilty." Counsel for prosecution: Alfred Allen of Breckinridge co., commonwealth's attorney, assisted by Robert B. Carpenter of Covington, F. W. Gibson of Louisville, and Sylvester Harris of Elizabethtown. Counsel for Ward: John J. Crittenden of Frankfort, Thos. F. Marshall of Versailles, Geo. Alfred Caldwell, Nat. Wolfe, and Thos. W. Riley of Louisville, John L. Helm, Jas. W. Hays and R. B. Hays of Elizabethtown. Mr. Allen, in his closing speech, passed this high compliment—he thought one man could not, in a life-time, make two such speeches as the one he had just heard from Mr. Crittenden.

April 29—Over 8,000 people, in a public meeting at Louisville, in resolutions read by Bland Ballard, chairman of the committee on resolutions (John H. Harney, Dr. Theodore S. Bell, Wm. D. Gallagher, Wm. T. Haggin, Edgar Needham, and A. G. Munn) denounce "the verdict of the jury in the Hardin circuit court, by which Matt. F. Ward was declared innocent of

any crime in the killing of Wm. H. G. Butler, as in opposition to all the evidence in the case, contrary to our ideas of public justice, and subversive of the fundamental principles of personal security, guaranteed by the constitution of the state." After the committee had left the room, other resolutions were carried, requesting Matt. F. Ward and his brother (indicted with him, as accessory) to leave the city, and two of their counsel (Nat. Wolfe, Esq., and Hon. John J. Crittenden) to resign their seats in the senate of Kentucky and the U. S. senate, respectively. In the streets, a mob burned the effigies of John J. Crittenden and Nat. Wolfe, of Geo. D. Prentice, editor of the Journal, (who had testified in court as to the character and manners of Ward,) of Matt. F. Ward himself, and of the Hardin county jury which had acquitted him. It then surged to the elegant mansion of Robert J. Ward (father of Matt. F. Ward), which was stoned, the windows destroyed, the beautiful glass conservatory, full of the rarest plants and flowers, demolished, and the house set on fire in front; the firemen soon arrested the flames, despite the resistance of part of the mob. It then surged to the Journal office and to the residence of Nat. Wolfe; but the determined efforts of a few leading citizens succeeded in checking its fury before much damage was done. The mayor had announced to the crowd in the court house that the persons against whom popular feeling was directed, had left the city with their families, and their houses and property were under the protection of the city authorities. Noble Butler, brother of the deceased, had issued a card to the people of Louisville, appealing to them in strong terms to stay the thought and hand of violence, and to act calmly and prudently.

April 28—Great fire at Frankfort, consuming every house on Main street from the Capital Hotel to the Mansion House, 17 of brick, and several of frame; loss between \$100,000 and \$200,000.

May 1—David Dale Owen appointed state geologist, and Prof. Robert Peter, of Transylvania university, one of his assistants.

44 colored emigrants for Liberia in Africa, leave Louisville.

May 3—Grant Green appointed secretary of state, in place of Jas. P. Metcalfe, resigned; and Jas. W. Tate assistant secretary of state.

Auction sale at Paris of 17 imported Sussex and Middlesex pigs, at prices ranging from \$16 to \$150—averaging \$59 each.

May 6—Steamboat Jacob Strader makes the trip from Louisville to Madison in 3 hours 19 minutes, the quickest ever made.

May 14—Rattlesnake $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 18 inches around, with 21 rattles, killed on the farm of Geo. W. Bowman, in Bullitt county, 4 miles south of Shepherdsville.

May 15—Matt. F. Ward, in a card in the N. O. Delta, addressed "to the editors of the U. S.," begs them not to prejudice

his case, but to wait until the evidence and the arguments of counsel shall appear in an official form.

May 26—Great annular eclipse of the sun.

June 8—Barbecue at Cynthiana, celebrating the opening to that place of the Covington and Lexington railroad.

June 14—Great sale of lots in the new town of Ashland, in Greenup co.; 80 lots at auction at \$150 to \$510, and 120 more at private sale.

June 24—By a vote of 1,252 for and 1,741 against, Louisville decides not to build water-works.

July 10—Deaths from cholera, since June 1: at Taylorsville 2, Springfield 8, Hickman 25, Bowling Green 6, Shepherdsville 19, Hustonville and vicinity 8, Mt. Sterling 17, Simpson co. 4, Brooksville 3; occasional cases elsewhere.

John B. Poyntz, of Mason county, imports a fine lot of Devon and improved Alderney or Jersey cattle.

July 11—The grand jury at Elizabethtown indict for perjury four of the jurymen on the trial of Matt. F. Ward.

July 18 to Aug. 4—Thermometer ranges from 94° to 102° in the shade; frequent deaths from sunstroke; great drouth.

Financial embarrassments thickening upon all Ky. railroads in course of construction. Some have suspended work altogether, others partially; the condition of the money market prevents the negotiation of railroad securities; several new projects, although having liberal county subscriptions of stock, abandoned.

July 25—City Hall, at Lexington, burned.

Aug. 7—Election for county officers; Know Nothing ticket successful in Louisville and several other cities; Henry J. Stites elected judge of the court of appeals by 5,283 majority over John H. McHenry.

Aug. 7—Hailstorm in Daviess, Ohio, and Breckinridge counties; damage estimated at \$25,000.

Aug. 13—Sunday, 2 A. M., 1,100 kegs (27,500 pounds) gunpowder, in a magazine on the hill-side in the edge of Maysville, fired by incendiaries, and explode with terrific effect; over 4,000 people within one mile, many hair-breadth escapes, a few persons injured, one dangerously, none fatally; one woman, ill at the time, died from fright; 13 houses demolished, all other houses within two miles more or less damaged, brick walls badly sprung, windows and doors blown in and shattered, and window glass broken; loss and damage over \$50,000; explosion heard at Poplar Plains, 22 miles, on a steamboat 42 miles up the Ohio river, at Hillsboro, Ohio, 40 miles distant; at Orangeburg, 7 miles, china ware shaken off the table, and windows broken; near Helena, 12 miles, negroes thrown out of bed; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, windows broken and a boy thrown out of bed; the whole body of water in the Ohio river urged towards the Ohio shore, rising suddenly on that shore several feet; 1,600

lights of glass broken in the Maysville cotton mill; stones weighing 102 and 43 pounds and less thrown entirely across the Ohio river, into Aberdeen, over a mile from the magazine; the rattling of stones on the roofs and through the roofs and sides of houses and of the steamboat *Huron*, described as appalling; eight churches damaged, from \$100 to \$1,100 each. \$1,500 reward offered for the perpetrators, without success.

Aug. 27—Sunday, about 12 m., a tremendous storm passes over part of Louisville, blowing down the new 4th Presbyterian church, two large brick warehouses, the gable end and upper story of several other houses, unroofing and seriously injuring over 50 houses, and three steamboats. In the church, while Rev. Robert Morrison was preaching in the basement—(the upper room not finished,) the door was blown open, and the house filled with dust, rendering the room dark; a crash was then heard, and in the twinkling of an eye the work of death and destruction was complete; 16 dead bodies, fathers and mothers with their children, were recovered from the ruins, and 23 badly wounded.

Sept. 14—Termination of the most remarkable drouth since 1839. In Greenup county, opposite Portsmouth, Ohio, is a water-mark called the "Indian Head," a human face rudely carved by the aborigines, many years ago, upon the eastern side of a large rock imbedded in the water of the Ohio river. The "log" kept in the neighborhood shows that the mouth of the figure was

1839—Nov. 10, 10¼ inches out of water.

1846—Oct. 4, 17¼ inches under water.

1848—Aug. 15, 4½ inches under water.

1849—Sept. 23, top of head 4¼ inches under water.

1850—Sept. 16, top of rock 2½ inches out of water.

1851—Sept. 27, eyes to be seen—the lowest measure on record from 1839 to this date.

1854—Sept. 5, month just on water-line—therefore lower than since 1839.

In Oct., 1838, the river was lower than ever known by any reliable mark, before or since (up to 1872)—being, at Maysville, 10 inches lower than on Sept. 10, 1854. The little steamer *U. S. Aid* (the only one running, for a week past,) two days in making the trip from Cincinnati to Maysville. For several days before Sept. 9, the weather warmer than ever known, thermometer 102° to 104° in the shade; and at 2 p. m., when exposed to the sun, rising in a few minutes to 154°. But little rain for several months, vegetation parched or burned up, springs and wells nearly all dry, farmers driving stock 3 to 7 miles to water, and hauling water same distance for cooking and drinking uses. Ohio river flooded in many places. In southern Ky., near the Tennessee line, the rain fall in June was 3¼ inches, in July 1½, in Aug. 0¼, and from 1st to 20th Sept. 0½ inches—in all, only 5¼ inches; in 1853, during

same time, 21¾ inches fell. Corn scarce and selling at 65 cents to \$1. Many thousands of hogs sent from Ky. to northern Indiana to be fattened.

Sept. 27—Death of Presley Ewing, member of congress from 3d district, by cholera, near Mammoth Cave.

Oct. 16—Col. John Allen, in a card, says that the filibustering expedition, 1500 strong, which had been organizing at Louisville, has been disbanded, for want of means.

Oct. 17—Failure of the Newport Safety Fund Bank of Kentucky.

Oct. 18—Failure of the Kentucky Trust Company Bank at Covington.

Oct. 19—Bank panic in the west, more failures, and great run on local banks, banking houses and brokers. Oct. 24, notes of the Indiana and other Free Banks "thrown out" by leading city banks, and sold at a discount to brokers. Notes of Ky. Trust Co. Bank fall to 60 and 50 cents on the dollar, and Newport Safety Fund Bank notes to 35 and 30 cents. Commercial Bank of Ky. notes have been cried down, and a "run" organized by the brokers; but the other Ky. banks, resolving to stand by each other, receive and protect her notes, and promptly break the force of the panic in that direction. Oct. 27, the banking-house of G. H. Monsarrat & Co., Louisville, suspends payment, "in consequence of the perfidy of a confidential agent." Nov. 8 and 9, great run on private banks in Cincinnati, all suspend, and several make assignments. 33 banks, including the two at Covington and Newport, Ky., one each in Georgia, Michigan, Delaware, Boston, and Maine, and the others in New York, Ohio, and Indiana, have failed within six weeks. The Ky. banks have retired more than half of the circulation which they had out four months ago. One Louisville broker draws out of the Ky. branch banks at Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville and Princeton \$140,000 in specie. Nov. 20, bank failures elsewhere than in Ky. continue; Ky. bank notes standard bank funds throughout the west.

Oct. 21—Henry Fortman found guilty of manslaughter, at Covington, in killing Samuel Easton, a lad 12 years old, son of Shadford Easton, by throwing him down and stamping on his head, breast and side; sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary.

Oct. 25—Public dinner at Memphis, Tenn., to Geo. D. Prentice, editor Louisville Journal.

Oct. 26—Sale of cattle recently imported by the Ky. Importing Co., near Lexington; the two-year old bull, Sirius, purchased by R. A. Alexander, of Woodford county, at \$3,500.

Oct. 28, 29—8 deaths at Louisville by cholera.

Oct. 30—Weymer obtains a verdict, in U. S. district court at Columbus, Ohio, of \$3,000 against Rush R. Sloan, a Sandusky lawyer, for aiding in the escape of four slaves from Ky. Attorneys for plaintiff,

Henry Stanbery and Chas. D. Coffin; for defendant, Hocking H. Hunter and Samuel F. Vinton.

Nov. 2—Knew Nothing convention for the state reported to be in session at Louisville.

Nov. 8—Re-interment in state cemetery at Frankfort of the remains of Gov. Chas. Scott, Hon. Wm. T. Barry, and Maj. Bland Ballard and wife, after orations upon their lives and character.

Dec. 1—Yates, who was indicted for perjury as one of the jurors in the Matt. F. Ward case at Elizabethtown, tried and acquitted; the indictments against the other jurors then dismissed.

Dec. 14—State temperance convention at Louisville nominates Geo. W. Williams for governor and James G. Hardy for lieutenant governor, at ensuing August election.

1855, Jan. 1—Ky. corporations declare semi-annual dividends as follows: Louisville Gas co. 5 per cent, Lexington Gas co. 3, Bank of Ky., Northern Bank of Ky., and Farmers' Bank of Ky. each 5, Southern Bank of Ky. $4\frac{1}{2}$, Bank of Louisville $4\frac{1}{2}$ and an extra dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Paris Deposit Bank 6 per cent.

Jan. 6—Know Nothing ticket for city officers chosen in Covington and Lexington.

Jan. 6—4,000 bushels hemp seed imported at Maysville from France and Russia, because of almost total failure of that crop last season; 30,000 bushels ordered by the agent, who visited England and France, Anthony Killgore, but could not be found.

Jan. 8—M. Butt Hewson indicted by the grand jury at Little Rock, Ark., for having challenged Geo. D. Prentice, editor Louisville Journal, to fight a duel.

Jan. 8—At several sales of slaves belonging to estates of persons recently deceased, in the counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Clark, and Franklin, negro men sell for \$1,260, \$1,175, \$1,070, \$1,378, \$1,295, \$1,015, and \$1,505, to neighboring farmers who need their labor.

Jan. 14—Threatened famine in portions of Scott county; public meeting at Georgetown "to devise means for the relief of the distress caused by the great scarcity and high price of provisions."

Jan. 27—Death, in Breckinridge county, of Wm. Shernhill, a soldier of the revolutionary war, 103 years old.

Feb. 3—The Ohio frozen over for 11 days.

Feb. 6—The largest horse in the world now exhibiting at Louisville—"Magnus Apollo," from Perryville, Ky., 20 hands high, and of "extraordinary grandeur and majesty of proportion and appearance."

Feb. 22—Knew Nothing state convention in Louisville; Judge Wm. V. Loving (whig), of Bowling Green, was nominated for governor, and James G. Hardy (democrat), of Glasgow, for lieutenant governor.

March 1—Several farmers in Clark county lose cattle from starvation; others, there and in the surrounding counties, sell their cattle at half their cost two years ago, or

at very small prices—from want of corn and provender, and the high price of what little is for sale, the effect of the great drouth last summer.

March 3—Sale, by the Mayslick Importing Co., of 13 Spanish jacks, at prices ranging from \$392 to \$870, and of 2 jennets at \$325, \$327.

March 6—Attorney general Jas. Harlan institutes an action, in the name of the commonwealth, against the Newport Safety Fund Bank of Ky., to annul and vacate its charter for alleged violations thereof.

March 24—Snow storm in northern Ky.

April 2—The Ky. horse Lexington wins the great race against time, at New Orleans—four miles in 7:19 $\frac{1}{4}$, carrying 103 pounds; 1st mile, 1:47 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2d 1:52 $\frac{1}{4}$, 3d 1:51 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4th 1:48 $\frac{3}{4}$; Arrow and Joe Blackburn ran with him, to animate him in the contest; purse \$20,000. April 14, over the same course, Lexington wins the four mile race, beating Lecomte 60 yards, in 7:23 $\frac{3}{4}$; Lecomte was not in good condition, and his owners gave up the race rather than let him run another heat.

April 7—Thos. D. Brown, circuit court clerk, at Elizabethtown, shot and killed, in a personal difficulty, by W. S. English, a merchant; the examining court "discharged Mr. E., as guilty of no crime."

April 7—Know Nothing ticket successful at the city election in Louisville; John Barbee received 3,070 votes for mayor; no opposing candidate. Mr. Speed, the present mayor, declined to run, claiming that his term does not expire this year; May 9, Judge Bullock, in the circuit court, decided that Mr. Speed is the legal mayor, although the other departments of the city government had recognized Mr. Barbee.

April 8—Judge John L. Bridges, in the Marion circuit court, decides to be legal the tax levied to pay the subscription of Marion county to the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

May 8—52 colored people from Ky. leave Boston as emigrants to Liberia, Africa.

May 8—Occasional cases of scurvy, from want of vegetable food. Flour \$10.50 per barrel, and potatoes \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel.

June 2—Death of Mrs. Ann Jackson, in Montgomery county, aged 108 years.

Frequent violent hailstorms, in middle and northern Kentucky.

June 5—Maj. E. B. Bartlett, of Covington, (democrat) elected president of the national council of the American (Knew Nothing) party, in session at Philadelphia: Bartlett 90, J. W. Barker of N. Y. 56. Aug. 16, Maj. Bartlett was elected president of the Ky. state council of the American party, for the ensuing year.

June 10—Chas. S. Morehead, of Frankfort, nominated as the American candidate for governor, in place of Judge Wm. V. Loving, declined on account of ill health.

Dr. David R. Haggard, president of the state board of internal improvements, in a report of the committee of the last legislature, receives high encomium for his inde-

fatigable energy, wisdom and economy in managing the Ky. river, and Green and Barren rivers, improvements—saving to the state the annual average of \$6,880 from the former and \$4,031 from the latter; and realizing a revenue from the former of \$17,946 in two years, and in two years and a half from the latter \$17,440, where none was expected at all.

June 16—Several deaths by cholera in Fayette co.; 26th, 4 deaths at Mayslick, Mason co.; July 23d, 10 deaths at Centerville, Bourbon co.; Aug. 1, 40 deaths, within a week, at the Lexington lunatic asylum, and a number among the Irish laborers and negroes in Lexington; Aug. 12, 4 deaths in Paris.

Aug.—Wheat crop unusually heavy and fine; in Mason co. some farmers have realized 35, some 42, and one as high as 53 bushels to the acre.

Aug. 5—Death at the Galt House, in Louisville, of Richard P. Robinson, the supposed murderer of Helen Jewett; for several years past he was known as Richard Parmelly.

Aug. 6—Election for state officers and members of congress. Vote for governor, Chas. S. Morehead (American or Know Nothing) 69,816, Beverly L. Clarke (democrat) 65,413—maj. 4,403; for lieutenant governor, Jas. G. Hardy (Am.) 68,104, Beriah Magoffin (dem.) 64,430—maj. 3,674; for attorney general, Jas. Harlan (Am.) 67,639, Robert W. Woolley (dem.) 63,601—maj. 4,038; for auditor, Thos. S. Page (Am.) 68,171, Jas. A. Grinstead (dem.) 62,478—maj. 5,693; for treasurer, Richard C. Wintersmith (Am.) 67,494, Jas. H. Garrard (dem.) 63,136—maj. 4,358; for register of the land office, Andrew McKinley (Am.) 66,976, Thos. J. Frazer (dem.) 63,132—maj. 3,844; for superintendent of public instruction, Rev. John D. Matthews, D.D., (Am.) 67,049, Grant Green (dem.) 62,787—maj. 4,262; for president of the board of internal improvement, Dr. David R. Haggard (Am.) 67,289, Jas. M. Nesbitt (dem.) 62,780—maj. 4,509. To congress, 6 Americans and 4 democrats elected; to the state senate, 13 Americans and 7 democrats, and 18 hold over, who are divided about 12 to 6; to the house of representatives, Americans 61, democrats 39—maj. 22. In favor of the three-cents additional school tax 82,765, against it 25,239—maj. 57,526.

Aug. 6—Terrible riot in Louisville, on election day; then designated, and still most painfully remembered, as "Bloody Monday." Fighting and disturbances between individuals or squads, in various parts of the city. The most fearful and deplorable scenes of violence, bloodshed, and houseburning, principally in the first and eighth wards. Between 7 and 1 o'clock at night, 12 houses were set fire to and burned, on the north side of Main, east of Eleventh, two adjoining on Eleventh, and two on south side Main opposite. Patrick Quinn, the owner of most of them, was shot, and his body partially consumed

in the flames. Numerous shots were fired by foreigners from windows in some of these buildings, which killed or wounded Americans in the streets; this fact, with the exaggerated report that arms and powder were concealed there, excited to phrenzy a mob of Americans (Know Nothings) already crazed with similar excitement, shooting and bloodshed on both sides, at other points; several persons who were concealed in the buildings, or fled to them for refuge from the mob, were burned to death; several were shot as they attempted to escape from the flames; Ambruster's large brick brewery and his dwelling, at the head of Jefferson, were burned; also, two Irish cooper-shops on Main above Woodland garden; frame grocery, corner Madison and Shelby; many houses were riddled or gutted. The mob which ranged through the streets and set fire to the houses was composed of Americans, part of them with a cannon at their head; the foreigners fought from their houses, and lost life and property together. About 22 were killed or died of wounds, about three-fourths of them foreigners, one-fourth Americans; many more were wounded but recovered. Mayor Barbee, Marshal Kidd, and a portion of the police, and the personal efforts of Hon. Wm. P. Thomason, Capt. L. H. Rousseau, Geo. D. Prentice, Col. Wm. Preston (the anti-Know-Nothing candidate for congress), Joseph Burton, and others, at different times and places, stopped the effusion of blood, and saved the new Shelby street Catholic church and other valuable property from the rapacity and violence of the mob. Bad blood on both sides, aggravated and intensified for several days previous by distorted representations of preparations for serious work, culminated in a most terrible and disgraceful riot. For several days after, fears of a renewal of the desperate conflict and work of destruction hung like a funeral pall over the city. A card from Rt. Rev. Bishop Martin J. Spalding, and the steady efforts of many good citizens, gradually restored a feeling of quiet and security.

Aug. 18—Death of ex-Gov. Thos. Metcalfe, in Nicholas co., by cholera. Several other prominent citizens in different parts of the state, have died recently, of cholera.

Sept.—R. A. Alexander, of Woodford co., makes another importation of 48 fine English cattle—Dorhams, Alderneys, and Ayrshires—and 22 sheep.

Sept.—During this and next month, agricultural fairs are held at Crab Orchard, Lexington, Danville, Louisville, Eminence, Paris, Russellville, Owensboro, Bowling Green, Glasgow, near Germantown, Mason co., and near Florence, Boone county.

Sept. 1—Apples grown in Boone and Kenton counties: Mammoth pippins weighing 19 and 22 ounces, queens weighing 1½ pounds, 16½ inches in circumference, and 2½ pounds, 18 inches around, and Holland pippins weighing 1½ pounds and measuring 14½ inches.

Oct. 25—Geo. W. Wells, of Mason co., has 20 acres of corn which will average 180 bushels to the acre.

Dec. 9—Destruction by fire of the Ky. Military Institute buildings, 6 miles from Frankfort.

1856, Jan. 1—Northern Bank of Ky. semi-annual dividend 5 per cent, and an extra dividend of 3 per cent out of the surplus fund; Bank of Louisville $4\frac{1}{2}$, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ extra; Bank of Ky. 6 per cent.

Jan. 10—At 6 A. M., thermometer 21° below zero; Jan. 11, 7 A. M., 15° below.

Feb. 6—Thermometer 15° below zero.

Feb. 15—People's Bank of Ky. at Bowling Green chartered, with \$250,000 capital. Bank of Ashland, capital \$400,000, with branch at Shelbyville, capital \$200,000, chartered. 23—Pay of members of the legislature, after the termination of this session, raised to \$4 per day, and 15 cents per mile in going to and from Frankfort. 27—Remains of Gov. Jas. Clark directed to be removed from Clark co. to the state cemetery at Frankfort, and a monument erected.

Feb. 22—In the national convention of the American party at Philadelphia, Millard Fillmore, of New York, is nominated for president, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, for vice president. For president the vote stood: Fillmore 179, Geo. Law 24, Kenneth Rayner 14, Judge John McLean 13, Garret Davis 10, Gen. Sam. Houston 3.

Feb. 25—Breaking up of the ice-bridge in the Ohio river, which has been closed for 53 days.

March 3—\$20,000 appropriated to finish buildings for the Ky. Institution for the education of the blind. \$3,000 appropriated, annually, to the Ky. state colonization society, to be applied to removing to Liberia in Africa Ky. negroes now free, or who may be born of such and be free. 7—\$20,000 appropriated to extending and prosecuting geological survey of the state, during next two years. 10—Remains of Gen. Geo. Rogers Clark to be removed and re-interred in the military mound in the state cemetery, and a marble monument erected. Cities made liable for damages for destruction of property by mobs. Commissioners of the sinking fund authorized to loan any surplus moneys on hand. Ky. state agricultural society incorporated, and \$5,000, annually, appropriated towards holding state fair, in rotation, in each of the three districts into which the law divides the state. Transylvania university re-organized and established as a school for teachers. Time of stated biennial meeting of the legislature changed so as to commence on 1st Monday of Dec. Resolutions in relation to the alleged claim of the U. S. to Wolf island, in the Mississippi river, opposite to and a part of Hickman county; Virginia owned and claimed the island, and treasury warrants were located on it, Feb. 25, 1782.

March 10—Gov. Morehead vetoes the act

incorporating the Savings Institution of Harrodsburg, and the senate by yeas 10, nays 18, refused to pass the bill over the veto. Other bank projects, incorporating the bank of Stanford, Eastern bank of Ky., Farmers' and Miners' bank of Ky., Milton bank of Ky., Planters' bank of Ky., and Savings bank of Ky., failed to become laws. [The governor, in his annual message, Jan. 1, and again in a special message, Feb. 15, had urgently protested against an increase of banking privileges and the consequent expansion of the currency.]

March 10—Death at Louisville of "Old Ben Duke," a negro, 110 years 8 months and 3 days old; he saw the first tree felled in Beargrass valley.

April 1-7—In 7 days, the Scott street ferry-boats crossed the Ohio river 1,480 times, carrying 29,311 passengers over 12 years, 369 horses, 382 cattle, 1,566 drays, 627 buggies and 450 other 1-horse vehicles, 74 2-horse carriages, 230 omnibuses, 341 other 2-horse vehicles, 32 3-horse and 178 4-horse vehicles. This information was obtained as data for the probable business of the proposed bridge from Covington to Cincinnati.

April 12—At Williamstown, Grant co., 17 frame buildings (1 tavern, 4 stores, 12 dwellings) burnt, with a large portion of their contents; loss \$70,000. On the same day, 20 dwellings and other buildings, school house, and Methodist church, burnt, at Bardstown.

April 20—Louisville Bridge Co. organized; Thos. W. Gibson president, L. A. Whiteley secretary.

April 23—Maysville and Lexington railroad sold, at Lexington, under a decree of the Fayette circuit court: purchased by the first mortgage bondholders for \$105,000; passenger cars \$900 to \$1,200 each, freight cars \$40 to \$60 each, iron rails \$26 per ton.

May—Large fire in Hopkinsville, in the central business portion; loss \$45,000.

The Ky. colonization society sends to Liberia in Africa 67 emigrants, most of them set free for the purpose.

June 3—James Buchanan, of Penn., and John C. Breckinridge, of Ky., nominated for president and vice president by the Democratic national convention, at Cincinnati. On the 1st ballot, the vote for president stood: Buchanan 135, Franklin Pierce 122 $\frac{1}{2}$, Stephen A. Douglas 33, Lewis Cass 5; on the 16th ballot: Buchanan 168, Douglas 122, Cass 6; the Ky. delegation gave from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ votes for Buchanan, the balance nearly equally divided between Pierce and Douglas; on the 16th ballot, the entire vote, 11, for Douglas.

Aug. 4—Election for judges and other court officers. Alvin Duvall elected judge of the court of appeals: Duvall 16,595, Thos. A. Marshall 15,130—maj. 1,465.

Sept. 7—State normal school at Lexington opened.

Oct.—Falls pilots, at Louisville, at their

own expense, during the low water, engaged in deepening and widening a channel over the falls.

Oct. 12—Cornwall & Bro., Louisville, make beautiful candles, of high illuminating quality, from paraffine extracted from Breckinridge cannel coal, near Cloverport.

Oct. 13—Rain falls; end of a severe drouth.

Nov. 4—Vote of Ky. for president and vice president: Jas. Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge (democrat) 69,509, Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Donelson (American) 63,391, John C. Fremont and Wm. L. Dayton (republican) 314. Buchanan over Fillmore 6,118.

Nov. 9—Earthquake at Hickman and neighboring towns, at night; lasts between 10 seconds and a minute; accompanied by a heavy wind, and arouses the inhabitants from their slumbers; the 4th shock within six weeks.

Nov. 18—Rev. Lewis W. Green, D.D., inaugurated president of the state normal school and Transylvania university, at Lexington.

Nov. 22—Celebrated English stallion, Scythian, imported by R. A. Alexander, Woodford co.; price 1,500 guineas; he had won in England 7 prizes, amounting to £7,134.

Dec. 24—Ohio river gorged with ice at Maysville, and also between Cincinnati and Louisville. Between Maysville and Cincinnati, steamboats continue running until Jan. 7, when the river freezes over and remains closed until Feb. 6.

Dec. 31—Snow falls, 4 inches deep; several light falls of snow, up to Jan. 19.

Dec. 31—Medical department of the university of Louisville destroyed by fire; loss \$100,000.

1857, Jan. 1—Kentucky bank semi-annual dividends: Bank of Ky. 5 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent; Northern Bank 5 and an extra dividend of 3; Farmers', Southern, and Bank of Louisville each 5; Franklin Savings Institution of Louisville 4½; Deposit Bank of Paris 6; Louisville Gas Co. 5 per cent. The Southern Bank has a surplus fund of \$371,109, and the Farmers' Bank of \$366,465.

Jan. 19—Thermometer at Louisville 10° below zero, at Frankfort 27°, at Paris 25°, at Millersburg 24°, at Carlisle 18°, at Maysville 17°.

Jan. 23—Thermometer at Maysville 23° below zero, at Ripley, Ohio, 26°. Cumberland river frozen over, the first time for 21 years; people crossing on the ice. Ohio river frozen over at New Albany—first time in 40 years; teams crossing on the ice at Louisville.

Feb. 9—Burning of the block of 4 warehouses and two other buildings on Main street, near the Galt House, in Louisville; loss \$250,000.

Feb. 20—Tornado in Bracken co., passing, from 5 miles southwest, through Augusta, where it crossed the Ohio river; several buildings and barns blown down,

larger houses moved a few feet, and much other damage done.

March 29—Complimentary public dinner, at the Galt House, by citizens of Louisville, without distinction of party, to ex-Secretary of the Treasury, James Guthrie.

April 4—Thos. W. Lewis sells to M. W. Mays, of Maury co., Tenn., the Spanish jack Moro Castle, 8 years old, 15 hands high, imported by the Mason County Importing Co., for the extraordinary price of \$5,000; the jack took the premium at the state fair at Paris, last fall.

April 5—Snow, in northern Ky., one inch deep. Thermometer, next night, 22° above zero.

May 12—Edward Everett, of Mass., delivers his great oration on the life and character of Washington, at Louisville; also, May 14, at Lexington, and, May 15, at Maysville.

May 14—Four slaves, charged with murdering the Joyce family, near the mouth of Salt river, some time since, tried at Louisville, and acquitted. A mob, headed by a son of the Joyce family, attempted to force an entrance into the jail, but was kept off by the police and a force of 12 armed men stationed inside by Mayor Pilcher. After tea, the mob again assaults the jail, but the force inside, by firing into the air to intimidate, holds the crowd back a little while. They retire, and soon return with a cannon loaded to the muzzle, and pointing it at the jail door, compel the jailors to capitulate. One negro cut his throat, but the other three were taken out and hung to trees. The mayor was struck in the face with a brick, and it was feared the mob would vent their violence on Messrs. Rousseau, Wolfe and Mix, the attorneys who defended the negroes. May 27, 2 of the rioters indicted by the grand jury, arrested and committed to jail.

May 21—General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States (old school) in session at Lexington, for ten days; 225 commissioners or delegates present.

June 10—Duel on the tapis for several days between Col. Samuel I. M. Major, Jr., editor of the Frankfort *Yeoman*, and Thos. M. Green, editor of the Frankfort *Commonwealth*. By the mediation of friends, the duel is prevented, after the parties had reached Louisville on their way to the dueling ground in Indiana.

June 15—Zachariah Wheat elected judge of the court of appeals from the 3d appellate district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Ben. Mills Crenshaw: Wheat 9,477, Joshua F. Bullitt 9,440—maj. 37.

July 4—Laying of the corner-stone of the Henry Clay monument in the cemetery at Lexington, with Masonic ceremonies—Dr. Theodore N. Wise, grand master of Ky., officiating. In the procession were companies of citizen soldiery: Falls City Guards from Louisville, Madison Guards from Richmond, Danville Artillery from Danville, National Guards from St. Louis,

Mo., Baltimore City Guards from Baltimore, Md., Cleveland Light Artillery from Cleveland, O., Columbus Fencibles from Columbus, O., Fulton Guards of Liberty (dressed in "Continental" uniform) and Guthrie Greys from Cincinnati, O., Indianapolis Guards from Indianapolis, Indiana, and, more observed than any, the Amoskeag Veterans from New Hampshire; Masons, Odd Fellows, fire companies, and citizens on foot, in carriages and on horseback. Among the distinguished guests were the Vice President of the U. S., Heads of Departments of the U. S. and of Ky., Governor and Lieut. Governor of Ky., members of Congress and of the Ky. Legislature, officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, and many invited strangers. Orator of the day, Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D. 40,000 people present, and a sumptuous dinner served up on 600 yards of tables. Military review by Gov. Morehead, after dinner.

July 20—Editorial street rencounter in Louisville between Geo. D. Prentice, of the *Journal*, and Reuben T. Durrett, of the *Courier*; the former fired four times and the latter three times, with pistols; neither hurt, but one shot from Mr. Prentice wounded G. D. Hinkle; the difficulty grew out of an editorial in the *Courier*, of a very personal character; sharp correspondence preceded and followed the shooting.

Aug. 3—James H. Garrard (democrat) elected state treasurer: Garrard 65,590, Thos. L. Jones (American) 53,476—maj. 12,114: 8 democrats and 2 Americans (or Know Nothings) elected to congress, 61 democrats and 39 Americans to the house of representatives, and 13 democrats and 7 Americans to the senate; the new senate will stand 20 Americans to 18 democrats.

Aug. 5—Married, in Lexington, by Rev. Samuel B. Cheek, vice principal of the deaf and dumb asylum at Danville, John Blount, of Ala., to Miss Lucretia Ann Hoagland, daughter of Wm. Hoagland. The bride and groom, their attendants, and the bride's parents all deaf mutes; 15 other, all educated, mutes present; wedding ceremony in the sign language; a remarkably happy occasion, but very quiet.

Aug. 15—Census of Paducah, just taken, 5,058.

Aug. 16—Judge Wm. F. Bullock, of the Shelby circuit court, decides unconstitutional the act of the last legislature repealing lotteries, so far as the Shelby college lottery grant is concerned.

Aug. 24—Failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. bank at Cincinnati, and its branch office in New York; beginning of a great financial crash, all over the world.

Aug. 31—Annual exhibition of the U. S. Agricultural Society begins at Louisville—the first ever held west of the mountains. Among the distinguished visitors is Lord Napier, the British minister at Washington. Magnificent display of stock.

Hog cholera prevalent and fatal.

Oct. 1—Suspension of several banking

houses in Louisville. Extensive bank failures in other states. Kentucky banks refuse to lend their notes to parties who pay them out in Cincinnati, because the brokers there assert and send them home immediately for redemption in specie.

Priores, a Ky. mare, taken to England by R. Ten Broeck, wins the cup at the Cesarewitch races.

Oct. 1—Ky. banks feel entire confidence in going through the financial storm, and at the same time do more for their customers than they could do with a suspension of specie payments.

Oct. 8—Three distinct shocks of earthquake, about 4 o'clock, A. M., in western Ky.; heavy rumbling, making substantial buildings tremble, and overturning small articles in dwellings.

Oct. 9, 10, 12—Tremendous run on banks in New York and Brooklyn; numerous suspensions of banks, private bankers, merchants, manufacturers, there, and several railroad companies, in Boston, and in other places. Harper & Brothers' great publishing house, although with \$1,000,000 surplus in property value, forced to suspend. Panic increased by the "sorting" houses, in Cincinnati and elsewhere in the west, who exchange the notes of different banks so as to concentrate all of a kind, and then run on the banks for specie. 15th—Bank suspensions of specie payments, in all parts of the country; many banks refuse to suspend. 23d—Money market more stringent; many mercantile failures; other railroad companies embarrassed; 1½ to 3 and 5 per cent., and occasionally 7 per cent. per month paid for temporary loans, to avoid suspension. The Ky. banks refuse to suspend specie payments.

Dec. 7—Legislature meets. Gov. Morehead's message states the state debt at \$3,592,412, exclusive of a \$600,000 bond for stock in the Southern Bank of Ky. (which the bank is bound to pay), and of the school debt \$1,381,832, which is a perpetual debt to herself, the interest only to be paid. The state owns stock as follows: Ky. banks, (worth above par)...\$2,020,500 Turnpike roads..... 2,694,239 Locks and dams on Ky. river... 901,932 Locks and dams on Green river. 859,126 Lexington and Frankfort R. R. stock 181,500 Louisville and Frankfort R. R., annuity on 74,519

The receipts into the state treasury for fiscal year ending Oct. 10, 1856, were \$822,510, and for 1857 \$988,444—the increase due to the recent three-cent school tax. The receipts of the school fund for 1856 were \$133,977, and for 1857 \$296,760—the latter from the increased taxation.

Dec. 12—New York, Albany and New Haven, and, Dec. 14, Boston banks resume specie payments.

Dec. 16—Editorial convention at Frankfort drafts a bill in regard to legal advertising, and requests the legislature to pass it. [Feb. 6, 1858, the bill is laid on the table, in the house, by a large majority.]

Dec. 21—At a sale, in settling the estate of a decedent in Nicholas county, 12 slaves sold for \$3,300 more than their appraised value; 10 of them were between 5 and 17 years old.

The corn crop of 1857 the largest ever grown in Ky. The corn was very wet and immature at the time of an unusually hard freeze in November, which was followed by warm wet weather, causing fermentation, and greatly injuring if not destroying the germinating principle of the corn. To save as much as possible, it was fed to stock, or distilled. Sound dry corn, for seeding, was imported from Tennessee, and from Henderson, Beone, and several other counties in Ky. which escaped the freezing.

1858, Jan. 5—Lazarus W. Powell elected U. S. senator for six years from March 4, 1859: Powell 80, Garret Davis 54, John B. Thompson 1.

Ky. banks each declare semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent.

Jan. 26—Circulation of bank notes under \$5, other than those issued by Ky. banks, prohibited by the legislature.

Jan. 28—Explosion and burning of the steamer Fanny Fern, 16 miles below Covington; 13 killed or drowned.

Feb. 4—Explosion and burning of the steamer Col. Crossman, opposite New Madrid, Mo.; over 25 lives lost; a number badly frozen.

Feb. 1—Legislature fixes term of service of keeper of penitentiary at 4 years, and \$12,000 as the sum he is to pay the state annually.....9—George W. Kouns authorized to sue the state, to settle a question of damages—the first act ever passed under the constitutional provision directing "in what manner, and in what courts suits may be brought against the commonwealth.".....Tax assessors required hereafter to report the pounds of tobacco and hemp, the bushels of corn, wheat and barley, the tons of hay and of pig metal, blooms and bar iron, raised or manufactured during each preceding year\$5,000 annually, for two years, appropriated to the Ky. state agricultural society.....13—Act establishing the Normal school, or school for teachers, as part of Transylvania University at Lexington, repealed by a vote of 23 to 12 in the Senate, and 68 to 23 in the house.....13—Capital stock of Commercial Bank increased \$600,000, with authority to establish two additional branches.....15—Charters of Bank of Louisville, Bank of Ky. and Northern Bank extended for 20 years, and each required to establish an additional branch, with \$150,000 capital, at Burksville, Columbus, and Glasgow, respectively.....The Western lunatic asylum to receive 325 patients, from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th congressional districts, and the Eastern to receive 225, from the remainder of the state; when either full, patients to be sent to the other16—Stringent law to prevent the loss of the public books in each county.....17—\$3,500 appropriated to construct a fire-

proof room for the land office records.....\$25,000 appropriated to continue the geological survey, and to print the reportsCapital stock of Southern Bank may be filled up to \$2,000,000 more, and a branch established at Lebanon.

Feb. 15—Legislature empowers the governor to raise a regiment of volunteer troops, to be tendered to the U. S. government, to aid in suppressing the rebellion in Utah.

Feb. 21—At Washington City, James B. Clay, of Ky., challenges Gen. Wm. Cullom, of Tenn., (the former a member and the latter recently a member of congress) to fight a duel—because Cullom struck Clay with his open hand, for a playful remark of Clay which Cullom deemed insulting notwithstanding Clay's disavowal of such intention. Feb. 24, after the parties had gone to the duelling ground, Messrs. John J. Crittenden and John C. Mason, of Ky., and Robert Toombs, of Ga., succeeded in effecting a settlement of the difficulty, without bloodshed; Gen. Cullom apologizing.

March 6—Gov. Morehead issues a proclamation, under the resolution of the last legislature, inviting companies—of 100 privates, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, and 8 non-commissioned officers—desiring to volunteer for the expedition to Utah, to organize and report to him until April 1st.

March 14—Collision, opposite Raleigh, Ky., about 5 miles above Shawneetown, Ill., between steamboats Great Western and Princess; latter sunk, and 6 lives lost.

March 17—Great speech of John J. Crittenden, in the U. S. Senate, in opposition to the admission of Kansas as a State, under the Lecompton constitution.

April 7—Ex-Gov. Lazarus W. Powell, of Ky., and Maj. Ben McCulloch, of Texas, sent as peace commissioners to Utah.

April 9—From the following 21 companies, Gov. Morehead selects by lot 10 (the first 10 below) to compose the regiment to be tendered to the U. S. war department for service in Utah:

1. Capt. Wales.....Louisville.
2. Capt. Hanks.....Anderson county.
3. Capt. Beard.....Lexington.
4. Capt. Trappan.....Mercer county.
5. Capt. Pierce.....Trimble county.
6. Capt. McHenry.....Davies county.
7. Capt. Rogers.....Louisville.
8. Capt. Moore.....Pendleton county.
9. Capt. Adair.....Union county.
10. Capt. Rees.....Covington.
11. Capt. Donnan.....Hart county.
12. Capt. Bacon.....Franklin county.
13. Capt. Dear.....Shelby county.
14. Capt. Landrum.....Gallatin county.
15. Capt. Miller.....Christian county.
16. Capt. George W. Gist.....Montgomery county.
17. Capt. Cowan.....Boyle county.
18. Capt. Huleman.....Owen county.
19. Capt. W. M. Booker.....Washington county.
20. Capt. Daniel.....Owsley county.
21. Capt. Forsyth.....Louisville.

Two other companies were reported, but without a roll of officers and men—one by W. M. Fulkerson, of Breathitt county, and the other by A. L. Saunders, of Carroll county.

April 10—Death, at Washington city, of Col. Thos. H. Benton, formerly U. S. senator from Missouri for 30 years; during

much of this time he and his family resided, temporarily, on his farm in Woodford county, Ky.

April 11—Heavy rains all over Ky., and much damage. Heavier rains and greater damage to railroads and along the streams, in the North and Northwest. Numerous crevasses in the levees on the Mississippi, whole plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi under water, and very great suffering.

Remarkable revivals of religion all over Ky. and the United States. Over 100 join the Methodist church in Perryville, Ky., and 428 accessions to 5 Methodist churches in Louisville; similar accessions in other places and to other denominations.

April 16—Ky. state bonds sell in New York at 113, and Bank of Ky. stock at 112@112½.

April 24—Fall of snow in Northern Ky., in some places to the depth of one inch.

May 17—157 U. S. troops defeated by 1,000 Indians, near Spokan river, in Oregon; Capt. O. H. P. Taylor, of Maysville, Ky., among the killed.

May 19—Exhibition of Ky. leaf tobacco at Louisville, in Pickett warehouse, under the auspices of the Ky. state agricultural society; 129 entries competed for the premium, first and second certificates, in 4 classes; the successful tobacco was sold at auction for the high prices per 100 pounds, and in the order named: cutting—Sims & Blandford, Daviess co. \$19, J. C. Blandford, Daviess co. \$12, Bradford & Ware, Bracken co. \$12; manufacturing—W. R. Wells, Hart co. \$53, M. W. Prewitt, Taylor co. \$20, S. H. Moss, Green co. \$19; shipping—W. S. Lacy, Christian co. \$16, T. H. Mustain, Hart co. \$11, W. S. Lacy, Christian co. \$11; cigar—James Norris, Mason co. \$19, McAtee, Baldwin & Co., Mason co. \$13½, A. Jackson Whipps, Bracken co. \$13.

May 21—First leaf tobacco fair held in Cincinnati, at Chas. Bodmann's warehouse; premiums for "Mason county" leaf awarded as follows: best 4 hds.—1st, \$50, John Murray, Bracken co., 2d, \$30, Wm. Henson, Bracken co., 3d, \$20, H. Wilson, Nicholas co., 4th, \$10, John Woodward, Mason co.; best 3 hds.—1st, \$50, Daniel Norris, Mason co., 2d, \$30, Asahel Woodward, Bracken co., 3d, \$20, Wm. Woodward, Mason co.; best, sweepstakes, \$100, A. J. Whipps, Germantown, for tobacco produced by John Murray, Bracken co.

May 26—Remarkably heavy rains for several days; sudden rise in the Ohio river, which at Pittsburgh is 22 feet and rising; great damage to crops and to works of public improvement.

June 15—Third great rise in the Ohio, this season, which is now higher than for several years past; Wabash river higher than at any time since the great flood of 1828; the Mississippi river within 4½ feet of the highest flood mark in 1844; great damage at Cairo, Illinois.

June 15—Bank of Louisville opens books for additional subscription of \$850,000 of

her stock, which is subscribed in two hours, principally by Kentuckians and in small sums; stock at \$102 to the share. The Commercial Bank of Ky. also opens at Louisville books for additional subscription of \$200,000, which is subscribed in 24 hours.

July 1—Bank of Ky., Northern Bank, and Bank of Louisville each declares 5 per cent dividend out of its profits for the last six months; the former two declare an extra dividend of 5, and the latter one of 12 per cent.

July 10—Jos. Beard, city marshal of Lexington, stabbed in the heart and lung, by one Barker, whom he had arrested for fighting, and dies instantly. Three hours and a half afterwards, Barker is taken from jail by a large crowd, and hung in the court house yard.

July 22—Public dinner to John J. Crittenden, at Versailles.

Aug. 2—Rankin R. Revill (democrat) elected clerk of the court of appeals: Revill 68,540, Geo. R. McKee (American) 55,199—maj. 13,341. Henry C. Wood (dem.) elected judge of the court of appeals, in the 2d district, over Judge Zach. Wheat (Am.). County officers elected.

Aug. 31—Northern Bank stock, 26 shares sold in Lexington at \$120. Bank of Ky. stock sold in Philadelphia at \$112.

Sept. 5—Frightful and mysterious mortality among the hogs in Daviess, Muhlenburg, McLean, and adjacent counties. They die in such numbers as to poison the atmosphere with the stench, and occasion much sickness.

Sept. 11—Wm. C. Prentice, a young man, son of Geo. D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville Journal, explores the "Bottomless Pit" in the Mammoth Cave, 190 feet deep, and carves his name at the bottom—the first person who ever gazed upon its darkness and horrors.

Sept. 14—Death, at the residence of her son, Wm. White, in Hunter's Bottom, Carroll county, of Mrs. Margaret Hoyt, aged 91 years—the first white woman who settled in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sept. 21—Shock of earthquake at Line Shore, below Hickman, so severe that a lady, who was about 40 rods from her house when it commenced, fell down four times before she got to her door; it seemed as if her house would tumble down. In the great earthquake of 1811, near the same place, the ground sunk, making a lake 12 miles long and 7 wide.

Oct. 13—A brilliant comet, known as the great comet of 1858, has been visible to the naked eye since Aug. 29, and observed through telescopes since June 28.

Oct. 14—Presentation to the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky, of the sword worn by Col. Joe Hamilton Daviess when he fell at the battle of Tippecanoe—enclosed in a box made of oak from the very tree under whose shade he expired; presented by Judge Levi H. Todd, of Indiana—a native of Ky., a law student in the office and a member of the family of Col. Daviess, at the time of his death.

Oct. 13—Louisville conference of the Methodist E. Church South, in session at Hopkinsville, Ky., after an exciting debate, votes in favor of expunging from the General Rules of the church the one forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them."

Oct. 19—U. S. military asylum at Harrodsburg discontinued, and inmates removed to the asylum at Washington city.

1859, Jan. 4—Last meeting of the U. S. senate in its old chamber, and formal change to the new wing of the capitol, at Washington city. Before removing, John J. Crittenden, of Ky., the oldest member of the senate, offered some remarks appropriate and truly affecting. The vice president of the United States, who is also the presiding officer of the senate, John C. Breckinridge, of Ky., by previous request of the senate, delivered an address at once historical, eloquent and touching. The congress of the Revolution, as the chances of war required, held its sessions at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Annapolis, and Yorktown. During the period between the conclusion of peace and the commencement of the present government, it met at Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York; in 1783 and 1784, alternately at Trenton and Annapolis; in 1785 to 1790, at New York; in 1791 to 1800, at Philadelphia; in 1801 and thenceforward, at Washington city. The first capitol was ready in 1800.

Jan. 1—Total circulation of the Kentucky banks the largest ever known, \$14,345,696—an increase over that on Jan. 1, 1858 of \$5,461,471, and over that on July 1, 1858 of \$3,746,931.

March 16—Longest iron bridge in America (except the Victoria bridge at Montreal, Canada) erected over Green River, at Bowling Green, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; total length 1,600 feet, height 115 feet above low water mark, and of 5 spans.

March 28—James Guthrie sells at par, among Louisville and Kentucky capitalists, \$1,018,000 bonds of the Louisville and Nashville railroad—insuring its early completion.

Silver ore discovered on Willow creek, four miles from Falmouth, in Pendleton county.

April 2 to 6—Thermometer at Paris 25° and 28° above zero, for four days.

April 25—Death at Shippingport, near Louisville, of James Porter, the Ky. giant, seven feet nine inches high.

June 16—45 shares Northern Bank of Ky. stock sold in Philadelphia at \$132 per share.

June 20—Hon. Garret Davis challenges Capt. Wm. E. Simms, democratic candidate for congress (both of Paris), to fight a duel, for denunciatory words, in a speech at Ruddell's Mills, in reference to a communication in "Western Citizen" of which Mr. Davis avows himself the author. They meet in Cincinnati for the purpose; but by

mediation of friends the difficulty is adjusted without a hostile meeting.

July 1—Kentucky banks declare dividends out of last six months' profits: Northern and Commercial each 5, Southern 5 and 2 per cent extra, Farmers' 5 and, from the accumulated and surplus profits, 22 per cent extra.

Aug. 1—The Democratic ticket for state officers elected. Vote for governor: Beriah Magoffin (dem.) 76,187, Joshua F. Bell (opposition) 67,283—maj. 8,904; for lieutenant governor: Linn Boyd (dem.) 75,320, Alfred Allen (opposition) 63,607—maj. 11,713; 5 democrats and 5 "opposition" elected to congress.

Aug. 6—Death of Rev. John A. McClung, D. D., of Maysville, Ky., by drowning in Niagara river, about three miles above the Falls. His body, carried over the Falls, is found, on the 10th, in an eddy, near the mouth of Niagara river, on the American side, and 21st, taken to Maysville for interment.

Oct. 5—Sale, at Lexington, under a judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court, of the Covington and Lexington railroad, for \$2,125,000, to Wm. H. Gedge, of Covington; for R. B. Bowler, of Cincinnati. Its receipts during the twelve months just closed had been \$449,202, and for the year prior \$396,366—an increase in one year of \$52,866.

Oct. 28, 29—Destruction, by a mob, of "The True South," an abolition newspaper published at Newport.

Nov. 12—Thermometer 68°, during the day, but falls during the night to 12° above zero—a change of temperature of 56 degrees in less than 12 hours.

Nov. 28—Golden wedding of ex-chief-justice Geo. Robertson and wife, at Lexington.

Dec. 12—Maj. John C. Breckinridge, (democrat,) now vice president of the United States, elected U. S. senator from Ky. for six years from March 4, 1861: Breckinridge 81, Joshua F. Bell (opposition) 52.

Dec. 16—Legislature instructs Ky. senators and requests representatives in congress to urge upon the treaty-making power the necessity of so amending the treaty of 1842 with Great Britain in regard to fugitives from justice, as to provide for the surrender of "fugitives from service or labor." [Designed to procure the surrender and return of slaves fleeing to Canada.]

Dec. 17—Death of the lieutenant governor, Hon. Linn Boyd, at his residence.

Dec. 21—Thos. P. Porter unanimously elected speaker of the senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lieutenant governor.

1860, Jan. 2—Great "Union" meeting at Maysville, of all political parties.

A public meeting in Madison county peremptorily requires Rev. John G. Fee and others at Berea to leave that county, on account of their anti-slavery principles and teachings.

Jan. 8—Great mortality among hogs by cholera, in Bourbon and Harrison counties.

Jan. 9—Democratic state convention at Frankfort, among other resolutions, "recognizes the right of the people of the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, to form a constitution with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other states," endorses James Guthrie as eminently qualified for the presidency, and elects delegates to the national convention at Charleston.

Jan. 9—Very long and very eloquent "Union" letter of Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D., to his nephew, Hon. John C. Breckinridge, vice president of the United States and U. S. senator elect from Ky.

Jan. 10—Andrew Wilson, of Mayslick, slaughters a hog (barrow) raised by him whose gross weight was 1340 pounds; his tusks measure 14 inches in length.

Jan. 21—Legislature—by a vote of 82 yeas 3 nays in the house, and a unanimous vote (34 present) in the senate—appropriates \$10,000 for the completion of the monument over the grave of Henry Clay at Lexington.

Jan. 21—A public meeting at Orangeburg, Mason county, notifies Rev. James S. Davis, (a co-worker at Berca, Madison county, with Rev. John Gregg Fee, whence he was recently peremptorily required to leave) who settled soon after on Cabin Creek, Lewis county, to remove from Ky. within seven days. The meeting approved the action of the Madison co. meeting, "as necessary and justifiable by a proper regard for the protection of their property and the safety and security of their families." Jan. 25, he was called on to give up a large number of copies of H. R. Helper's "Impending Crisis of the South," which he had received for circulation; at first he refused; but finally, by way of compromise, burnt them in the presence of the persons who had called.

Jan. 23—Legislature appropriates \$5,000 per year for next two years to the Ky. state agricultural society, to be awarded in premiums.....Also, \$10,000, additional, towards the completion of the Henry Clay monument at Lexington.....27—Bank of Ashland authorized to establish a branch at Mayfield, with \$100,000 capital. [Became a law without the approval of Gov. Magoffin.]

Jan. 23—A public meeting at Brooksville, of citizens of Bracken county and of the western part of Mason county, resolves that Rev. John Gregg Fee and John G. Hanson, lately expelled from Madison county, and now about settling in Bracken county, "are enemies to the state and dangerous to the security of our lives and property," and "solemnly declare that they" and three others named must, "by ensuing Feb. 4, leave the county and state;" 50 prominent citizens appointed to see the resolutions carried out.

Jan. 24—The bill to extend state aid to railroads and turnpikes rejected in the senate, by 21 to 16.

Jan. 24—The legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky meet at Louisville, and are eloquently entertained by the city and citizens. 26th, they reach Columbus, Ohio, and are warmly welcomed by the Ohio legislature and citizens. Friday afternoon, 27th, the legislatures of the three states return together to Cincinnati, and receive a grand ovation at Pike's opera house, banquet at the Burnet House, and another entertainment by Nicholas Longworth. Speeches by Mayor Richard M. Bishop, Judge Bellamy Storer, Gov. Beriah Magoffin of Ky., Lieut. Gov. Newman of Tennessee, and Gov. Wm. Dennison of Ohio.

Feb. 1—House of representatives of congress, after two months' balloting and disgraceful scenes, organized by electing Wm. Pennington of N. J., speaker—by 117 votes, to 85 for John A. McClernand, 16 for Thos. W. Gilmer, and 15 scattering.

Feb. 6—Dr. H. A. Davidson walks into a store at Henderson, with an "infernal machine" in a willow basket under his cloak, which he set fire to; it explodes, dangerously injuring several persons, blowing out the side of the house, and doing much other damage.

Feb. 6—Legislature requires clerks at all elections to keep the votes by commencing each page with the figure 1, and so continue the count in numerals to the foot of the page.....11—Institution for the education of idiots and feeble-minded children established in Franklin county, and \$20,000 appropriated for grounds and buildings.....Governor directed to procure suitable gold medals, to present, in the name of the state, to each of the surviving Ky. volunteers in the battle of Lake Erie on Sept. 10, 1813. [Com. Perry's victory.].....Certain terms of the Kenton circuit court to be held in Covington, instead of at Independence; and, 18th, an office established there for recording deeds and mortgages. [Makes, practically, two county seats in Kenton county.].....20—\$1,000 offered to any person who shall discover the true cause of hog cholera, and a remedy that will cure it.....22—Common school districts, within which a school was taught in the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859, but which failed to report, allowed further time to report.....27—Sewing machines to be exempt from distribution and from execution.....28—Any person may, by preceeding in court, adopt any infant or adult person or persons, and make them capable of inheriting as heirs-at-law.....Apportionment of representation in the senate and house, for ensuing eight years.

Feb. 8—Ten per cent conventional interest bill passes the senate, by 18 to 14, but is rejected in the house.

Feb. 13—Gov. Magoffin vetoes the bill increasing the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of Ky. \$900,000, and author-

izing additional branches, at Lebanon, Newport and Cynthiana; 14th, the house passes the bill, over the governor's veto, by 55 to 37, and the senate by 20 to 13. The veto is approved by every newspaper in the state but three.

Feb. 16—In the house of representatives, a resolution charges Sinclair Roberts, the member from Lawrence county, with bribery in receiving \$30 for his vote for the Commercial bank bill; a committee of investigation reports him innocent and the charge a fabrication, and the house unanimously acquits him. [This is the first charge of bribery every made in the Ky. legislature.]

Feb. 16—The bill to prevent the marriage of cousins defeated in the senate, by 11 yeas, 19 nays.

Feb. 22—The Opposition state convention at Frankfort recommends John J. Crittenden "to the favorable consideration of a National Union convention, as worthy of the exalted position of president;" and, besides other resolutions, unanimously adopts this: Resolved, That the people of Kentucky are for the Union and the Constitution intact; and declare that the "Union shall and must be maintained," and that Kentucky will redress her wrongs inside of the Union and not out of it.

Feb. 22—Terrible conflagration at Danville; court house, 2d Presbyterian, Episcopal and Reformed churches, Batterton house, Tribune printing office, and 64 stores, dwellings, and other buildings burned; loss over \$300,000.

Feb. 28—Legislature adopts as the true boundary line between Ky. and Tennessee the one surveyed in 1859, by Austin P. Cox and Chas. M. Briggs, commissioners appointed for the purpose.

March 2—Legislature instructs senators and representatives in congress to urge the placing of tobacco, by treaties with foreign countries, upon a footing with other exports, and prevent the heavy duties to which it is subjected abroad. Resolution of thanks to New York legislature for the handsome invitation to Ky. legislature to visit Albany. Remains of Elliston Williams, late of Kenton county, directed to be removed and re-interred near those of Daniel Boone, in the cemetery at Frankfort. All laws prohibiting the importation of slaves into Ky. repealed. Penalties or fines recovered for gaming are to be paid into the common school fund. 3—Gipsies to be arrested, and fined or imprisoned. Writing, printing or circulating of incendiary documents in Ky. made punishable by confinement in the penitentiary. Petit jurors to receive \$1.50 for each day they serve as such. Vote to be taken in August, 1860, on expediency of three cents additional school tax. No slave hereafter to be emancipated except on condition of immediately leaving the state. Free negroes non-resident not allowed to come into the state, upon penalty of confinement in the penitentiary. 5—Act for organization of Ky. militia. [State guard law.]

March 12—The Ky. annual conference of the Methodist E. Church, in session at Germantown, refuses to "concur in any of the propositions submitted by sister conferences, recommending the suspension of the Fourth Restrictive Rule, with a view to altering the General Rule on the subject of slavery."

March 26, 27—Great excitement in Madison county, caused by the return of John G. Hanson, the anti-slavery man who was ordered off with Rev. John G. Fee, several months ago. A movement to compel him to leave the state is resisted by his friends, and several persons wounded. A mill belonging to Hanson dismantled.

April 12—Beautiful statue of Henry Clay at Richmond, Virginia, inaugurated; interesting ceremonies; address by ex-president John Tyler.

April 30—Death at Hopkinsville, of Daniel Fuller, aged 106.

May 1—James Guthrie, of Ky. receives 65½ votes, Stephen A. Douglas 151½, balance divided between R. M. T. Hunter, Daniel S. Dickinson, Joseph Lane, and 1 for Jefferson Davis, on the 55th, 56th, and 57th ballots for a nominee for president, in the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S. C. The convention adjourns to meet in Baltimore, on 1st Monday in June.

May 21—Monday—Most destructive tornado ever known along the valley of the Ohio, for 900 miles; loss estimated at over \$1,000,000; about 100 lives lost, about 75 of them from coal boats and skiffs on the river; along the river counties, many barns, outhouses, and a few dwellings blown down, other buildings unroofed or a wall forced in, nearly all the timber on many farms prostrated, cattle killed and people injured by the limb of trees carried through the air, steamboats wrecked, coal and other boats sunk. The tornado passed from Louisville to Portsmouth, Ohio, 245 miles, desolating a space some 40 miles wide, in two hours. In some neighborhoods, hail destroyed the growing crops. Old residents speak of a similar tornado, but less severe, in 1807.

May 27—Sunday—A violent storm of wind at 1 A. M., visits Louisville and the surrounding country; much damage to buildings and property, but no lives lost.

June 4—A wind storm, with rain, does great damage in Bullitt and Marion counties, destroying buildings, damaging crops, and uprooting forests. It came from Iowa, through Illinois and Indiana, doing terrible destruction; it had comparatively spent its force before reaching Ky. In Camanche, Iowa, 38 people were killed and many wounded, and across the Mississippi river, at Albany, Illinois, 6 were killed and over 50 wounded, in 2½ minutes that the tornado was passing over.

June 16—In the house of representatives of congress, Wm. C. Anderson, the sitting member, from the Danville district, Ky.,

retains his seat, over James S. Chrisman, the contestant, by a vote of 112 to 61.

June 23—Mrs. Jarvis T. Standiford, of Tolleboro, Lewis co., aged 32, has a full suit of beard, about 5 inches long, grown upon her face since Sept. 1, 1859; it is thick, very dark and coarse like a man's beard, and has never been trimmed; no beard on her upper lip, and none from her mouth down over the middle of her chin to her neck, a space one inch wide.

June 23—Adjourned session of the Democratic national convention at Baltimore; serious disagreement, resulting in the withdrawal of 105 delegates, mainly from the Southern states; vote for nominee for president, Stephen A. Douglas 173½, James Guthrie 9, John C. Breckinridge 5, scattering and blank 25; next ballot, Douglas 181½, the rest scattering; Douglas unanimously declared the nominee, by the ¾ds vote required by the usage of the party; Benj. Fitzpatrick, of Ala., nominated for vice president. [He declined, subsequently, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was nominated.] Every state represented except Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, California and Oregon; Georgia in part, but refused to vote.

Of the Ky. delegation, 9 withdrew—Quarles, Lafayette Green, Jas. G. Leach, John Kendrick, Colbert Cecil, John Dishman, Richard M. Johnson, James B. Beck and Robert McKee; 6 declined to vote—Geo. Alfred Caldwell, R. K. Williams, Wm. Bradley, Thos. I. Young, Richard P. Butler and S. B. Field; 9 voted for Douglas—Dr. D. P. White, John C. Mason, Morgan, Geo. T. Wood, Sharp, Benj. J. Spalding, Wm. B. Read, Speed, and Hubbard D. Helm.

The delegates who withdrew met in another hall and organized; 21 states represented; first ballot for nominee for president, John C. Breckinridge 81, Daniel S. Dickinson (of N. Y.) 24; the latter votes were changed to Breckinridge, and he was unanimously nominated; Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, nominated for vice president.

Aug. 6—Gen. Leslie Combs elected clerk of the court of appeals, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Rankin R. Revill: Combs (Bell and Everett candidate) 68,165, Clinton McClarty (Breckinridge) 44,942, Robert R. Bolling (Douglas, independent) 10,971, Brent Hopkins 829, other candidates 325—Combs' majority over McClarty 23,223. For the school tax (3 cents additional) 72,864, against it 45,462—maj. 27,402, and yet, as the law required 79,695 votes (a majority of all entitled to vote) the measure failed to be adopted by the people. Belville J. Peters (democrat) elected judge of the court of appeals in the eastern or first district: Peters 16,710, James Simpson (independent) 15,524—maj. 1,186.

Aug. 7—Severe shock of earthquake at Henderson, at 9½ A. M., lasting 8 or 10 seconds and causing much consternation; felt slightly at Louisville.

Aug. 8—Sale, under decree of Fayette circuit court, of Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad; Wm. T. Nichols purchaser, for a company, at \$60,000.

Census of 1860 show Kentucky the ninth state in point of population. Total population 1,155,684; whites 919,484, of which foreign-born 59,799; free colored 10,684, slaves 225,483. Total increase since 1850, 17½ per cent; foreign-born increase 90½ per cent; slave increase 7 per cent.

Sept. 22—Kentucky state bonds sold in New York city at 105½.

Oct.—A French meteorologist named Renou predicts a series of severe winters, of which the approaching winter is to be the first, and that of 1871 the most severe. He finds that unusual displays of aurora borealis, frequent earthquakes, and an increase of spots on the sun, are simultaneous and denote the coming of severe winters.

Nov. 6—Vote for president and vice president: Bell and Everett 66,016, Breckinridge and Lane 52,836, Douglas and Johnson 25,644, Lincoln and Hamlin 1,366; Bell over Breckinridge 13,180, and over Douglas 40,372; Breckinridge over Douglas 27,192; total vote cast 143,862.

Nov. 15 to 30—Secession feeling growing; great excitement, in the south.

Nov. 16—Important letter from Gov. Magoffin to Samuel I. M. Major, jr., editor Frankfort *Yoman*—on "what will Kentucky do, and what ought she to do, now that Lincoln is elected president."

Nov. 18—Maj. Robert Anderson ordered from Ky. to Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, to relieve Col. Gardner, ordered to Texas.

Nov. 19 to Dec. 1—Union meetings, usually without distinction of party, in Frankfort, Newport, Hardinsburg, Brooksville, Maysville, Mount Sterling, Vanceburg, and other places.

The following Southern banks suspend specie payments:

Nov. 22—Virginia and Washington city banks; 23—Heavy cotton factors in New Orleans stop payments; 24—Banks at Charleston, S. C., suspend specie payments; 26—Union, Planters', and State banks of Tennessee, at the request of the community; 28—South Carolina banks generally; Dec. 1—Georgia banks.

Nov. 30—Western lunatic asylum at Hopkinsville—the largest and most costly building in the state—destroyed by fire; loss over \$200,000; one life lost, the carpenter; the patients, some 250, all saved; the fire first seen on the roof among the shingles, and a high wind blowing; a metallic roof would have prevented the fire.

Dec. 3—President Buchanan's message, which denies the right of secession, is fiercely attacked by senator Clingman, of N. C., and defended by senator Crittenden, of Ky.

Dec. 5—The U. S. treasury suspends specie payments.

Dec. 8—In response to recent applica-

tions for suspension of specie payment, Ky. banks determine that such a measure would afford no commercial relief; consequently they will continue to pay specie as usual.

Dec. 9—Gov. Magoffin by circular submits six propositions to the consideration of the governors of the slave states:

1. Amend U. S. constitution so as to repeal all laws of any free state which nullify, or obstruct operation of, the fugitive slave law.

2. So amend the fugitive slave law as to enforce its execution in every free state, and provide to the owner of the slave compensation, from the state which fails to deliver him up or obstructs his recovery.

3. Congress to pass a law compelling governors of free states to return as fugitives from justice any who are indicted for stealing or enticing away slaves.

4. So amend the U. S. constitution as to provide for a division of all territories between the free and slave states—all north of 37° to come in as free states, and all south as slave states, when they have requisite population.

5. Amend U. S. constitution so as to guarantee the free navigation of the Mississippi river, forever, to all the states.

6. So alter the constitution as to give the south power, say in the U. S. senate, to protect itself from unconstitutional or oppressive legislation upon slavery.

Dec. 18—John J. Crittenden introduced his famous compromise in the U. S. senate. It was this: To renew the Missouri line of 36° 30'; prohibit slavery north, and permit it south, of that line; admit new states with or without slavery, as their constitutions may provide; prohibit congress from abolishing slavery in the states, and in the District of Columbia so long as it exists in Virginia or Maryland; permit free transmission of slaves by land or water, in any state; pay for fugitive slaves rescued after arrest; repeal the inequality of commissioners' fees in the fugitive slave act; and to ask the repeal of personal liberty bills in the northern states. These concessions to be submitted to the people as amendments to the U. S. constitution, and if adopted never to be changed.

Dec. 18—Great speech of John J. Crittenden in the U. S. senate, on the proposed compromise of the slavery question.

Dec. 20—Caleb Cushing reaches Charleston with a message from President Buchanan, guaranteeing that Maj. Anderson should not be reinforced, and asking the South Carolina convention, then in session, to respect the Federal laws; the convention refuses to make any promises.

Dec. 22—The Crittenden compromise propositions voted down in the U. S. senate-committee of 13.

Dec. 24—Judge Muir, of Jefferson circuit court at Louisville, decides the military law passed last winter not contrary to the law of congress nor to the constitution of Ky.

Dec. 25—Col. W. S. Featherstone, as commissioner from the governor of Mis-

issippi and at the instance of the Mississippi legislature, visits Frankfort, and appeals to Gov. Magoffin to call an extra session of the legislature, to take steps for co-operation with Mississippi and the south "in the adoption of efficient measures for their common defense and safety."

Dec. 27—Maj. Robert Anderson (of Ky.), U. S. army, in command in Charleston harbor, burns the inside of Fort Moultrie, spikes the guns, and retires, with his band of 80 men, to Fort Sumter, in the mouth of the harbor—because more defensible than Fort Moultrie. This movement creates intense excitement; troops are ordered out in Charleston, and Georgia and other states tender aid; fortifications for attack erected, on both shores.

Dec. 27—S. F. Hale, commissioner from Alabama, calls upon, and has conference by letter with, Gov. Magoffin, proposing co-operation with southern states to secure a redress of wrongs, &c.

Dec. 27—Gov. Magoffin issues his proclamation for a called session of the legislature, on Jan. 17, 1861.

1861, Jan. 1—Capital and circulation of Ky. banks, at this date for several years past:

	Capital.	Circulation.
1857.....	\$10,433,400.....	\$13,485,585
1859.....	12,141,725.....	14,345,696
1860.....	12,660,670.....	13,520,207
1861.....	13,429,725.....	10,267,202

Jan. 4—Fast-day, appointed by proclamation of President Buchanan, is observed in Kentucky and other border states.

Jan. 4—Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D. LL.D., addresses an immense assembly in Lexington, on the state of the country.

Jan. 5—Steamer *Star* of the West sails from New York with supplies and reinforcements for Fort Sumter. Arrives off Charleston, Jan. 9, is fired upon by Confederate batteries and driven back to sea.

Jan. 7—A committee of one member from the representation in congress of the states of Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee, agrees upon a scheme of compromise—generally spoken of as the "Border State proposition"—which Mr. Crittenden, who was a member of the committee, accepts as a substitute for his own.

Jan. 8—The constitutional Union [Bell & Everett] convention, and the Democratic Union [Douglas] convention, assemble in Louisville. Ex-Gov. John L. Helm presided over the former, and Ex-Gov. Chas. A. Wickliffe over the latter. Among the resolutions agreed upon by a joint committee of conference, and *unanimously* adopted by both conventions, are these:

"Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of the propositions of our distinguished senator, John J. Crittenden, as a fair and honorable adjustment of the

difficulties which divide and distract the people of our beloved country.

"Resolved, That we recommend to the legislature of the state, to put the amendments of senator Crittenden in form, and submit them to the other states; and that, if the disorganization of the present Union is not arrested, the states agreeing to these amendments of the federal constitution shall form a separate confederacy, with power to admit new states under our glorious constitution thus amended.

"Resolved, That we deplore the existence of a Union to be held together by the sword, with laws to be enforced by standing armies; it is not such a Union as our fathers intended, and not worth preserving."

These two conventions, by joint action, appointed a central committee, composed of John H. Harney, Wm. F. Bullock, Geo. D. Prentice, James Speed, Chas. Ripley, Wm. P. Boone, Phil. Tompert, Hamilton Pope, Nat. Wolfe, and Lewis E. Harvie.

Jan. 10—Letter from Vice President John C. Breckinridge, on the Crittenden compromise, &c.

Jan. 16—The Crittenden compromise practically voted down in the U. S. senate—by adopting a substitute, that the constitution is good enough, and that secession ought to be put down.

Jan. 17—Legislature meets in called session. Gov. Magoffin's message recommends that body to adopt resolutions inviting a conference at Baltimore, early in February, of the border slave states, including Tennessee and North Carolina, and of such other states as may choose to co-operate; also, to "declare by resolution the unconditional disapprobation of Kentucky of the employment of force in any form against the seceding states."

The adjutant-general reports, as the sum total of arms belonging to the state, 58 pieces of ordnance, 11,283 muskets, 3,159 rifles, and 2,873 cavalry arms. 45 companies of the State Guard are "admirably drilled in rifle tactics, handsomely uniformed, and fully armed and equipped."

Jan. 19—The house of representatives, by a vote of 66 to 23, "directed the sergeant-at-arms to hoist the American flag over the capitol during the present session."

Jan. 21—The following resolutions, by Geo. W. Ewing, of Logan county, adopted in the house; the first unanimously, the second by 87 to 6; they were not acted on by the senate:

"Resolved, That this general assembly has heard with profound regret of the resolutions recently adopted by the states of New York, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts—tendering men and money to the president of the United States, to be used in coercing certain sovereign states of the South into obedience to the federal government.

"Resolved, That this general assembly receives the action of the legislatures of New York, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts, as the indication of a purpose upon

the part of the people of those states to further complicate existing difficulties, by forcing the people of the south to the extremity of submission or resistance. And so regarding it, the governor of the state of Kentucky is hereby requested to inform the executives of each of said states that it is the opinion of this general assembly, that whenever the authorities of these states shall send armed forces to the south for the purpose indicated in said resolutions, the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the south, will as one man resist such invasion of the soil of the south at all hazards and to the last extremity."

Jan. 24—Death of ex-governor Robert P. Letcher.

Jan. 25—Legislature, by resolutions, appeals to congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States, pursuant to the 5th article thereof.

Jan. 29—The senate unanimously, and the house by 81 to 5, appoints six commissioners to the peace conference, Feb. 4, at Washington city—in accordance with the invitation of the Virginia legislature: Wm. O. Butler, James B. Clay, Chas. S. Morehead, Joshua F. Bell, Chas. A. Wickliffe, and James Guthrie; and appropriates \$500 each for their compensation and expenses.

Feb. 4—Peace Conference assembles in Washington city, 21 states represented by 133 commissioners, and continues in session until Feb. 27—ex-president John Tyler chairman. They submit as their plan of settlement and pacification, certain amendments to the U. S. constitution, known as Art. XIII, with 7 sections, and ask congress to submit the same to conventions in the states.

Feb. 5—Covington and Cincinnati bridge company authorized to issue \$500,000 of preferred stock, which may receive 15 per cent per annum dividends before the common stock receives anything.....9—\$20,000 appropriated towards new building for western lunatic asylum at Hopkinsville.

Feb. 11—Legislature, declaring further action at this time on political affairs both unnecessary and inexpedient, [i. e., refusing to call a convention which might take the state out of the Union] adjourns to 20th March next.

March—U. S. supreme court decides against granting the mandamus, in the case of the Governor of Kentucky vs. the Governor of Ohio, for the surrender of the free negro, Willis Lago, as a fugitive from justice—he being indicted in Woodford county, Ky., for assisting a slave to escape from her master.

March 16—"Union" speech of James Guthrie, at Louisville.

March —Joshua F. Bullitt elected judge of the court of appeals, in place of Henry C. Wood, dec'd.

March 22—Dr. Fox, of the navy, visits Maj. Anderson in Fort Sumter, as special messenger of the government.

March 22—Gov. Magoffin vetoes a bill for the benefit of the Bank of Louisville and other banks, and also a bill to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky; both vetoes are sustained.

March 22—Ex-Governors Chas. A. Wickliffe and Chas. S. Morehead address the legislature and public at Frankfort, explaining their course in the peace conference at Washington.

March 20—John J. Crittenden is enthusiastically welcomed, on his return home to Frankfort, by a great concourse of citizens and by both branches of the legislature, and by a reception speech by Judge Mason Brown. 26—By special invitation of the legislature, he addresses that body and the public, in the hall of the house.

March 28—Legislature authorizes \$200,000 sinking fund money to be loaned to the state for ordinary revenue purposes.

April 2—John C. Breckinridge, by special invitation, addresses the legislature, upon national affairs.

April 3—Legislature calls a border slave state convention for the 27th of May, at Frankfort, and provides for the election of one delegate from each congressional district.....4—Ratifies the following amendment to the U. S. constitution, as proposed by congress: "No amendment shall be made to the constitution which will authorize or give congress power to abolish or interfere, within any state, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said state.".....\$19,400 appropriated for constructing an arsenal at Frankfort, and for machinery and labor for repairs of arms therein.....Administrator of Martin Looker authorized to bring suit, in the Louisville chancery court, against the state of Kentucky.....Ky. banks authorized to issue notes under \$5; also, suspension of specie payment to be legalized on certain contingency.....Turnpike and bridge companies in which the state is a stockholder required to declare semi-annual dividend in July and January, if any profits, and pay same into treasury within 20 days—under penalty of \$100 fine upon each director.

April 7—Gen. Beauregard notifies Maj. Anderson that intercourse between Fort Sumter and the city of Charleston would no longer be permitted.

April 8—Official notice given, that supplies would be sent to Maj. Anderson—by force if necessary.

April 11—Beauregard demands of Maj. Anderson the surrender of Fort Sumter; it is declined.

April 12—Bombardment of Fort Sumter begins at 4:30 A. M., and continues all day; partially suspended at nightfall. The rebels, or Confederates, fire at intervals all night; they have in action 17 mortars, and 30 large guns, mostly columbiads. Sumter is silent, during the night.

April 13—At 7 A. M., Fort Sumter opens fire. At 9, the officers' quarters are fired by a shell; at 10, the flag is shot down;

at 12, most of the wood-work of the fort is on fire, and the men almost ceasing their fire, roll out 90 barrels of powder to prevent explosion, and are forced to destroy it, by the spread of the flames; cartridges are gone, and none can be made; at 1 P. M., the flagstaff is shot away, when the flag is nailed to the piece, and displayed from the ramparts. A flag of truce is sent and arrangements for evacuating the fort are made. At 1:55 P. M., the flag is hauled down, and the garrison departs upon honorable terms, bearing their flag, arms and private property. During the action no man is hurt in the fort, nor on shore.

April 14—Maj. Anderson and his men leave Fort Sumter, and sail for New York.

April 15—President Lincoln by proclamation calls for 75,000 troops, and commands the rebels to return to peace within 20 days.

April 15—Correspondence by telegraph between the U. S. secretary of war and the governor of Ky.:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861.

To His Excellency, Hon. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky:

Call is made on you by to-night's mail for four regiments of militia for immediate service. SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

FRANKFORT, April 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War, Washington City:

Your despatch is reviewed. In answer, I say, *emphatically*, Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States.

Yours, B. MAGOFFIN.

Governor of Ky.

April 17—Speech of John J. Crittenden at Lexington, to a large audience. He appeals to Kentucky to take no part in the fratricidal war impending between the North and the South, but to stand firm in the attitude of a peaceful mediator, remonstrating with both sections against involving the nation in civil war, the fatal consequences of which no wisdom nor foresight could foretell. His advice was—not to be forced into civil strife for the North, nor dragged into it for the South—to take no part with either. Kentucky had done nothing to bring the war about; she had not invited it, it was against her interest, she should do nothing to promote it; but by all the moral force of her position, should bravely hold on to the flag of the Union, and under its broad folds extend the hand of conciliation to both.

April 18—The "Union state central committee"—i. e., John H. Harney, Geo. D. Prentice, Chas. Ripley, Phil. Tompert, Nat. Wolfe, Wm. F. Bullock, Jas. Speed, Wm. P. Boone, Ham. Pope, and Lewis E. Harvie—in an "Address to the people of the Commonwealth," say:

"Kentucky, through her Executive, has already responded to this appeal [of the President, for militia to suppress what he

describes as 'Combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way,' &c.] She has refused to comply with it. And in this refusal she has acted as became her. We approve the response of the Executive of the Commonwealth. One other appeal now demands a response from Kentucky. The Government of the Union has appealed to her to furnish men to suppress the revolutionary combinations in the cotton states. She has refused. She has most wisely and justly refused. Seditious leaders in the midst of us now appeal to her to furnish men to uphold those combinations against the Government of the Union. Will she comply with this appeal? Ought she to comply with it? We answer, with emphasis, NO!.....She ought clearly to comply with neither the one appeal nor the other. And, if she be not smitten with judicial blindness, she will not. The present duty of Kentucky is to maintain her present independent position—taking sides not with the Government and not with the seceding states, but with the Union against them both; declaring her soil to be sacred from the hostile tread of either, and, if necessary, making the declaration good with her strong right arm. And—to the end that she may be fully prepared for this last contingency and all other possible contingencies—we would have her *arm herself thoroughly at the earliest practicable moment.*

"What the future duty of Kentucky may be, we of course cannot with certainty foresee; but if the enterprise announced in the proclamation of the President should at any time hereafter assume the aspect of a war for the overrunning and subjugation of the seceding states—through the full assertion therein of the national jurisdiction by a standing military force—we do not hesitate to say that Kentucky should promptly unsheath her sword in behalf of what will then have become the common cause. Such an event, if it should occur—of which, we confess, there does not appear to us to be a rational probability—could have but one meaning; a meaning which a people jealous of their liberty would be keen to detect, and which a people worthy of liberty would be prompt and fearless to resist. When Kentucky detects this meaning in the action of the government, she ought—without counting the cost—to take up arms at once against the government. Until she does detect this meaning, *she ought to hold herself independent of both sides, and compel both sides to respect the inviolability of her soil.*"

April 18—Union meeting at Louisville, addressed by James Guthrie, Archibald Dixon, Wm. F. Bullock, and John Young Brown—in favor of Kentucky occupying a mediatorial position in the present contest; opposing the call of the President for volunteers for the purposes of coercion, or the raising of troops for the Confederacy; asserting that secession was no remedy for the pending evils, and that Kentucky would not take part with either

side—at the same time declaring her soil sacred against the hostile tread of either. Resolutions were adopted that the Confederate States having commenced the war, Kentucky assumed the right to choose her position, and that she would be loyal until the Government became the aggressor.

April 20—A large meeting at Paris condemns the conduct of the Administration, and approves that of Gov. Magoffin.

April 22—Capt. Joe Desha, with a company of over 100 men, leaves Harrison county for the Confederacy. Other companies leave, from other parts of the state.

April 22—Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War of the Confederate States, requests Gov. Magoffin "to furnish one regiment of infantry, without delay, to rendezvous at Harper's Ferry, Virginia." Gov. M. "promptly, and in the fewest words, declined to comply with the request."

April 23—Louisville city council appropriates \$50,000 to arm the city and place its citizens in a defensible position; subsequently, the amount was increased to \$200,000, subject to a vote of the people.

April 25—Gov. Magoffin applies to the banks of issue for temporary loans, to pay for arms contracted for or ordered; there is placed to his official credit, by the Southern Bank of Ky. \$60,000, by the Bank of Louisville and Commercial Bank each \$10,000, and the People's Bank is ready with its quota. The other banks declined his application. The Bank of Kentucky agreed to furnish her quota, provided the money be used only "for arming the state for self-defense and protection, to prevent aggression or invasion from either the North or the South, and to protect the present status of Kentucky in the Union."

April 26—President Lincoln, in a conversation in Washington city with Hon. Garret Davis, of Paris, Ky., states distinctly that he would make no military movement upon any state or section that did not offer armed resistance to the authorities of the United States, or the execution of the laws of congress; that he contemplated no military operations that would require him to march troops into or across Kentucky, and therefore he should not attempt it; that if Kentucky, or her people, should seize upon the U. S. post at Newport, it would be his duty, and he might attempt, to retake it; that it was the duty of Kentucky to have furnished the quota of troops for which he made the requisition upon her, but that he had neither power, right nor disposition to coerce her; and if she made no war upon her own government of the United States, it would make no war upon her.

April 27—President Lincoln tells Hon. Warner L. Underwood, of Ky., that "he hoped Ky. would stand by the Government, in the present difficulties; but, if she would not do that, let her stand still and take no hostile part against it; and that no hostile step should tread her soil."

President Lincoln had previously, in his

inaugural address, March 4, 1861, said: "I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And, more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance—as a law to themselves and to me—the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"Resolved, That the maintenance in violation of the rights of the States—and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively—is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of the Government of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

April 29—Southern Rights' ticket for delegates to the Border State convention withdrawn, by order of the State central committee.

April 30—Death at Jacksonville, Illinois, aged 79, of Mrs. Elizabeth Logan Clay, widow of Rev. Porter Clay, a brother of the great statesman Henry Clay. She was a daughter of a leading Ky. pioneer, Gen. Ben. Logan; her first husband was Gen. Martin D. Hardin, U. S. senator from Ky. in 1816-17; and one of her sons was the gallant Col. John J. Hardin, of an Illinois regiment, who fell at Buena Vista.

May 1—Railroad trains from Nashville to Louisville crowded to overflowing with people going North.

May 1—Gov. Magoffin having asked the governors of Indiana and Ohio to "co-operate with him in a proposition to the government at Washington for peace, by the border states, as mediator between the contending parties;" and further—through Col. Thos. L. Crittenden as his representative, who went to Cincinnati to meet them—having "solicited their co-operation in an effort to bring about a truce between the general government and the seceded states, until the meeting of congress in extraordinary session, in the hope that the action of that body may point out the way to a peaceful solution of our national troubles;" Gov. Wm. Dennison, of Ohio, replies that, "believing the general government to be wholly in the right, he can see no reason for the interposition suggested; any other peaceful solution is impossible, than the return of the seceded states to their allegiance to the government of the Union; a truce would only aggravate the impending evils." Gov. O. P. Morton, of Indiana, replies that he does "not recognize the right of any state to act as mediator between the federal government and a rebellious state; he declines the co-operation sought for, believing the action of the federal

government strictly in accordance with the constitution and the law of the land; he believes Kentucky bound to obey the requisitions of the president, and invokes her to take her stand with Indiana, on the side of the Union."

May 4—Special election for delegates to the Border State convention: "Union" ticket—John J. Crittenden, James Guthrie, R. K. Williams, Archie Dixon, Francis M. Bristow, Joshua F. Bell, Chas. A. Wickliffe, Geo. W. Dunlap, Chas. S. Morehead, Jas. F. Robinson, John B. Huston, Robert Richardson—elected, without opposition, receiving 107,334 votes in 105 counties. No returns from five counties, Ballard, Hickman, Marshall, Simpson, and Woodford.

May 6—Legislature in called session, until May 24, when it adjourns *sine die*—having fixed the first Monday in September as the day of meeting for the next legislature, to be chosen in August.

Gov. Magoffin's message "renews the recommendation of a previous message, for the passage of a law providing for the submission to the people of the question of a convention, and the election of delegates;" says "the very homes and firesides of our people are unprotected against invasion from without or servile insurrection within;" the people appeal for arms; he recommends the necessary measures to place the commonwealth in a condition of military defense.

May 8 to 18—Petitions pour in to the legislature, daily, from the "Mothers, Wives, Sisters, Daughters of Kentucky," praying to "guard them from the direful calamity of civil war, by allowing Kentucky to maintain inviolate her armed neutrality;" from the counties of Bracken (241), Larue (143), Clark, Pendleton, Nelson, Boyle, Bourbon, Bath, Mason, Campbell, Fayette, Woodford, Lincoln, Kenton, Anderson, Muhlenburg, Nicholas, Warren, Mercer, Rockcastle, Garrard, Whitley, Knox, Laurel, Breckinridge, Adair, Graves, Henry, Grant, Fleming, and McLean; and from the cities and towns of Louisville, Lexington, Covington, Maysville, Elizabethtown, Frankfort, Flemingsburg, Nicholasville, Hustonville, Harrodsburg, and Princeton.

May 10—Gov. Magoffin, in reply to a request of the legislature therefor, in a special message promptly furnishes the details of his efforts to borrow money and therewith purchase arms and military supplies for the state, the kind of arms obtained, and the contracts made; alludes to the efforts of the Louisville city council to purchase arms for defense of that city; says the Confederate States have made no requisition upon Ky. for troops, nor has he had any official correspondence with the Confederate States' president or government.

May 10—At an informal conference of leading men of both the Bell and Douglas parties, John J. Crittenden, Archibald Dixon and Samuel S. Nicholas were selected as representatives of those parties,

to negotiate with three representative men of the Breckinridge party whom they selected and proposed—Gov. Beriah Magoffin, John C. Breckinridge, and Richard Hawes—and who should first be recognized by that party. It was believed that those six persons would be authorized—by the respective members of those parties in the legislature, then in session—to devise an adjustment that all would combine to make the united action of the state, in the then alarming condition of the country. These men promptly and cheerfully left their homes and repaired to Frankfort, anxious if possible to avert the threatened civil war and preserve the peace of the state, if not of the country. In the evening of the day they arrived, a caucus of the Breckinridge members of the legislature was held in the representative hall, and a similar one of the members of the united Bell and Douglas (who called themselves the "Union") parties in the senate chamber—each eagerly consenting to the mode of arbitrament proposed, and agreeing (the former, at least, *unanimously*) to abide by, and carry out by legislative action, whatever the Six "arbitrators" should agree in recommending.

Next morning the Six met in conference. The first distinct proposition was made by the three Breckinridge Democrats—that the legislature should call a state convention, as representing the sovereignty of the people, to determine what should be done. This was positively and earnestly resisted, and after free interchange of opinions rejected.

The second leading proposition was—that the state of Kentucky should not take part either with the federal government or with the seceded states, in the conflict then impending; but should occupy a position of armed neutrality, forbidding and resisting the entrance of either upon her territory. This was unanimously adopted.

The remaining subject of consideration, of long and serious consideration and discussion, was the raising, arming, organizing and equipping the military forces of the state. The Union party, it was said, would not consent to leave this extraordinary power and discretion in the hands of Gov. Magoffin. It was ultimately agreed to entrust it to a board of five persons, to be established by act of the legislature; Gen. Simon B. Buckner to be one, and the others to be selected, two each, by the high contracting or arbitrating parties respectively. The Breckinridge Democrats designated Gov. Magoffin, and Geo. W. Johnson, of Scott county; and Messrs. Crittenden, Dixon and Nicholas fixed upon Archibald Dixon and Samuel Gill, the latter the superintendent of the Louisville and Lexington railroad.

This consultation was protracted until 10 or 11 o'clock, at night. The legislature had adjourned at an early hour in the day, and the members were, even at that late hour, assembled in caucus and anxiously

awaiting the result of the reference. Mr. Hawes was deputed to communicate it to the caucus of Breckinridge Democrats, and Judge Nicholas to that of the two Union parties. The mission of Mr. Hawes was immediately successful; his Democratic friends, after a short discussion, unanimously ratified the entire action of the Committee of Six, and resolved to abide by and carry out the agreement. Judge Nicholas was not so fortunate; he returned at a late hour of the night, and reported that he met with strong opposition, chiefly confined to the name of Gov. Magoffin as one of the board of commissioners. He requested the arbitrators to convene, so as if possible to substitute an acceptable name.

They met accordingly, next day, and discussed the point of embarrassment. Gov. Magoffin declining to stand in the way of any adjustment, Gustavus W. Smith was named in his stead. The Democrats in caucus, not a little excited and indignant at the breach of the agreement by the Union caucus, ultimately agreed unanimously to the report of Mr. Hawes and pledged themselves to carry it out. The Union members in caucus in the senate chamber discussed the report, it is supposed in no very amiable mood, until long after midnight. Judge Nicholas, at an early hour next morning, called upon the Breckinridge arbitrators, expressed himself as deeply mortified that the caucus of his party could not agree to carry out the award—adding, with much chagrin, that he would wash his hands of the whole business, and leave on the morning train for his home in Louisville, which he did.

May 14—House of representatives, by 47 to 43, passes a bill authorizing the Harrison county court to borrow \$20,000, for the purchase of fire arms, sabres, cannon, or other implements and equipments of war for the use of the county. May 18, the senate rejected the bill, yeas 10, nays 15.

May 15—A regiment of troops from Ky., under Col. Blanton Duncan, now at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in the Confederate army.

May 16—In the house of representatives, the report of the committee on federal relations—Geo. B. Hodge, chairman, Curtis F. Burnam, Nat. Wolfe, John G. Carlisle, Jas. B. Lyne, A. F. Gowdy, Richard T. Jacob, and Richard A. Buckner, jr.—was adopted as follows:

"Considering the deplorable condition of the country, and for which the state of Kentucky is in no way responsible, and looking to the best means of preserving the internal peace, and securing the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of the state; therefore,

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, That this state and the citizens thereof should take no part in the civil war now being waged, except as mediators and friends to the belligerent parties; and that Kentucky should, during the contest, occupy the position of strict neutrality.

"Resolved, That the act of the Governor, in refusing to furnish troops or military force upon the call of the executive authority of the United States, under existing circumstances, is approved."

The preamble was adopted by yeas 82, nays none; the first resolution, by yeas 69, nays 26; the second resolution, by yeas 89, nays 4 (Thos. H. Clay, Geo. A. Houghton, Joshua Tevis, and H. S. Tye).

May 18—Lieut. Wm. Nelson, U. S. navy, procures at Washington city 5,000 muskets and bayonets, with a supply of cartridges and caps, to be shipped to Cincinnati, for distribution to the "home guards" and Union men of Kentucky—"requiring that every man to whom a gun was delivered should pay \$1 for it," to reimburse "the price of transportation, and some other charges and expenses." Hon. Garret Davis "has ordered to be distributed to Mason and Fleming and the counties backing them, according to his recollection, about 1,500 stand; to Boyd 200, to Greenup 200, to Montgomery 100, to Bath 100, to Clark 100, to Madison 100, to Fayette 200, to Scott 200, to Bourbon 300, and to the city of Covington 500;" he says "these arms are intended for true, faithful and reliable Union men."

May 20—Proclamation of Gov. Magoffin, in favor of armed neutrality, and "notifying and warning all other states, whether separate or united, and especially the 'United States' and the 'Confederate States,' that I solemnly forbid any movement upon the soil of Kentucky, or the occupation of any port, post, or place whatever within the lawful boundary and jurisdiction of this state, by any of the forces under the orders of the states aforesaid, for any purpose whatever—until authorized by invitation or permission of the legislative and executive authorities of this state previously granted."

May 21—In the house of representatives, Wm. W. Cleary moved an investigation "as to the arms brought into this state without authority of the laws thereof," &c. Nat. Wolfe moved to amend so as to require the same committee to report about the "Knights of the Golden Circle." Referred to the committee on federal relations, only three days before adjournment, and too late for investigation and report.

May 24—Legislature suspends all the courts in the state, except for the trial of criminal and penal causes—by repealing the laws establishing them—until Jan. 1, 1862.....Provides for arming the state, under the care and control of a board of 5 commissioners, Gov. Magoffin, Samuel Gill, Geo. T. Wood, Gen. Peter Dudley, and Dr. John B. Peyton—who are authorized to borrow, from the banks of issue in this state, \$1,060,000, for 10 years at six per cent; \$750,000 for arms and accoutrements, equally distributed between the State Guard and such Home Guards as may be organized for home and local defense exclusively (which latter shall not be called into the service of the state); powder mills

may be erected; the state arsenal to be controlled by the board; the Active Militia (State Guard) to be trained in camps; *neither the arms nor the militia are to be used "against the Government of the United States, nor against the Confederate States, unless in protecting our soil from unlawful invasion—it being the intention alone that said arms and munitions of war are to be used for the sole defense of the state of Kentucky."*.....Banks may suspend specie payments, without forfeiture of charter.

Besides the names finally selected as the board of commissioners, the following were proposed and passed over: Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Col. Thos. L. Crittenden, James Speed, Warner L. Underwood, Abraham Buford, and Harry I. Todd.

May 24—The Governor appoints, with the advice and consent of the senate, Simon B. Buckner inspector-general, Scott Brown adjutant-general, and M. D. West quartermaster-general.

May 24—Within half an hour of final adjournment, when too late to have action upon them in the house of representatives, the senate, by 13 to 9, adopted a preamble and resolutions offered by John B. Bruner—in brief, that "being connected with the seceded states geographically, and having the same domestic institution, Kentucky is unwilling to take up arms against them; being attached to the national government under which she has always lived and greatly prospered, and having no cause for war against it, she cannot take up arms to overthrow it; having in good faith taken this position, she asks the belligerents to respect it;" and "with this position, she is willing to go before the civilized world, and let her conduct pass into history and await the candid and calm judgment of future and disinterested generations;" therefore

"Resolved, That Kentucky will not sever her connection with the national government, nor will she take up arms for either of the belligerent parties; but will arm herself for the one purpose of preserving tranquillity and peace within her own borders."

Other resolutions tendered "mediation to bring about a just and honorable peace," and directed the governor to transmit a copy of the preamble and resolutions to the presidents of the United States and of the seceded States, and to the governors of all the states.

May 27 to June 3—Border slave state convention in session at Frankfort; composed of 12 delegates from Ky. (already mentioned as elected on May 6), 4 from Missouri—Hamilton R. Gamble, Wm. A. Hall, John B. Henderson, and Wm. G. Pomeroy—and one from Tennessee, John Caldwell; John J. Crittenden, president. They issue an address "To the people of the United States;" and the Ky. delegates another "To the people of Kentucky." Chas. S. Morehead, in a note to the latter, approves of the policy indicated—of refusing to furnish troops to the general gov-

ernment to prosecute the civil war now going on, and the policy of neutrality—but does not commit himself to all that is said upon other matters.

June 13—Harrodsburg springs, recently used by the U. S. government as the Western Military Asylum, sold at auction for \$120,000 to Capt. Thompson as agent for a company of gentlemen who design reopening it as a watering place. Two years ago the property was offered for \$27,500, without finding a purchaser.

June 13—Death of Daniel Vertner, at Lexington, aged 92; he voted for Washington, and at every presidential election since.

June 20—Special election for members of congress: 1. Henry C. Burnett (States-Rights) 8,988, Lawrence S. Trimble (Union) 6,225—maj. 2,763; 2. Jas. S. Jackson 9,271, John T. Bunch 3,368—maj. 5,903; 3. Henry Grider 10,392, Jos. H. Lewis 3,113—maj. 7,279; 4. Aaron Harding 10,344, Albert G. Talbott 2,469—maj. 7,875; 5. Chas. A. Wickliffe 8,217, Gen. Read 2,719—maj. 5,498; 6. Geo. W. Dunlap 8,181, scattering 229; 7. Robert Mallory 11,035, Horatio W. Bruce 2,862—maj. 8,173; 8. John J. Crittenden 8,272, Wm. E. Simms 5,706—maj. 2,566; 9. Wm. H. Wadsworth 12,230, John S. Williams 3,720—maj. 8,510; 10. (Except Boone co.) John W. Menzies 8,373; Overton P. Hogan 4,526—maj. 3,847. Union candidates elected except in 1st district. Total Union majority 54,760.

June 24—Surveyor of port of Louisville prohibits shipments over Louisville and Nashville railroad, without "permits" from his office.

Inspector-general S. B. Buckner orders six companies State Guards, under Col. Lloyd Tilghman, to Columbus, Ky., to preserve the neutrality of the state in that neighborhood. Col. T. resigns, and is succeeded by Col. Ben. Hardin Helm.

July 3—A brilliant comet visible in the heavens, from dark till 10 p. m. J. R. Hinde, the English astronomer, thinks it probable that on June 30th, the earth passed through the tail of the comet, at a distance of perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ ds of its length from the nucleus. He observed, on that evening, a peculiar illumination of the sky, which he attributes to the comet's tail. The comet of 1770 came within 1,500,000 miles of the earth, the nearest approach positively known.

July 4—Inauguration of the Henry Clay monument, recently completed at Lexington.

July 10—In the circuit court at Louisville, in the case of Brady & Davies vs. L. & N. R. R. Judge Muir decided that the United States has a right to stop the shipment of goods to the south.

Large purchases of mules in Ky., for U. S. army purposes.

July 15—At Camp Boone, 8 miles from Clarksville, Tennessee, several regiments of Kentuckians are volunteering, for the Confederate army.

At camp Clay, opposite Newport, and at camp Joe Holt, opposite Louisville, four "Kentucky" regiments are volunteering for the U. S. army; probably one-third of them are recruited elsewhere, and are not Kentuckians.

July 22—In the house of representatives of congress, John J. Crittenden, of Ky., offered the following resolution, which was adopted, part of it by 121 yeas to 2 nays, and the balance by 117 yeas to 2 nays [Henry C. Burnett, of Ky., and John W. Reid, of Mo.]:

"Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, congress—banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment—will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

A few days later, in the U. S. senate, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, offered a resolution to the same purport and almost identical in language—which was passed by yeas 30, nays 5. [John C. Breckinridge and Lazarus W. Powell, of Ky., Lyman Trumbull, of Ill., and Truten Polk and W. P. Johnson, of Missouri.]

Aug. 5—To the house of representatives 76 Union and 24 states rights men elected; to the senate, including those who hold over, 27 Union and 11 states rights men.

Aug.—Brig. Gen. Wm. Nelson establishes camp Dick Robinson, in Garrard county, where companies of Federal soldiers from north-eastern, central, and central-southern Ky. are concentrated into regiments—all in violation of the neutrality of the state. Aug. 19, Gov. Magoffin sends Wm. A. Dudley and Frank K. Hunt as commissioners to President Lincoln, to urge the removal of this force from the limits of Ky. The President replies that this force consists exclusively of Kentuckians, in the vicinity of their own homes, and was raised at the "urgent solicitation of many Kentuckians;" he declines to remove it. On the same day, the governor despatched Geo. W. Johnson as commissioner to the President of the Confederate States, at Richmond, to elicit an authoritative assurance that that government will continue to respect Ky. neutrality. President Davis replied that he had respected it, and would continue to do it, "so long as the people of Ky. will maintain it themselves;" "but neutrality, to be entitled to respect, must be strictly maintained between both parties."

Aug. 20—Arrest, by Col. T. J. Oglesby, commanding Federal forces at Cairo, of Messrs. Watson, Stoveall, and Carter, citizens of Ballard co., Ky.; they are released in two days.

Com. Rogers, commanding 3 gun-boats at Cairo, seizes the steamboat W. B. Terry, belonging to three citizens of Paducah and one of Mississippi, and claims her as a prize, because she was still running in her four-years-old trade between Paducah and Eastport on the Tennessee river.

Sept. 3—Confederate troops from Tennessee occupy and fortify a strong position at Hickman and Columbus, Ky.

Sept. 5—Federal troops, by order of Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, occupy Paducah and other places in Ky.

Sept. 7—U. S. flag hoisted on the capitol at Frankfort, by order of the house of representatives, by 77 to 20.

Sept. 9—"Peace" convention at Frankfort.

Sept. 9—Major-General Leonidas Polk, commanding Confederate army at Columbus, Ky., notifies Gov. Magoffin that he will withdraw his troops from Ky., provided the Federal troops are simultaneously withdrawn; and will guaranty that Confederate troops will remain out of the state, provided that Federal troops shall not again be allowed to enter or occupy any point of Kentucky in the future.

Sept. 10—States' Rights state convention in session at Frankfort, Richard Hawes, chairman; 70 counties represented; speeches by Wm. Preston, Thos. F. Marshall, Robert W. Woolley, Lewis E. Harvie, Edward C. Marshall, and others; resolutions adopted deploring the unnatural war, advocating strict neutrality, in favor of the dispersion of the Federal camps in the state, and expressing readiness, when that is done, to assist in driving the Tennessee invaders from our shores.

Sept. 11—The house, by 71 to 26, "Resolves, That his excellency, Gov. Magoffin, be instructed to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil, unconditionally;" and then, by 29 to 68, defeats another resolution requesting the governor to demand the immediate withdrawal of both the Federal and Confederate troops from the southwestern part of the state. The senate, by 25 to 8, adopted the former resolution; which the governor vetoed on 13th, and both houses promptly passed it over the veto—thus being driven from or abandoning the "neutrality ground" hitherto consistently occupied. The governor promptly issued his proclamation, as "instructed," strictly.

Sept. 16—New Orleans banks suspend specie payments. Ky. banks refuse to suspend. Later, many eastern banks suspend specie payment.

Sept.—The Legislature in both branches, remarkably ingenious, industrious and enterprising in the paper-Resolution line; Resolutions proposed, discussed, amended,

tabled, adopted, of every variety—principally patriotic, or quasi patriotic, or stay-at-home-and-not-fight patriotic, reasonable or unreasonable, discreet or indiscreet, well-timed or untimely, amusing or sober, liberal or severe, magnanimous or cruel. It is the only legislature in eighty years since the formation of the state, that deserves to, and probably will, be remembered in history as the "Resolution-Legislature!"

Sept. 16—Resolution in the house, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a bank based upon the real estate of the commonwealth, to be called the People's Real Estate Bank of Kentucky, with \$5,000,000 capital, and a branch in each congressional district.

Sept. 18—In consequence of the action of Confederate generals Polk and Zollicoffer, in seizing and occupying certain strategic points in Kentucky, the committee on federal relations report the following, in the house of representatives:

"WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky can not listen without dishonor; therefore,

"1. *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property. It is—

"2. *Further resolved*, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to command of the department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

"3. *Resolved*, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, *no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions*; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive, the fullest protection of the government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties, and their property.

"4. *Resolved*, That his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same un-

der the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

"5. *Resolved*, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth."

The resolutions are adopted *seriatim*—the 1st by 73 to 23, the 2d by 69 to 27, 3d by 93 to 3, 4th by 72 to 24, 5th, by 73 to 23, and preamble by 73 to 23. The senate adopts them by 26 to 9. Sept. 20, Gov. Magoffin, in a forcible and dignified message, vetoes them; but the house, by 69 to 21, and the senate, by 24 to 10, immediately pass them again, "the objections of the governor to the contrary notwithstanding." The governor issues his proclamation, the same day, precisely as required in the resolutions.

Sept.—Brig. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, in command of a brigade of Confederate troops at Camp Boone, Tenn., near the Ky. line, soon moves up to Bowling Green. About Sept. 15, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston is appointed to command of the department of the West, Confederate States army.

Sept. 18—U. S. post office department "issues an order that, as the Louisville *Courier* is an advocate of treason and hostility to the government and authority of the United States, it should be excluded from the mails, until further orders." And on the same day the publication of the paper is interdicted.

Sept. 18—Brig. Gen. S. B. Buckner, C. S. A., with Confederate troops, occupies Bowling Green; and issues a proclamation "To the people of Kentucky," giving his "own assurance that the force under his command will be used to aid the Governor of Kentucky in carrying out the '*strict neutrality*' desired by its people whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two belligerents alike." A portion of his forces come as far as Elizabethtown.

Sept. 18—Confederate troops burn the bridge over Rolling Fork, 5 miles west of Muldrow's Hill, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad; and Union men burn the bridge at Rollin.

Sept. 19.—Spirited skirmish at Barbourville bridge, between Home Guards and Confederate troops.

Sept. 20—Legislature adopts "Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens," which Gov. Magoffin, 23d, sends forth by proclamation.

Sept. 21—The house, by 88 to 4, and senate, by 33 to 1, pass an act to borrow \$300,000 to "meet the current expenses of the government," but out of it a prior loan of \$60,000 to be repaid to the Bank of Ky.

There are now 3 camps in Tennessee, near the Ky. line, for enlisting and drilling Kentucky volunteers for the Confederate army—Camps Boone, Burnett and Breckinridge.

Gen. Geo. H. Thomas supersedes Lieut. Wm. Nelson in the command of Camp Dick Robinson; and the latter establishes Camp

Kenton, in Mason county, 3 miles from Maysville, on or near the spot where Simon Kenton's station was erected in 1785. Camps for Federal soldiers are established at Falmouth in Pendleton county, on Col. Metcalfe's farm in Nicholas county, and at other points.

Sept. 21—Proclamation of Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson, from Louisville: "Kentuckians I called by the legislature of this, my native state, I hereby assume command of this (Cumberland) Department," &c.

Sept. 21—The locks on Green river blown up by order of Gen. Buckner.

Sept. 22—Arrest at Harrodsburg—by Union officers of "what were called Home Guards"—"while on their way homeward, on leave of absence," of senator John L. Irvan, and representatives Geo. W. Ewing and Geo. W. Silvertooth. The legislature sends a joint committee to secure their release, who report a resolution, That their arrest "was illegal, unwarranted, and is disapproved; and that the arrest of any citizen of this State, except for sufficient cause and in accordance with law, meets our condemnation, and is in conflict with a series of resolutions passed by the present General Assembly;" which in modified forms passed each house; as the senate insisted upon the wording of its resolution, the house, rather than recede, laid the resolution on the table.

Sept. 23—Military Board may order into their custody certain arms and equipments, upon penalty, for non-compliance, of a heavy fine and imprisonment [Designed to abolish the State Guard].....

25.—Additional and extensive powers given to said Board; Edmund H. Taylor and John B. Temple substituted for Gov. Magoffin and Dr. John B. Peyton; authorized to borrow \$1,000,000 additional, on the credit of the state; additional tax of 5 cents per \$100 worth of taxable property levied [Passed senate by 21 to 4, and house by 62 to 14.]

Sept. 24—Gen. Anderson issues the following proclamation:

"The commanding General, understanding that apprehension is entertained by citizens of this State who have hitherto been in opposition to the policy now adopted by this State, hereby gives notice that *no Kentuckian shall be arrested who remains at home attending to his business and does not take part, either by action or speech, against the authority of the General or State Government, or does not hold correspondence with, or give aid or assistance to, those who have chosen to array themselves against us as our enemies.*

ROBERT ANDERSON,

Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

Sept. 25.—Col. Wm. Preston, of Lexington, Hon. Wm. E. Simms and a son of Brutus J. Clay, of Paris, and Capt. Stoner with his company of soldiers, reach Prestonsburg, Floyd county, near the Virginia line, on their way to the Confederate army. Col. George B. Hodge, of New-

port, and Col. Geo. W. Johnson, of Scott co., arrived the day before; and U. S. senator John C. Breckinridge, of Lexington, and Keene Richards, of Georgetown, three days before; all finely mounted and well armed. Nearly 1,000 armed Kentuckians passed through Prestonsburg for Virginia, within four days.

Sept. 23.—The senate, by 15 to 11, passed a bill making all who voluntarily join any military force which may invade Ky., or who shall give aid and comfort to such, "incapable of taking any estate in Ky. by devise, bequest, descent or distribution;" with other provisions similar in spirit. The bill was rejected in the house.

Sept. 25.—The house, by 70 to 13, and senate, by 21 to 5, pass a bill directing the governor by proclamation to call out not less than 40,000 Kentuckians, for from 1 to 3 years, to repel the invasion by "armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States," to be "under the command of the general commanding the state forces in the field;" also, in addition, 1,500 "sharp-shooters and scouts," and 500 "horsemen and scouts," who "shall receive \$5 per month of extra pay." The governor, Sept. 30, vetoed the bill, because of the unconstitutional feature which deprives the governor of his power as commander-in-chief. It was immediately passed over the veto, by 68 to 11 in the house, and 22 to 3 in the senate. The governor issued his proclamation as required. A supplemental act, next day, directs the state forces to be mustered into the U. S. service.

Sept. 26.—Day appointed by the president of the United States, for fasting, humiliation and prayer. The senate adjourned, "in respect to the proclamation," &c.; but the house refused to adjourn by 33 to 39.

Sept. 26.—Jas. B. Clay arrested in Madison county, and taken to Louisville, and admitted to bail. Ex-Gov. Chas. S. Morehead, Reuben T. Durrett, editor *Louisville Courier*, and M. W. Barr, of the telegraph corps, arrested at Louisville, and sent to Fort Lafayette, New York city. Harry Bedford and Larkin G. Towles, of Bourbon co., arrested and taken to Camp Dick Robinson. Maj. J. R. Curry, judge of Harrison county court, Perry Wherritt, clerk, and Wm. B. Graves, sheriff of same, and A. J. Morey, editor of *Cynthiana News*, arrested, 30th, and taken to U. S. Barracks at Newport. All "charged" with aiding the rebellion, or "affording aid and comfort to the enemies of the government."

Sept. 27.—Lexington *Statesman* newspaper suspends publication. Mount Sterling *Whig*, Richmond *Democrat*, and Georgetown *Journal* suspended, early in August. Oct. 9, Paris *Kentucky State Flag* suspends.

Sept. 28.—Large railroad trains, filled with U. S. troops from north of the Ohio river, passing daily into the interior.

Oct. 1.—Skirmishes, with trifling losses,

within ten days past, at Smithland, Lucas Bend, Buffalo Hill, and Grayson.

Oct. 1.—Legislature authorizes, when in danger from public enemy, the temporary suspension or removal of any bank or branch, and its funds.....3—Increases the salaries of the Military Board to \$1,000.....Fixes a school month in the common schools at 22 days.....Makes it unlawful, with fine of \$10 to \$100, to sell intoxicating liquors to any officer or soldier, within 5 miles of any military camp.....Provides for compelling attendance of absent members of legislature.....Authorizes loan of \$2,000,000 more, for war purposes, by the Military Board.....4—Adjourns until Nov. 27, 1861.

Oct. 1.—Legislature, by 17 to 4 in the senate, and 67 to 11 in the house, resolves "That the people of the state of Ky. tender to the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, their thanks for the prompt fraternal and effective assistance rendered in arresting the invasion of our state by the Confederate forces. Such friendly aid cannot fail to strengthen the bonds of harmony which have ever united Ky. with her northern neighbors."

Oct. 1.—A resolution in the senate, by Walter C. Whitaker, that whereas Gov. Magoffin does not and will not carry out the will of the people of Kentucky, he be requested to resign—was referred to the committee on federal relations; but was never reported upon, and no further action taken.

[It is proper to state here that resolutions—of inquiry; propositions for a commission to treat with the U. S. government for the removal of all U. S. troops from Kentucky, and a like commission to procure the removal of Confederate troops; and others more or less appropriate to the different occasions—were repeatedly offered by the states' rights members of the senate and house of representatives. But they experienced the fate usual to all small minorities; their resolutions and propositions were summarily voted down.]

Oct. 1.—Gov. Magoffin vetoes a bill which "requires information, surveys, maps and drawings to be given to officers of the army, upon application therefor, without delay," under a heavy penalty for non-compliance—upon the constitutional ground that "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, previously made." The house sustains the veto, by 72 to 1 [Wm. P. Boone.]

Oct. 2.—The senate, by 20 to 5, and the house, by 53 to 20, resolve that "John C. Breckinridge and Lazarus W. Powell do not represent the will of the people of Ky.," and instruct them to resign their seats in the U. S. senate. The governor did not sign the resolution, but it became operative as law, Dec. 2, 1861, without his approval.

Oct. 2.—Nat. Gaither, jr., appointed secretary of state, in place of Tho. B. Monroe, jr., resigned [to join the Confederate army.]

Oct. 3—The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints Wm. A. Dudley quartermaster general of Ky., in place of M. D. West, resigned.

Oct. 3—Gustavus W. Smith, of New York city, (a Kentuckian) appointed brigadier general in the Confederate army.

Oct. 5—The work of intrenching and fortifying the hills back of Covington begun.

Oct. 7—Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson, in Order No. 5, "regrets that arrests are being made, in some parts of the state, upon the slightest and most trivial grounds. He desires the civil authorities, and orders the military, *not* to make any arrests—except when the parties are attempting to join the rebels, or are engaged in giving aid or information to them; and in all cases the evidence must be such as will convict them before a court of justice." He says that in many cases the Home Guards have gone into adjoining counties, and arrested and carried off parties quietly remaining at home; others have been arrested and taken out of the state—all contrary to his wish. He urges a "discontinuance of these ill-timed and unlawful arrests."

Gen. Anderson issues to loyal persons who have unsettled business in the Southern Confederacy, passes to go there through Ky.

Oct. 8—Pontoon bridge or bridge of boats at Paducah, erected by the U. S. army, carried away by a sudden rise of 12 or 15 feet in the Ohio river.

Oct. 10—Federal troops sent to arrest S. C. Hutchinson, living in Barren co., about 10 miles northeast of Glasgow, ambushed by 10 Confederates, and routed, with loss of 11 in killed and wounded, and 30 horses, with equipments, captured.

Oct. 11—Geo. Robertson and Richard A. Buckner, of Lexington, address a note to Gen. Sherman, informing of the arrest of persons "merely on account of their southern sympathies and secession opinions, without proof or imputation of any overt act of treason or aiding treason." Gen. Sherman replies, 12th, that he will "endeavor to protect all loyal citizens, and shall molest no one, whatever his political opinions, provided he obeys the laws."

Oct. 12—Gov. Magoffin appoints John W. Finnell adjutant general of Ky., in place of Scott Brown, resigned.

Oct. 14—Gen. Anderson, on account of ill health, relinquishes command of the U. S. troops in Ky., and Gen. Wm. T. Sherman succeeds him until Nov. 13, 1861, when he is ordered to Missonri.

Oct. 15—Passes to go south refused.

Oct. 16—Hon. Simon Cameron, U. S. secretary of war, accompanied by Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, adjutant general of U. S. army, visits Louisville, to consult with Gen. Sherman, Hon. James Guthrie, and Gen. Wood as to the conduct of the war in Ky. Gen. Sherman "gave a gloomy picture of affairs in Ky., stating that the

young men were generally secessionists, and had joined the confederates; while the Union men, the aged, and conservatives would not enrol themselves to engage in conflict with their relatives on the other side; but few regiments could be raised."

"He deemed 200,000 men" necessary to drive the rebels from the state. The Secretary of War desired that the Cumberland Ford and Gap should be seized; the troops must assume the offensive; he was tired of a defensive war. Gen. Sherman informed him that the arms sent to Ky. "had passed into the hands of the Home Guards, and could not be recovered; that many were already in the hands of the rebels, and others refused to surrender those in their possession, desiring to use them in defense of their individual homes if invaded." Oct. 17th, Mr. Cameron, Gen. L. Thomas, and Mr. Guthrie visited Lexington, and found the opinion existed there that the young men had joined the rebels, that no large bodies of troops could be raised in Ky., and that the defense of the state must devolve upon the free states of the northwest.

Oct. 19—Sinking fund commissioners cancel and burn \$1,277,050 of Ky. state bonds and coupons;—of these, \$526,040 were coupons, \$600,000 bonds purchased of the Southern Bank of Ky., and \$151,010 of other parties.

Oct. 20—Over 17 full regiments from Indiana, 18,178 men, over 13 from Ohio, 3 from Pennsylvania, and several from other states, already in Ky. Some 15,000 Kentuckians already enlisted.

Bland Ballard, of Louisville, appointed judge of the U. S. district court for Ky., in place of Judge Thos. B. Monroe, who has gone to the Confederacy.

Oct. 21—At Camp Wildcat or Rockcastle Hills—at the junction of three roads leading to Mt. Vernon, to London, and to Richmond, in a densely timbered region of ridges or gorges, easily defended—the 7th Ky. infantry under Col. Theo. T. Garrard is attacked by Brig. Gen. Zollicoffer, with 7,000 Confederate troops. Shortly after, Gen. A. Schœpf, with the 33d Indiana, 17th Ohio, 14th Ohio, with a battery of artillery, Col. Wolford's 1st Ky. cavalry, and, later, the 1st and 2d Tennessee regiments, reinforce Col. Garrard. After a desperate fight, the Confederates are repulsed, with 30 killed and about 100 wounded, and next day retreat; Federal loss 4 killed, 18 wounded.

Oct. 23—Confederates routed at West Liberty, Morgan county; loss 21 killed, — wounded, 34 prisoners; Federal loss slight. On the same day, Gen. Nelson, with Col. Marshall's 16th Ky. and Col. Metcalfe's command, routs a Confederate force at Hazle Green, capturing 38 prisoners.

Oct. 24—Skirmish in Green county, southwest of Campbellsville.

Oct. 26—Skirmish in Gallatin county, about 8 miles from Warsaw.....Skirmish at Saratoga, Lyon county; 300 Federals defeat 100 Confederates.

Oct. 29, 30—Skirmishes at Morgantown, at Rochester, and at Woodbury, all in Butler county.

Oct. 31—Gen. Sherman, commanding in Ky., says in a circular: "The removal of prisoners (except spies and prisoners of war) from the state,—without giving them an opportunity for trial by the legal tribunals of the country—does not meet my approval." He directs that they shall be taken before a judge or U. S. commissioner, "to be examined and dealt with according to law."

Nov. 1—Col. Richard H. Stanton, Wm. T. Casto, Isaac Nelson, Ben. F. Thomas, Geo. Forrester (all from Maysville), sent on to Fort Lafayette, New York city; they were arrested in Oct., by order of Gen. Wm. Nelson, and imprisoned in Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio.

Nov. 4—Savage little fight near Boston, Whitley county.

Nov. 6—In the U. S. district court at Frankfort, Judge Bland Ballard, indictments for treason were found against

John C. Breckinridge,	Wm. Jones,
E. J. Breckinridge, Jr.,	Phil. Lee,
John M. Brown,*	Humphrey Marshall,
George B. Burnley,	H. McDowell,
Jas. S. Chrisman,	Jesse Meeks,
Ben. Craig,*	Benj. J. Monroe,*
W. R. Cunningham,	Thos. B. Monroe, jr.,
Gustavus Dedman,*	John H. Morgan,*
Ben. Desha,*	John M. Rice,
Isham T. Dudley,*	Harvey M. Rust,
John M. Elliott,	John Shawhan,
John Ficklin,	Thos. Steele, jr.,
Milton J. Freeze,	Phil. B. Thompson,
J. L. Gibbons,*	Frank Tryon,*
Harry T. Hawkins,	Granville Utterback,*
Daniel W. Jones,	Robert W. Woolley.

Against 10 of the above (marked *) and against 9 others, indictments were found for a high misdemeanor, also.

Nov. 8—Battle of Ivy Mountain, or Picketon, in Pike county. Confederate troops, not less than 300 nor more probably than 1,000 in number, under Col. John S. Williams, in ambush on the mountain side, had a desperate fight for 1 hour 20 minutes with Gen. Nelson's force of 3 Ohio regiments, a Kentucky battalion under Col. Chas. A. Marshall, and two sections of artillery; they were badly armed, and, firing over the heads of the troops defiling along the narrow roadway below, were soon driven from their cover and in full retreat. Federal loss 6 killed, 24 wounded; Confederate loss unknown, but 30 dead were said to have been found on the field, and some were taken prisoners.

Nov. 13—Brig. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at his own request, relieved of the command of the army of the Cumberland; Brig. Gen. Don Carlos Buell succeeds him, and the designation of the army changed to that of the department and army of the Ohio.

Nov. 16—Brig. Gen. John C. Breckinridge assumes command of 1st Ky. Brigade, Confederate States army.

Nov. 17—Fight near Rumsey, McLean county.

Nov. 18—A "Sovereignty Convention" in session, at Russellville, for three days;

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over 200 members, representing 65 counties; adopts a "declaration of independence" and an "ordinance of secession;" provides for a provisional government, and vests all executive and legislative power in a governor and council of ten; the council to fill vacancies, but no member of council shall be made governor to fill a vacancy; the old constitution and laws of Kentucky declared in force, except where inconsistent with the acts of this convention and of the legislative council. Col. Geo. W. Johnson, of Scott co., was chosen governor; Robert McKee, of Louisville, secretary of state; O. F. Payne, of Fayette co., assistant secretary of state; Theodore L. Burnett, of Spencer co., state treasurer [Mr. B. resigned, and, Dec. 17th, John Burnam, of Warren co., was appointed treasurer by the governor and confirmed by the council]; Richard Hawes, of Bourbon co., state auditor, who resigned, and Josiah Pillsbury, of Warren co., was appointed. A. Frank Brown, of Bourbon, was chosen clerk of the council; John B. Thompson, jr., of Mercer co., sergeant-at-arms; and Walter N. Haldeman, of Oldham co., state printer. Members of the council, and also delegates to the provisional congress of the Confederate States at Richmond, Va., were chosen [see list of each, on page .] Henry C. Burnett, Wm. E. Simms, and Wm. Preston were sent as commissioners to Richmond, and on the 9th Dec. the Confederate congress admitted Kentucky as one of the Confederate States. Bowling Green was made the new seat of government.

Nov. 24—Capt. Moreau's cavalry, accompanied by Gen. McCook's body guard, go to the farm, on Green river a few miles above Munfordsville, of the Confederate general, Simon B. Buckner, and take possession of the stock, a large amount of wheat, corn, and other produce.

Nov. 27—Legislature meets, pursuant to adjournment on Oct. 4th; refreshed, and anxious to begin again the brave work of "*Resolutions*;" continues in session until Dec. 23.

Nov. 28—11 Kentuckians, confined as political prisoners at Fort Warren, Boston, released.

Dec. 2—U. S. senate passes unanimously (several senators not voting) the following:

"Whereas, John C. Breckinridge, a member of this body, has joined the enemies of his country, and is now in arms against the government he had sworn to support; therefore,

"Resolved, that the traitor Breckinridge be expelled."

Dec. 4—13 Confederates defeated and captured by 50 Federals, at Whippoorwill bridge, 5 miles below Russellville, Logan co.

Dec. 5—Legislature asks congress to send immediate relief to Ireland, in view of the want and famine impending over that distressed land.....14—Adopts a resolution of "thanks to the loyal and brave men who have volunteered to aid and as-

sist the government of the United States in expelling the invaders from our soil13—Makes absence from the state for 4 months in the service of the United States, no ground for attachment..... 23—Makes absence in the Confederate States for 30 days, or in the Confederate army, or leaving home to join the latter, good ground for attachment..... Adopted resolutions, one protesting against the U. S. arming slaves to be used as soldiers, and another requesting President Lincoln to dismiss from his cabinet Simon Cameron, secretary of war, because in his report he had recommended the arming and making a military use of the slaves..... Kentucky assumes the payment of her proportion of the direct tax imposed by congress, Aug. 6, 1861.

Dec. 10—Garret Davis elected U. S. senator, "to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of John C. Breckinridge from that body:" Davis 84, Wm. Johnson 12, Wm. O. Butler 1. Mr. Davis was nominated in a caucus of Union members, receiving 46 votes, to 45 for James Guthrie, on the final ballot.

The Military Board have obtained loans from:

Bank of Kentucky.....	\$ 500,000
Northern Bank of Kentucky.....	350,000
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.....	250,000
Bank of Louisville.....	200,000
Commercial Bank of Kentucky..	100,000
Bank of Ashland.....	35,000
Balance previous loan.....	57,559

\$1,492,559

Expenditures to Nov. 30..... 1,345,680

Balance on hand.....\$ 146,879

Dec. 10—Kentucky admitted as one of the "Confederate States of America."

Dec. 12—Thos. B. Monroe and Henry C. Burnett take their seats in the Confederate congress as senators from Ky.

Dec. 13—Gov. Magoffin, having seen in the *Louisville Journal* what purported to be an extract from the "message" of his old friend Geo. W. Johnson, recently elected provisional governor of Kentucky—in which he says "I will gladly resign whenever the regularly elected governor shall escape from his virtual imprisonment at Frankfort, so that you may have the opportunity of placing him at the head of this movement for the emancipation of Kentucky"—writes, in a letter to the *Journal*:

"I have not seen a copy of the message.....If the purposes and proceedings of that convention are correctly represented by you, I condemn its action in unqualified terms. Self-constituted, as it was, and without authority from the people, it cannot be justified by similar revolutionary acts, in other states, by minorities to overthrow the state governments. I condemned their action and I condemn the action of this one. My position is and has been and will continue to be, to abide by the will of the majority of the people

of the state—to stand by the constitution and laws of the state of Kentucky, as expounded by the supreme court of the state, and by the constitution and laws of the federal government as expounded by the supreme court of the United States."

Dec. 17—Battle at Munfordsville, on Green river; Confederates defeated; loss 33 killed and 50 wounded, Federal loss 17 killed or mortally wounded, and 13 wounded. On same day, skirmish at Eversole's, in Perry county.

62 regiments of Federal soldiers "paid off," in Ky., during this month.

Dec. 22, 23—145 tons of ammunition received at Louisville, in two days, for the U. S. troops.

Dec. 23—Legislature adjourns until Feb. 12, 1862.

Dec. 25—Skirmish at Jamestown, Russell county.

Dec. 25—In the U. S. senate, Garret Davis, of Ky., gives notice that he shall introduce a bill confiscating every species of property of all persons who have had any connection with the southern rebellion—either in a civil, military or naval capacity.

Dec. 27—Engagement at Sacramento, McLean county, between Capt. Robert G. Bacon's company of Federal soldiers, and Confederate troops under Col. Forrest; former defeated, with 8 killed, 9 wounded, 16 prisoners; Confederate loss not known.

Dec. 31—New York, Philadelphia, and Boston banks—under the advice of the U. S. Treasury department—suspend specie payments. Ky. banks again refuse to suspend.

1862, Jan. 1—Ky. banks declare small dividends for last six months: Northern Bank $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the Bank of Ky., Bank of Louisville, and Farmers' Bank each 2 per cent.

Jan. 3—In the Ky. provisional legislative council, Henry C. Burnett and Wm. E. Simms elected senators from Ky. to the Confederate congress.

Jan. 4—Union ticket for city officers elected, at Lexington, without opposition.

Jan. 5—Gen. Buell issues an order placing completely under U. S. government supervision the navigation on the Ohio river below Louisville; boats to land only at specified points; passengers to have passes, and permits required for freight.

Jan. 7—Skirmish at James creek, Johnson county.

Jan. 7—Ex-Gov. Chas. S. Morehead released from Fort Warren.

Jan. 10—Engagement at Forks of Middle creek, near Prestonsburg, Floyd county, between Col. Garfield's force and Gen. Humphrey Marshall's; latter defeated, 27 killed, 25 prisoners; Federal loss 2 killed, 25 wounded.

Jan. 11—Gun-boat action near Columbus.

Jan. 12—Telegraph line, for military purposes, extended from Lebanon, via Danville and Crab Orchard, to Somerset.

Jan. 17—Confederate camp Beauregard,

at Feliciana, Graves co., captured by Gen. C. F. Smith.

Jan. 19—Battle of Mill Springs, or Logan's cross-roads, in Pulaski county. Maj. Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden, with the 15th Mississippi, 16th Alabama, 17th, 19th, 20th, 25th, 28th, and 29th Tennessee regiments, and a battery of six guns—about 4,000 Confederate troops—leaves his intrenched camp at Beech Grove, on the north bank of the Cumberland river, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, to attack the approaching Federals. At 6 A. M. on Sunday, still dark and raining, his advance reaches Logan's cross-roads, 10 miles from his camp, and is fired upon by the pickets of the U. S. forces under Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. In half an hour the battle was raging furiously, with the 4th Ky. infantry under Col. Speed Smith Fry, part of the 1st Ky. cavalry under Col. Franklin S. Wolford, 9th Ohio, 10th Indiana, and 10th Minnesota, about 4,000 in number. For $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours the field was hotly contested—"by a most determined and galling fire," part of the time—and the result doubtful. The death, by a pistol shot from Col. Fry, of Brig. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, the second in command, terribly discouraged the Confederates. The Federals being reinforced by the 12th Ky. under Col. Wm. A. Hoskins, and the 1st and 2d Tennessee—about 2,500 fresh troops—outflanked the Confederates, poured in a deadly fire, and forced them to fall back; and the 9th Ohio, by a bold charge with fixed bayonets broke their ranks, when they retreated in confusion to their camp, closely pursued. Further reinforcements—10th Ky. under Col. John M. Harlan, 14th, 17th, 31st, 35th and 38th Ohio, and 3 batteries—coming up, the entire Federal force, now increased to over 12,000 troops, advanced (unresisted, except by a small party of cavalry for a few minutes) upon the Confederate intrenchments. "By 5 P. M.," says Gen. Thomas' report, "the camp was closely invested, and during the night the troops were disposed, for an assault of the works at daylight on the 20th. Meanwhile, two batteries cannonaded the intrenchments until dark, and two other batteries were directed to fire on their ferry to prevent the Confederates from attempting to cross. The latter, with six guns, returned the fire; thus deceiving the enemy, while, upon a steamboat and three barges, they crossed their entire force, and burning the boats, took up the line of retreat to Monticello." The "assault at daylight" discovered an abandoned camp, containing 8 six-pounders and 2 Parrot guns, between 500 and 1,000 "old flint-lock muskets," 160 four-horse wagons, 1,200 horses and mules, and a large amount of ammunition and commissary stores—a most serious loss to the Confederates at that stage of the war.

Jan. 20—Samuel L. Casey elected representative in the U. S. congress from the 1st district, over Lawrence S. Trimble (both Union)—to fill the vacancy occasioned by

the expulsion of Henry C. Burnett for disloyalty (now in the Confederate States senate.)

Jan. 23—Ohio river higher than at any time since Dec., 1847; the freshet called the "flood of 1862;" between 17th and 20th, 3.40 inches of rain fell at Millersburg.

Jan. 25—A bill pending in the U. S. house of representatives appoints James Guthrie, of Ky., and two others, to locate and construct a military railroad from Danville to East Tennessee.

Great decline in the price of real estate.

Jan. 31—Remarkably gloomy weather; the sun has shone but 45 hours, (an average of less than an hour and a half per day) during this month, and at one time, for the period of 9 days, was not once visible; thermometer has ranged from 18° to 93°; and the mean temperature been 43° 30'.

Feb. 1—Preacher Conway is reported to have said, in Boston, that "President Lincoln would like to have God on his side, but he *must* have *Kentucky*."

Feb. 1—Skirmish near Bowling Green.

Feb. 5—The following resolution passes the U. S. senate, by 32 to 14 (Garret Davis voting for, and L. W. Powell against it):

"Whereas Hon. Jesse D. Bright, senator from Indiana, heretofore, on the 1st day of March, 1861, wrote a letter, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend Thomas B. Lincoln, of Texas. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement in fire-arms. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect.

Very truly, yours,

JESSE D. BRIGHT.

To His Excellency, JEFFERSON DAVIS,

President of the Confederation of States.

"And whereas we believe the said letter is evidence of disloyalty to the United States, and is calculated to give aid and comfort to the public enemies: therefore,

"Be it resolved, That the said Jesse D. Bright is expelled from his seat in the senate of the United States."

On the 13th of January preceeding, the senate committee on the judiciary, in reference to this resolution, reported "that the facts charged against Mr. Bright were not sufficient to warrant his expulsion from the senate, and they therefore recommend that the resolution do not pass." [Mr. Bright removed, not long after, to Carrollton, Ky.; and represented Carroll and Gallatin counties in the Ky. legislature from 1867 to 1871, when he declined a re-election. He is now (1874) a citizen of Covington.]

Feb. 6—Fall of Fort Henry, Tennessee, on the Tennessee river, nearly opposite the Ky. state line; surrender of Gen. Lloyd Tilghman (of Ky.) with the garrison of 40 men, after a terrific bombardment by 7

gun-boats, with 10,000 troops under Gen. U. S. Grant on transports; loss in the fort, 5 killed, and 10 badly wounded; before surrendering, Gen. T. sent off all his troops, about 2,000 infantry.

Feb. 7.—Court of appeals reverses a judgment of Judge Goodloe, in the Scott circuit court, for \$12,000 against Col. Geo. W. Johnson [now provisional governor of Ky.]—thereby sustaining as constitutional the first section of the "stay law," which prevents the rendition of judgments for money until after Jan. 1, 1862.

Feb. 12.—Legislature meets in adjourned session.....21—Authorizes trustees of Transylvania university, in consideration of \$50,000 additional endowment, to assent to or make such radical changes as would result in blotting out or merging its existence and identity.....26—By 68 to 8 in the house, and 21 to 0 in the senate, "addresses" Wm. H. (or "Harry") Burns out of office as judge of the Montgomery, Bath, Morgan, &c., circuit.....No turnpike tolls to be exacted from children going to or from schools, whether in vehicles or on horseback.....28—Persons 30 days voluntarily within the lines of the Confederate States required, in all suits brought by them, to give security for costs as if non-residents.

Feb. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16—Battle of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, on the southwest bank of the Cumberland river, a few miles from the Ky. state line. The Confederate troops, 28 regiments of infantry (not half full) and 3 battalions of cavalry, (considerably less than 13,000 in all,) commanded by Gens. John B. Floyd, Gideon J. Pillow, and Simon B. Buckner, for four days and nights maintain themselves against more than three times the number of Federal troops under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, (41 regiments of infantry, 4 of cavalry, and 10 batteries of artillery), and 6 gun-boats, of which 4 were iron-clad. The fighting, part of the time, and especially on the 15th, was terribly severe, and the carnage dreadful. On the 14th, the gun-boats were driven off, two disabled and all more or less crippled. On the 16th, Gen. Buckner proposed an armistice until 12 m., and the appointment of commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation; but Gen. Grant refused any terms "except unconditional, immediate surrender"—which Gen. Buckner was compelled to accept. Confederate loss 231 killed, 1,007 wounded, and (including the wounded) 5,079 prisoners—Gens. Pillow and Floyd, with their brigades, having made their escape, upon two or three small steamboats, during the night previous. Federal loss 331 killed, 1,046 wounded, and 200 missing (taken prisoners on the 15th); this was the smallest number reported; other accounts make the loss much greater. The weather was remarkably severe, part of the time 10° above zero, with hail, snow and sleet. The wounded lay on the ground exposed to this weather—no truce being allowed so as to care for them. Two Ky. regiments

engaged on each side: On the Confederate, Col. Roger W. Hanson's 2d Ky. (killed 13, wounded 59, missing 47 who were supposed to have escaped to Nashville during the night of the 15th) and Col. H. B. Lyon's 8th Ky.; and on the Federal, Col. John H. McHenry's 17th Ky. and Col. Jas. M. Shackelford's 25th Ky.

Feb. 14—Bowling Green evacuated by the Confederates under Gen. Buckner—after destroying both bridges over Barren river, the railroad depot and round-house, flour mill of Judge Wm. H. Payne, saw mill of D. B. Campbell, Washington hotel, and a number of stores and warehouses filled with shoes, blankets, medicines, flour, pork, beef, and other supplies; total loss of property estimated at \$750,000. The iron railroad bridge still stood after the mines in the towers of the piers had been exploded, and 13 rounds of cannon were fired at it before its destruction was complete.

The Federal troops now pressing southward, in 4 grand divisions, under the command of Gens. Alex. McD. McCook, Geo. H. Thomas, Ormsby M. Mitchel, and Thos. L. Crittenden, are composed of 102 regiments of infantry, 10 of cavalry, and 21 batteries of artillery—total 114,000 men and 126 pieces of artillery—the whole commanded by Gen. Don Carlos Buell.

Feb. 15—The senate, yeas 23, nays 0, expels Wm. T. Anthony, senator from Allen co., because "actively engaged in the rebellion," and Dr. John M. Johnson, rector from McCracken co., because he now "holds position in the rebel army."

Feb. 18—Adjutant Gen. John W. Finnell's report gives the organization and officers of 28 regiments of Ky. volunteer infantry, 24,026 men; of 6 regiments of cavalry, 4,979 men; and 2 batteries of artillery, 198 men—in all 29,203, rank and file, in the U. S. service.

Feb. 20—From a report of Grant Green, state auditor, called out by a resolution of the senate, it appears that only 10 counties—Bourbon, Bath, Greenup, Hardin, Jessamine, Mason, Mercer, Owen, Russell, and Woodford—had paid into the treasury their revenue in full for 1861; that 6 others—Boone, Boyle, Bracken, Breckinridge, Bullitt, and Fayette—had paid up within less than \$280 each; and that of the total revenue due for 1861, \$994,014, there was yet due and unpaid \$433,320, or over 43½ per cent. Total decrease of taxable property for 1861 as compared with that of 1860, \$52,294,131—being in real estate over 7½ per cent, in personal estate nearly 10, and in the value of slaves 18½ per cent.

Feb. 25—Federal troops take possession of Nashville, Tennessee.

Feb. 26—Legislature, by 21 to 2 in the senate, and 65 to 8 in the house, "tenders the thanks of Kentucky," to Gens. Albin Schœpf, Wm. Nelson, Geo. H. Thomas, Ulysses S. Grant, Henry W. Halleck, and Don Carlos Buell, Col. Jas. A. Garfield,

and Commodore A. H. Foote, and to "the brave officers and soldiers in their respective commands, every man of them, for their brilliant victories achieved at Wild Cat, Ivy Mountain, Logan's Fields and Mill Spring, Prestonsburg, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson."

Feb. 27—Confederate forces abandon Columbus, and, March 3, Federal troops take possession; the best engineering talent had made an admirable system of defenses.

March 6—President Lincoln sends to the U. S. congress a special message in which he recommends—and enforces, by powerful reasoning, the wisdom and policy of—the adoption of a joint resolution substantially as follows:

"Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any state which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery; giving to such state pecuniary aid—to be used by such state in its discretion—to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

This resolution subsequently passed the house of representatives by 89 to 31, and, on March 24th, the senate by 32 to 10. Of the Ky. senators, Garret Davis voted for it, and L. W. Powell against it.

March 8—Legislature enacts that no judgment by default shall be taken against persons in U. S. army, and such cases shall be continued for answer.....Common schools commenced and broken up in 1861 may be taught out or completed in 186211—Any person prosecuted or indicted for crime may delay trial, by entering military service of Ky. or U. S., nor shall he forfeit his bail until second term after he leaves the service.....Any citizen in Confederate States army or civil service, or who gives voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against the military forces of U. S. or of Ky. "shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Ky., nor shall he again be a citizen except by permission of the legislature." [This bill passed the senate by 13 to 4, and the house by 45 to 26, was vetoed, March 11, by the governor, in an able message, and passed again, over the veto, by 20 to 5 in the senate, and 55 to 26 in the house]14—Public printer shall print hereafter only the following number of copies: 1,000 each of the governor's annual message and auditor's report, 250 each of the reports of the state treasurer and of the two lunatic asylums; 300 each of the blind and of the deaf and dumb asylums, 400 of the institution for the education of feeble-minded children, 6,000 of the superintendent of public instruction, and 500 of the private acts of the legislature.....5 cents additional annual tax on each \$100 value of taxable property levied.....Ky. banks of issue to loan \$100,000 in each congressional district (\$1,000,000 in all) in sums of not over \$1,000 to each applicant, [as a "relief" measure]; in return for so doing,

they are for three years released from all the legal penalties and forfeitures for non-payment of specie, and it shall be lawful for them to pay out, receive, deal in, and lend, at par value, U. S. legal tender notes [greenbacks] 15—Proceedings authorized "against the governor, members of the council, and other officers of the so-called provisional government, for the recovery of the revenue seized by them"..... "Military Board" reduced to two persons, John B. Temple, president, and Geo. T. Wood, associate, and their powers increased.....17—Sinking fund money not hereafter to be loaned, except to the stateLimitation to suits for usury fixed at one year.....State Guard law repealedAdjourns to Nov. 24, 1862.

March —U. S. senate refuses to expel Lazarus W. Powell, a senator from Ky. for disloyalty; the vote stood 11 in favor of expulsion, and 28 against.

March 14—Gen. Garfield surprises a Confederate camp, at Pound Gap, on the summit of the Cumberland mountain, in Letcher county, and burns their barracks, 60 log huts, and a large quantity of stores; the Confederates fought very bravely, but were outnumbered and forced to retreat into Virginia, with a loss of 7 in killed and wounded.

March 18—Ex-Gov. Chas. S. Morehead released from confinement at Fort Warren, Boston, upon his parole, that "he will not aid or assist the rebellion, either directly or indirectly."

April 2—Hurricane at Paducah; 17 stores, hotels, and the Methodist church, unroofed and partially blown down; 12 persons injured.

April 6, 7—Battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, in Hardin co., Tennessee. After a hard-fought battle of 10 hours, on Sunday, April 6, the Confederates, 31,946 strong, under their commander-in-chief Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, (who was killed at 2½ p. m.,) drove the Federals in signal disorder and with terrible slaughter from their position, and pursued them to the Tennessee river, where the gun-boats alone saved them from annihilation or surrender; 3,956 prisoners had already been taken. During the night, Gen. Grant was reinforced by over 30,000 fresh troops from Gen. Buell's army and from Gen. Lew. Wallace's division of Grant's army, (increasing his entire force to 53,000). The battle was renewed at daylight, on Monday, and raged with great fury until 4 p. m., when the Confederates were slowly but steadily forced back, losing the great advantage won at such terrible cost, the day before. Their loss was 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, 959 missing—total 10,699; Federal loss 1,735 killed, 7,882 wounded, and 3,956 taken prisoners—total 13,573. Col. Geo. W. Johnson, provisional governor of Ky., while fighting as a private temporarily with Capt. Ben. Monroe's 4th Ky., was mortally wounded, and Maj. Tho. B. Monroe, jr., killed. On the Confederate side, the Kentuckians lost, in

killed, wounded and missing, 3d Ky. regiment 174, 4th Ky. 213, 6th Ky. 108, 9th Ky. 134, Cobb's battery 37, and Byrne's battery 14—total 680. On the Federal side, were engaged the 1st, 2d, and 3d Ky. cavalry, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 23d, 24th, and 26th Ky. infantry; the 1st infantry lost 64, in killed, wounded and missing, the 2d 74, 3d 60, 6th 113, 13th 43, 17th 89, 20th 24, 23d 33—total 500; the others suffered severely, but to what extent is not known. On both sides, the Ky. troops were conspicuous for gallantry and daring.

April 7—Hotel buildings at the Lower Blue Lick springs, in Nicholas co., destroyed by fire.

April 12—U. S. congress abolishes slavery in the District of Columbia, immediately; appropriates \$100,000 to colonize any liberated slaves who may wish to leave the U. S., and \$1,000,000 out of which to pay to *loyal* owners the value of their slaves, not over \$300 for each, if applied for in 90 days.

April 28—Grand jury, in the Bourbon circuit court, finds indictments against 34 citizens of the county who have entered the service of the Confederate States, and against 12 others for invading Ky. to make war against the state.

May 5—Public sale of 11 slaves at Richmond, Madison co., at prices ranging from \$140 to \$388—average \$246.

May 8—Duel in Bracken co., near Dover, with rifles, at 60 yards, between Wm. T. Casto, formerly mayor of Maysville, and Col. Leonidas Metcalfe. Casto challenged, because Metcalfe had arrested and sent him a prisoner to Camp Chase, causing him to be confined there, and at Fort Warren, for several months; at the first fire, Casto was shot through from side to side, just below the heart, and died in a few minutes.

May 11—Col. John H. Morgan's cavalry stop a train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Woodland, Hart co., and capture some Federal officers. Same day, at Cave City, they capture and destroy a train of 48 freight and two passenger cars—expecting to rescue 280 Confederate prisoners, but they had been taken off at Bowling Green.

May 12—Skirmish in Wolfe co.

June 1—Brig. Gen. Jerry T. Boyle appointed U. S. military commandant of Ky., head quarters at Louisville. June 9th, he issues "instructions for the guidance of provost marshals," which inaugurates a general system of arrests for opinions' sake: 1. All who joined the Confederate forces, or gave them aid or assistance, or at any time went within their lines, must *now* report themselves to certain provost marshals, take the oath of allegiance [see below], and give bonds with security for their future good conduct, or else will be arrested and sent to the military prison at Louisville, and thence to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, to await the action of the U. S. secretary of war; 2. All who organ-

ize or aid in organizing forces for the rebellion, or guerrillas, or who harbor or conceal or give information or assistance to guerrillas, must be arrested and *dealt with according to military law*; 3. "For any thing said or done with the intent to excite to rebellion, the offender must be arrested and his conduct reported, that he may be dealt with *according to law*;" 4. "When damage shall be done to the person or property of *loyal* citizens by marauding bands of guerrillas, the disloyal of the neighborhood or county will be held responsible, and a military commission appointed to assess damages and enforce compensation."

The following is the printed form of oath which all persons arrested as rebels, or as aiders and abettors of rebellion, or as sympathizers with it, are required to subscribe as a condition of their discharge:

"I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the national sovereignty paramount to that of all state, county, or Confederate powers; that I will discountenance, discourage, and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate armies; and pledge my honor, my property, and my life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the government of the United States of America."

This had to be subscribed and sworn to.

Beneath it is printed—"The penalty for a violation of this oath is death."

June 6—Tax bill passes U. S. senate by 37 to 1 (Gov. Powell, of Ky.)

June 6—930 soldiers have died, in the military hospitals at Louisville, since Sept. 18, 1861—less than 9 months.

June 8—Gen. Geo. W. Morgan's Federal troops go from Cumberland Ford through Wilson's Gap to East Tennessee, to "flank" the Confederate forces at Cumberland Gap, who evacuate the position.

June 11—Skirmish near Monterey, Owen co.

June 13—In U. S. Senate, Garret Davis introduces a resolution that Gen. Simon B. Buckner be delivered up to the civil authorities of Ky., to be tried for treason.

June 17—Gold at Louisville 7 to 8 per cent premium.

June 20—Provost marshals being appointed in every county in the state, by military governor Boyle.

June 20—Grand jury in Fayette co. find 34 indictments for treason, 18 for invading Ky. to make war, and 1 for concealing state arms.

June 22—Federal cavalry "strike terror into the hearts of traitors," by making arrests in Morgan co.

June 29—Skirmish at Henderson, between "rebel bushwhackers" and Capt. O. Dailey's company of Louisville Provost guards.

July 1—Gen. Boyle inaugurates a war on women, by issuing instructions to the provost marshals throughout Ky. "to fit up quarters for the imprisonment of such disloyal females as they may find it necessary to arrest."

July 1—John B. Temple, president of the Ky. Military Board, unites with the governors of 17 states in an appeal for more troops to President Lincoln—who issues his proclamation for a force of 300,000 men; Kentucky's quota is 4,000 infantry.

July 2—John Harman Dills, of Harrison co., (son-in-law of Gen. Lucius Desha,) tried at Frankfort for treason, and acquitted—the first trial for treason that ever occurred in Ky. The prosecution was conducted on the part of the United States by James Harlan, and the defense by Thos. N. Lindsey, A. Harry Ward, and Jas. F. Robinson. When the news reached Cynthiana, where Dills resides, a public meeting of citizens was called, which was addressed by Wm. W. Trimble, Col. Metcalfe and Col. Berry, and passed resolutions ordering Dills and other prominent rebels to leave the county; "an order was served on men, indiscriminately, without any process except these resolutions," to leave.

July 3—Many citizens, first called "notorious and dangerous rebels," then arrested and sent to the military prison at Louisville, to Newport barracks, or to Camp Chase at Columbus, Ohio. They are arrested in great numbers, and often treated very roughly and cruelly—the very exercise proving a valuable safety-valve for the pent-up valor and patriotism of provost marshals and squads of home guards and surplus soldiers. It was announced from Henderson that "the work of arrest has already been commenced, and will be vigorously prosecuted until the last Jeff. Davis sympathizer is cleaned out." When the prisons were unexpectedly filled, the device was invented of releasing some, after administering an oath and requiring \$5,000 or \$10,000 or \$20,000 bonds with approved security—thus to some extent thinning out the number in prison. Daily reports of the arrivals at the prison in Louisville are published as "news."

July 8—Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, with his Confederate cavalry or rangers, 816 strong, on his "first Kentucky raid." At Tompkinsville, Monroe co., defeats 250 of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry—loss 4 killed, 6 wounded, and 19 prisoners, including Maj. Jordan, the commander; several Confederates wounded, of whom Col. Hunt, of Georgia, died.....Morgan's operator taps the telegraph line at Bear Wallow, by connecting his own instrument and wire with it, and takes off, or sends and receives, dispatches..... 11—While destroying the railroad at New Hope, Nelson co., a train of Federal troops comes up and drives off the Confederates, worsting them; but after a short

skirmish, the train goes back towards Louisville.....12—Morgan captures Lebanon, after defeating and taking prisoners Lieut. Col. Ab. Y. Johnson and a small force of the 28th Ky. stationed there, and burns the U. S. government warehouse with \$60,000 of stores..... Passes through Springfield.....Some of his scouts engage the Home Guards at Macksville, Washington co., and have 3 wounded and 2 captured, but they are released on negotiation.....13—At Harrodsburg; Morgan detaches Col. Gano to burn railroad bridges, to prevent troops being sent from Louisville and Cincinnati to intercept him15—At Midway, while the railway track was being torn up, his telegraph operator, G. A. Ellsworth, captures Woolum, the local operator, with his office and signal book; and by telegraph "strategy" changes the plans of Brig. Gen. Wm. T. Ward, at Lexington head quarters, prevents troops being sent against the raiders, and prepares for a pleasant two-days' sojourn in Scott county 17 — At Georgetown, Col. Gano puts under arrest J. Stoddard Johnston (afterwards lieutenant colonel on Gen. John C. Breckinridge's staff) and other Southern "sympathizers."

July 12, 13—Immense excitement and alarm at Louisville and Cincinnati, from exaggerated reports of Morgan's force and exploits. Late Saturday night, Gen. Boyle telegraphs to Mayor Hatch, of Cincinnati: "A regiment from Indiana will arrive here on Sunday morning. We will have to defend this city, and Cincinnati must defend Lexington. Morgan, with 1,500 men, has burned Perryville, and is marching on Danville." Maj. F. G. Bracht telegraphs from Lexington, on 13th: "Some of Morgan's men, 400 strong, are now near Nicholasville; our pickets are falling back; we shall have hot work to-night; Morgan is evidently coming by two or three roads." Other dispatches, of even more alarming tenor, came in from several places. At 9½ P. M., 13th, the mayor of Cincinnati received a dispatch, purporting to be from Gen. Boyle, stating that Morgan was moving upon Louisville, and asking that all available assistance be sent there. Thus mystery was added to terror, and terror increased the mystery. At Lexington, all able-bodied citizens of the city and county were ordered to report at the court house forthwith, to be armed for the defense of the city; "the drinking saloons were all closed;" 1,000 horses were impressed; Gen. Ward was reported to be "terribly in earnest." The Frankfort banks removed their money to Louisville. Col. J. W. Dudley, with 112 policemen from Cincinnati, hastened to Lexington, and Capt. Wm. H. Glass with a brass 12-pounder and 4 fire-engine horses to the aid of Cynthiana; while Col. Wm. Henry Wadsworth, with 85 men, from Maysville and Washington, hastened gallantly to the relief of Paris.

July 12—Skirmish at Camden, Anderson

co., between Dr. Tom Allen, of Taylorsville, with 70 men, and the Shelbyville home guards under Mr. Elder; the latter lost 2 men killed and a few prisoners. Elder was making arrests, and was resisted by Allen.

July 13—Gen. Boyle, at his Louisville headquarters, issues an order "that every able-bodied man take arms and aid in repelling the marauders; every man who does not join will remain in his house 48 hours, and be shot down if he leaves it." Maj. Bracht, provost marshal at Lexington, re-publishes the order, saying it "will be rigidly enforced, and those not uniting with us will confine themselves to their houses from 2½ p. m." "The effect of the proclamation is to keep the secessionists housed up, for fear of being shot; they cannot procure arms; every white man on the street is armed to the teeth; every thing here seems stagnant; three-fourths of the stores and manufactories are closed; every face wears a sickly, frightened look; men speak to each other of Morgan, as though his name were to them what that of Richard of the Lion Heart was to the Saracens."

July 16—Arrests of citizens charged with "disloyalty" increasing; 27 of "the wealthiest and most influential citizens (rebels) of Grant and Pendleton counties captured and taken to Camp Chase;" "a fine haul of 35 secesh prisoners picked up in Grant, Pendleton, Owen and Harrison, quartered temporarily in Newport barracks;" 13 "placed in the military prison at Louisville, to-day, 7 of them from Hopkins co.;" 11 "admitted" on yesterday; 18th, 8 "lodged" in the same prison, and 33 removed from it to the Indiana penitentiary at Jeffersonville. [Such are the daily reports in the Louisville papers.]

July 16—Adam R. Johnson, with 32 men, crosses the Ohio river, and captures Newburgh, Warrick co., Indiana, 14 miles above Evansville, paroles 85 Federal soldiers, sick in hospital, and takes with him 200 guns.

July 17—President Lincoln sends to congress his message vetoing the "Act to suppress treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," but nevertheless signs the bill because of an "explanatory resolution" passed by congress.

July 17—Battle at Cynthiana, Harrison co. Gen. John H. Morgan's Confederate rangers defeat a detachment of the 18th Ky., the home guards, Capt. Arthur's company from Newport, and Billy Glass' 16 Cincinnati firemen and 12-pounder, nearly 500 troops, under Lieut. Col. John J. Landram. The contest continued very bravely and desperately for about two hours; a few citizens quietly explored cellars, while the fight in the street was so hot. Col. Landram escaped, with a few men. Gen. Duke says 420 prisoners were taken and paroled. 16 Federals and 14 Confederates were killed, and about 40 wounded on each side. The railroad depot and about

300 muskets were burned, Camp Frazier and a large amount of government stores destroyed.

July 18—About sundown, Morgan's cavalry reached Paris, which had already been surrendered by a detachment sent out to meet them. About 8 o'clock, next morning, they resumed their march for Richmond, greatly hastened by the approach of Gen. Green Clay Smith, with over 1,200 men, who killed 2, wounded 6, and took a few prisoners from the retreating body. Morgan reached Winchester about 12 m., and Richmond at 4 next A. M., having rested 4 hours at the former place. 20th, at 4 p. m., he left Richmond, at 11 A. M., was at Crab Orchard, and at sundown at Somerset—at which two places he destroyed 130 government wagons and many army stores; thence, through Monticello, to Tennessee. His official report says:

"I left Knoxville, July 4th, with about 900 men, and returned to Livingston, Tenn., on the 28th, with nearly 1,200 men; having been absent just 24 days—during which I traveled over 1,000 miles, captured 17 towns, destroyed all the government supplies and arms in them, captured 300 government horses at Cynthiana, dispersed about 1,500 home guards, and paroled nearly 1,200 regular troops. I lost, in killed, wounded and missing, of the number that I carried into Ky., about 90."

July 18—Congress adjourned yesterday, after appropriating about \$800,000,000, of which \$660,000,000 for carrying on the war.....Made post-office stamps a legal tender [owing to the great scarcity of small change caused by hoarding silver].....Postponed action on the bill, recommended by President Lincoln, appropriating \$200,000,000 for the border slave states' emancipation, and for colonization.....Senate failed to act on a bill which passed the house, providing for the trial or discharge of state prisoners; and repealed the bill for a military railroad through Ky. into East Tennessee.

July 21—Gen. Boyle issues the following:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN KY., }
Louisville, July 21, 1862. }

General Order No. 5.

The following general order is issued, to be enforced by military commanders in the district of Ky.:

No person hostile in opinion to the government and desiring its overthrow, will be allowed to stand for office in the district of Ky. The attempt of such a person to stand for office will be regarded as in itself sufficient evidence of his treasonable intent to warrant his arrest. He who desires the overthrow of the government can seek office under the government only to promote its overthrow. In seeking office he becomes an active traitor, if he has never become one otherwise; and is liable both in reason and in law to be treated accordingly. All persons of this description who persist in offering themselves as

candidates for office will be arrested and sent to these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. Boyle.

JOHN BOYLE, Capt. and A. A. G.

July 21—An order issued yesterday (Sunday) by Gen. Boyle, in Louisville, requiring secessionists and suspected persons to give up such arms as they had in their possession, is faithfully executed by the provost guard.

July 22—Gold in Louisville 19@20 per cent premium.

July 22—Two Louisville religious newspapers, *The True Presbyterian*, edited by Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., and *The Baptist Recorder*, edited by Rev. Mr. Duane, suppressed by military order, and the latter gentleman sent to the military prison in Louisville.

July 22—1,000 Federal troops from Evansville, Ind., at 1 A. M., cross the Ohio river, march to and surround Henderson, but the Confederate troops who had held that town for some days had prudently slipped away.

July 23—Several "secesh" houses in Newport searched, and the following rebel music found and seized: "John Morgan's Schottische," "Jeff. Davis' March," "Beauregard's March," "Bonnie Blue Flag," "Southern Marseillaise," and "Maryland, my Maryland."

July 26—Rev. Thos. A. Hoyt, of Louisville, and Rev. Jas. H. Brooks, of St. Louis—both Presbyterian clergymen—arrested in Cincinnati for supposed disloyalty, their persons and baggage searched, and they imprisoned in Newport barracks. Rev. S. D. Baldwin, Rev. R. Ford, and Rev. E. D. Elliott, from Nashville, shipped to Camp Chase, on same charge. Rev. Thos. J. Fisher, the celebrated Baptist "revival preacher," arrested in Campbell co., and taken to Newport barracks; and Rev. W. H. Hopson, of the Reformed or Christian church in Lexington, taken to Louisville. Other arrests of preachers being made all over the state. Daniel Moor and James O'Hara, of Covington, Col. Thos. L. Jones and Hubbard D. Helm, of Newport, Gen. Lucius Desha and ex-mayor Sam. Jaquary, of Cynthiana, and hundreds of prominent citizens, put under arrest. Fears of the result of a free election, on Monday next, is said to have instigated many arrests.

July 26—All the inhabitants of Caseyville, Union co., except 3 who escape, taken prisoners by a gun-boat; she afterwards released all but 19, who were taken to Evansville, Ind., as prisoners.

July 28—By order of Gen. Boyle, a prison prepared at Newport for "rebel females"—where they will be required to sew for the Federal soldiers.

July 28—Samuel M. Moore, now circuit judge of the Covington district, and candidate for re-election, Will. S. Pryor, of New Castle, Pat. U. Major, of Frankfort, and some other candidates—believing Gen. Boyle's "Order No. 5" designed only for "moral effect," and too monstrous and

tyrannical to be actually enforced—continue as candidates, until individually threatened with arrest unless they withdraw *instantly*. They acquiesce *gracefully*.

July 29—The surrender of Mt. Sterling demanded, and the town attacked, by over 200 men who are reported to be on their way to join the Confederate army; they are defeated, with 6 killed, as many wounded, and about 50 prisoners.

July 29—Russellville, Logan co., captured by Col. R. M. Gano's Confederate cavalry; several U. S. officers killed or wounded.

Aug. 2—Three ladies, of Harrodsburg, brought to Louisville by one Capt. Jack Mann, and put in the military prison.

Aug. 2—Steamboat Commodore Perry collapses a flue, takes fire, and burns to the water's edge, at Louisville; 3 firemen lost, and 2 other hands badly scalded.

Aug. 4—Election for judges and county officers. Vote small; "Union" ticket successful every-where, because any opposition was prevented by the military. R. K. Williams elected judge of the court of appeals from the 4th or Paducah district.

Aug. 4—Skirmish at Piketon, Pike co., between guerrillas and home guards; former retreat. 5th, another skirmish near Piketon; 9 guerrillas killed; they are reinforced, and the home guards are defeated.

Aug. 6—Skirmish at Peter creek, Pike co., 9 home guards killed, and as many guerrillas; former defeated.

Aug. 9—"Guerrillas" capture Calhoon and Rumsey, in McLean co., and threaten other towns.

Aug. 10—Gen. Boyle appoints Col. Henry Dent, of Louisville, provost marshal general for the state, to whose orders all county provost marshals are subject.

Aug. 12—Adj. Gen. Finnell telegraphs that "no more volunteers for one year mounted men will be received; the regiments are now full to overflowing."

Aug. 14—Col. Leonidas Metcalfe pays the Mayor of Cincinnati, by check on the Paris Deposit Bank, \$1,800 "in full for 8 horses and harness captured by Morgan's men at Cynthiana, in the battle of July 17th last." This money was part of a large sum extorted, levied upon, or forced from Southern sympathizers in that part of Ky., under a military threat of "Your money, or Camp Chase."

Aug. 14—Legislature, which had adjourned over from March 17 to Nov. 24, meets in extraordinary session, in accordance with Gov. Magoffin's proclamation of July 28, in which he says: "I am without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, property and liberties of the people, or to enforce the laws. Daily appeals are being made to me as the governor of the state, to protect our citizens from marauding bands, and in the peaceable enjoyment of their property and rights under the constitution. I am without the means and the power to afford relief; and am left no alternative but to appeal to you,

their representatives—in the hope that it will not be in vain." * * *

Aug. 15—Gov. Magoffin's message to the legislature gives the auditor's statement of the finances, on July 31, 1862:

Total in Treasury.....	\$423,935
Of this, belongs to Revenue...	84,169
To Sinking Fund proper.....	169,419
To School Fund proper.....	126,347
To Military Fund.....	43,998

He then calls "serious attention to the interference by the military with the civil authorities, to the arrest of our citizens without authority of law, and to their protection in the enjoyment of the right of suffrage, their right to become candidates for and to hold office, and enjoy their property, as peaceful and law-abiding citizens, under the constitution and laws." His message is a very thorough and able *résumé*—by quotations—of the positions, promises and assurances of the general government, the president, cabinet officers, and military leaders—now changed, broken and disregarded; of the unjust and unconstitutional action of congress, and its astounding violations of plighted faith; of the exactions, oppressions and violence of the military, and its subversion and overthrow of the courts and the law. It is also an out-spoken and powerful vindication of the early and true policy of Kentucky, and of his own official consistency and fidelity. The message was accompanied by eleven most extraordinary documents—Kentucky's first realization in her seventy years of state life, of the painful experience of all nations in all ages, "*inter arma leges silent.*" Nos. 1 to 9 embrace the correspondence between circuit judge Wiley P. Fowler, of Smithland, county clerk Judge G. A. Flournoy and county clerk Tho. D. Grundy, of Paducah, Col. S. Noble commanding U. S. forces at Paducah, Gov. Magoffin, representative in congress John J. Crittenden, and secretary of war Edwin M. Stanton—complaining, as the last named dignitary calls it, "of the interference by the United States troops in preventing the holding of state courts." May 13, while Judge Fowler was holding court at Marion, Crittenden co., Capt. Stacy, with a body of U. S. cavalry from Paducah, put a guard at the doors, and sent up the following:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, }
Paducah, Ky., May 12, 1862.

Hon. W. P. FOWLER: Sir: I am informed that many of the officers of your court in different counties are secessionists, and have not taken the oath of allegiance; that they are constantly oppressing Union men, and talking treason in the very presence of the court. These things should not be. The Union army came here to sustain and defend the constitution of the United States, to protect Union men, and punish treason wherever it may be found, whether in high or low places. So far as I myself am concerned, I shall try to do so. I understand that Capt. Duval has been indicted and imprisoned for being in

some way concerned in arresting traitors. If that be so, he must be at once released. When I took command of this post, I was instructed that no officer would be permitted to act in any official capacity whatever who did not take the oath to support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Kentucky. That rule has been strictly adhered to in this county, and must be in all counties where I have the authority to enforce it. I hope you will see that where you hold court it is done. All jurors, both grand and petit, should take oath before being impaneled. I want a record of such oath sent to these headquarters.

Respectfully yours,

S. NOBLE,

Colonel Commanding Post.

Judge Fowler "refused to comply with the order, declined to yield to any dictation by military authority as to the discharge of his duties as presiding officer of the court, and ordered an immediate adjournment until court in course." Capt. Stacy then informed him that no person should leave the court house until the oath was taken, that he (Judge F.) was under arrest, and would be released upon his parole of honor to appear at Paducah on May 21. Four members of the bar, who refused to take the oath, were immediately arrested and put under bond to appear at Paducah.

To Judge Fowler's letter advising him fully of these facts, Gov. Magoffin, May 20, replied: "For the dignity of the bench, for the honor of the state, in the name of the liberties of our people, I hope you will pay no attention to the illegal, unconstitutional, and tyrannical action of Capt. Stacy. Go on, and hold your courts, under the laws and constitution, and do not degrade yourself, your district, or the state, by appearing at Paducah before this military subaltern, no matter by whose order. Each department of the government must be preserved within its legitimate sphere of action, or we are lost. I will send your communication to the president."

Judge Fowler's reply, May 23, says he appeared at Paducah, in obedience to his parole; that Col. John T. Bunch, of Henderson, and Ben. P. Cissell, of Morganfield, desired his presence to assist them to get released, in which he, so far, had failed. When first taken at Marion, they refused to take the oath as then presented. Now they were willing; but an additional stipulation was so repulsive that they declined; as attorneys, they had repeatedly taken the oaths prescribed in the constitution and laws of Ky.; they knew of no law requiring them to take the oath now presented; but most earnestly did they object to the surrender of their rights, if proceeded against for its violation, from the civil to a military tribunal. The oath required of them was:

"I ———, of ——— county, and state of Kentucky, do solemnly swear, that I will support, protect and defend the constitution and government of the United

States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith and allegiance and loyalty to the same, *any ordinance, resolution, or law of any state notwithstanding*; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by the laws of the United States; and I take this oath freely and voluntarily, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever—with a full and clear understanding that death, or other punishment, by the judgment of a military commission, will be the penalty for the violation of this my solemn oath and parole of honor."

The same oath was attempted to be exacted of Judge Flournoy and clerk Grundy—who told Col. Noble they had taken all the oaths required by the laws of Ky., and could not and would not take any other, nor would they resign their offices. They were straightway prohibited from exercising any of the functions of either office, and the clerk's office was closed to business.

Gov. Magoffin, in a stirring letter, May 25, enclosed these documents to Mr. Crittenden, who, June 2, laid them all before the secretary of war, asking earnest and prompt attention, and adding: "It is true that judges may be guilty as well as others, and ought, as others, to be responsible for their conduct; but that is an individual responsibility, and does not warrant indignity, much less violence, to the established courts of the state. Disrespect to them is disrespect to the state, and that surely cannot be necessary to the proper repression of rebellious movements in Ky."

Five days after, June 7, the secretary of war notified Mr. Crittenden "that the papers have been referred to Maj. Gen. Halleck, who has command of that department, for investigation and report."

The 10th document accompanying the governor's message was a letter from J. M. Bigger, of Paducah, Ky., dated July 8, 1862, and addressed to Gov. Magoffin, in which he says:

"On this morning an order was presented to me purporting to have been issued from the office of the provost marshal at this place, by command of Brig. Gen. Boyle, directing me to decline the office of circuit judge of the first judicial district; and upon my failure to comply, I am informed that I will be reported under arrest to headquarters United States forces at Louisville, Ky. I possess the constitutional qualifications for said office, and have been and am loyal to my state and general government; and do not wish to be deprived of my constitutional rights when no charge can be made against me. I hope you will advise me what course to pursue, and afford me such protection as is in your power."

The 11th document was a letter to the governor, from "Camp Chase, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1862, Prison No. 2," from 93 citizens of Ky. who had been arrested between

May 23 and Aug. 4; setting forth "that, while in the peaceful pursuit of their legitimate business at home, without warrant or law, they had been arrested by force that overpowered them, placed in confinement in different prisons in Ky. and then brought to this prison in another state; that they were law-abiding citizens of Ky. and of the U. S., and had not violated the laws of either; that they were denied a trial by any tribunal known to the laws of our common country, but were compelled to remain there in prison, away from their homes, wives, children, relations, and friends, who were not permitted to see them—all verbal communications being refused them." They prayed the legislature "to take speedy action in their behalf, that they might have a trial before their peers in their own state, and be able to meet their accusers face to face, and be dealt with according to law." The letter was signed by:

From Campbell co., 27—Robert Maddox, Hubbard D. Helm, Peter G. Arthur, G. S. Skilbeck, Rev. Thos. J. Fisher, John P. Jackson, A. D. Daniel, Jesse Yelton, S. B. Arnold, Jas. S. Digby, L. W. Woods, Jas. McKibbin, A. D. Farnish, Geo. F. Trusdell, Andrew C. Spahr, Jos. Spahr, Jas. W. Shanks, Wm. Wiscer, Lewis Stearns, Geo. D. Allen, Sol. McDade, Francis M. Royce, Pat. Walsh, John Lightfoot, Geo. W. Lightfoot, John Kiser, and A. J. Galbraith;

From Kenton co., 11—Wm. Henry Tarvin, Henry Zell, S. Webster, Wm. Long, J. J. Childress, Wyatt Morgan, Wm. Smith, Silas Sparrow, J. W. Pelly, W. H. H. Plummer, and C. G. Waller;

From Grant co., 15—O. D. McManama, Dr. R. G. Harrington, John DeHart, Gideon Kinman, John A. Turner, John H. Webb, O. P. Billiter, V. Simon, Jacob Isaack, Jas. W. Evans, Jas. C. Woodyard, John J. Hensley, John F. Fliege, Esau Bayers, and G. W. Ferrill;

From Harrison co., 12—Perry Wherritt, Larkin Garnett, Wm. Cleveland, Samuel F. January, Jos. Daugherty, Dudley Curtis, Young H. Doan, John B. Dean, John S. McKinney, Jas. Wilson, Joel Beagle, and Joshua King;

From Pendleton co., 9—Geo. L. Abernathy, Jas. Williams, Jas. H. Cleveland, Samuel Brock, S. S. Slater, Jas. A. Blackburn, Asa Tomlin, Henry Nunamaker, and J. T. Blackburn;

From Bracken co., 5—Martha Slade, J. Cross Diltz, Richard Taylor, David Wood, and Jas. McDonald;

From Owen co., 4—Thos. P. Herndon, R. H. Smith, Jas. Fitzgerald, and M. W. Yates;

From Barren co., 4—S. S. Farris, J. H. Farris, Pouncey Nuckols, and Jos. M. Dickey;

From Todd co., 3—Chas. Armstrong, Chas. Wilson Armstrong, and Jas. Harvey Armstrong;

From Montgomery co., 1—Geo. H. Means;

From Fayette co., 1—Jerome P. Frazer;
From Bourbon co., 1—W. P. Payne.

Aug. 13—Skirmish at Allen's Springs, Allen co.

Aug. 15—Col. Wm. P. Boone, of the 28th Ky., and 228 of his officers and men, who were taken prisoners at Gallatin, Tenn., Aug. 12, by Gen. John H. Morgan, and paroled, reach Louisville.

Aug. 16—The Louisville *Journal* says that Morgan was the only county in which Gen. Boyle's order forbidding rebels to be candidates was openly violated. The secret of it was the absence of Federal soldiers to enforce the order, and the presence of guerrillas to enable the "rebels" to vote.

Aug. 16—Skirmish at John Demonbrun's, 2½ miles from Mammoth Cave, Edmonson co.; home guards defeat a Confederate company, killing the captain, wounding 9, and taking 77 prisoners.

Aug. 16—Sudden and extraordinary change in state policy inaugurated. Gov. Magoffin intimates his intention of resigning, provided a successor is chosen to suit him, but *not otherwise*. The office of lieutenant governor being vacant by the death of Linn Boyd, the speaker of the senate becomes governor in case of the resignation of the governor.

In the senate, John F. Fisk resigns the speakership, in these words:

"SENATORS: I arise to perform what I consider a high patriotic duty—a duty to Kentucky and to the nation. It comes to me from gentlemen in whom I have the highest confidence, that if I vacate my position as speaker of the senate it will result in giving to the commonwealth an executive who will be able to act harmoniously and energetically with the loyal sentiment of the people. I have but one rule of action. Let me see clearly that any course of conduct is a duty I owe to myself, my country, or my God, and I am decided at once. Surrounded as we are with perils to our state and nation, I sacrifice myself with pleasure, believing that, under different auspices, we may secure internal peace, save the state, and serve the national cause. We must rescue the state and nation from the power of this rebellion. Before I retire from the high position which I hold by your suffrage, I wish to return to you my grateful thanks for the repeated evidences you have given to me of your confidence and kindness. These tokens of your approbation I shall cherish while I live. I return the trust confided to me, and now resign the position of speaker of this body."

The senate unanimously adopts a series of resolutions highly complimentary to senator Fisk, for his dignity, firmness, and urbanity, and for "voluntarily retiring from the office of speaker," thereby showing "a patriotism above all selfishness, and manifesting that he is ready at all times to forego the allurements of personal ambition whenever he can thereby in any manner promote the public good."

James F. Robinson was then unanimously elected speaker, to fill the vacancy thus made.

During the same day a message was received from the governor tendering his resignation of that office, to take effect at 10 A. M. on Monday, Aug. 18; and enclosing the private correspondence between Adj. Gen. Wm. A. Dudley and himself, in which he says:

"At any time within the last twelve or eighteen months, it would have given me great pleasure to resign my office, could I have done so consistently with my own self-respect. But the storms of wholly undeserved abuse with which I have been assailed during that period, and the *threats of impeachment, arrest, even assassination*, constantly made against me, have compelled me to continue in the quiet discharge of my duty. Otherwise, I should have been regarded as either tacitly admitting the truth of the charges against me, or as quailing before the threats of my enemies. Meanwhile, however, several sessions of the legislature have passed without a single charge having been formally preferred against me. Then, recently, reasons of a *quasi* public character have determined me to persevere in that course. My political friends—and by this term I mean the southern rights party, a great majority of whom are not and never were secessionists—have been subjected to what seems to me, in modern times, an unexampled persecution. My position was such that I was totally unable to relieve them, and yet I could not reconcile it to my conscience even to appear to desert them in their need.....Could I be assured that my successor would be a conservative, just man, of high position and character; and that his policy would be conciliatory and impartial towards all law-abiding citizens, however they may differ in opinion; that the constitutional rights of our people would be regarded, and the subordination of the military to the civil power be insisted on and maintained to the utmost extent our disturbed condition will admit—I would not hesitate an instant in putting off the cares of office, and in tendering him my best wishes for the success of his administration. Without a satisfactory assurance to that effect, you must admit that, in justice to my friends, I cannot and ought not to resign.".....

Aug. 18—By arrangement and invitation, the senate and its officers escort the retiring governor Magoffin and the acting-governor James F. Robinson to the hall of the house of representatives, where the latter takes the oath as governor. Next day, he appoints D. Carmichael Wickliffe secretary of state.

Aug. 18—The speaker of the senate, Jas. F. Robinson, "having been called on to administer the government, in consequence of the resignation of the governor, and the death of the lieutenant governor, it devolved upon the senate to elect a

speaker for the occasion"—[so says the senate journal as approved.] John F. Fisk "received all the votes given, and was duly elected."

Aug. 14—Memorial of Gen. Lucius Desha, the representative from Harrison co., (now a military prisoner at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio) presented, asking the legislature to take steps to restore him to liberty and to his seat in the house.

Aug. 16—John B. Temple resigns as president, and, Aug. 19, Geo. T. Wood resigns as associate member of the Military Board, to take effect Aug. 30.

Aug. 16—Adj. Gen. Finnell reports the whole number of men from Ky. who have volunteered in the U. S. army at 41,703.

Aug. 19—Vincent Ash, representative from Anderson co., by a vote of 73 to 3, expelled because "he had joined Morgan's rebel band."

Aug. 16—Provost marshal general Dent issues Orders Nos. 1 and 2. In the first, "indiscriminate arrests are strongly condemned; no arrests must be made, except for causes set forth in Gen. Boyle's Order No. 4; the charge must be specific, and supported by the written affidavit of one or more responsible parties." In the second, he announces that he is ordered by Gen. Boyle to execute his office under the governor; and that "provost marshals who, directly or indirectly, take money from persons arrested, in the shape of fees for oaths, bonds, &c., will be arrested and brought to his headquarters."

Aug. 16—Skirmish in Lawrence (now Martin) co., 6 miles below Warfield; Confederates repulsed by home guards.

Aug. 17—Skirmish at Laurel bridge, in Laurel co., between Col. Hanks with some Tennesseans and two companies of Col. Garrard's 7th Ky., and a Confederate force under Col. Scott.

Aug. 21—The following order issued:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, }
Cynthiana, Aug. 21, 1862. }

The secessionists, or known sympathizers with secession, in the immediate vicinity of any railroad disaster, occasioned by the intentional destruction of the track, will be held strictly responsible for any damage therefrom, and the extreme rigor will be used against them for all such villainy. They can and must put a stop to it.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle.

J. J. LANDRUM,

Lieut. Col., Commanding Post.

Aug. 18—Col. John H. Morgan issues a proclamation from his headquarters at Hartsville, Tenn., threatening retaliation, "two dollars for one"—in reply to one issued from Paris, Ky., Aug. 14, from which it appears that the agents of the Federal government are forcing Morgan's "friends to pay for the acts of their favorite chieftain."

Aug. 21—Woodward's Confederate cavalry defeat, take prisoners, and parole Capt. Goodwin's co., of 54th Indiana, at Red River, near the Logan co. line.

Aug. 22—Legislature amends the jury laws so as to compel all jurors to take the following oath in addition to that already prescribed: "I do swear that I have not directly engaged, or been in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, or in the service of the so-called provisional government of Ky., either in a civil or military capacity; and that I have not directly or indirectly engaged in, aided or abetted any rebellion or insurrection whatever against the United States or state of Kentucky, so help me God." Appropriates \$50,000 as a secret service fund, to be used by the governor, at his discretion, in the public service.....26—Provides for drafting the militia whenever necessary to raise troops for the use and defense of the state, or to fill up any requisition of the U. S.....28—Abolishes the Military Board..... Makes punishable by fine of \$50 to \$100 to display the secession flag, and by confinement in the penitentiary to conspire or combine to levy war against the state, or to give aid or comfort, or to hold secret meetings to encourage or aid the Southern Confederacy.....30—Requires common school commissioners, examiners of teachers, and teachers, and college professors to take a stringent oath, and punishes any who exercise any of these duties or callings without such oath by fine of \$25 to \$200.....31—Requires a similar stringent oath to be taken by ministers of the gospel and others before they shall solemnize marriage, under penalty of fine of from \$50 to \$500 Re-enacts the "state guard" law.....31—Authorizes the governor, in case of danger at Frankfort, to remove the public archives.

Aug. 22—Gen. Richard W. Johnson (of Ky.) with 800 men, including Col. Haggard's 5th Ky. cavalry, attack 700 Confederate cavalry under Col. John H. Morgan, near Hartsville, Sumner co., Tenn., about 17 miles south of the Ky. boundary line, and are twice defeated; loss 64 killed, 100 wounded, and 200 prisoners, including Gen. Johnson and Maj. Winfrey; Confederate loss 7 killed, 18 wounded. Col. Duke speaks of Gen. Johnson as a fine, dashing officer, his dispositions for attack good, and his men fighting bravely and gallantly; but he did not seem to comprehend the "new style of cavalry" at all.

Aug. 22—President Lincoln, in a letter to Horace Greeley, says: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that."

Aug. 23—Action on Big Hill, in Rockcastle county, about 15 miles from Richmond. Col. Leonidas Metcalfe, with 400 Federal cavalry dismount, and on foot attack a Confederate force of probably superior numbers; but were received with

such a shower of bullets and shells as terrified the attacking party, three-fourths of whom mounted their horses and fled "like a pack of cowards" in all directions—leaving 10 killed, and 40 wounded and prisoners; a portion remained firm, fought bravely for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and checked the advance of the enemy. [Those who fled so promptly are officially styled "deserters," in the adjutant general's report; and Gen. Nelson, in "general orders No. 2," directed all provost marshals to arrest and commit them to jail, wherever found.]

Aug. 24—Great excitement in Fayette and Madison counties, caused by a military notice served upon slaveholders to furnish, by a day stated, a specified number of able-bodied negro men "for the use of the U. S. government as laborers"—the object being to repair the road between Mt. Vernon and Cumberland Gap. Gen. Boyle says that if the government will furnish the iron and the rolling stock, he will impress negroes enough to build a railroad between Lexington and the Gap in two months.

Aug. 25—A "relief" bill, to extend the return day of executions issued since March 1, to March 1, 1864, voted down in the senate by 18 to 4.

Aug. 25—62 home guards from Danville and Harrodsburg surprise a body of guerrillas, 6 miles south of Danville, on Shelby's farm; kill 3, wound 8, and capture 30 horses; 1 home guard killed, 2 wounded.

Aug. 25—Skirmish two miles from Madisonville, Hopkins co.

Aug. 25—Col. Theo. T. Garrard, with 560 of the 7th and 23d Ky. waylay, on a hill side, over Red Bird creek, 150 of Stearnes' Confederate cavalry, and rout them, with loss of 1 killed; Confederate loss 3 killed, 2 mortally wounded, the rest escape.

Aug. 26—Maj. Gen. Wm. Nelson, from his "headquarters of the Army of Ky.," at Richmond, addresses a letter to Gov. Robinson concerning the want of discipline in some of the Ky. troops: "Robbing, plundering, marauding are punishable, by the articles of war, with death; and it is plain why such a punishment is awarded them. They destroy discipline and efficiency, and convert a body of men assembled for the defense of the country into its greatest oppression and worst enemy. The men who rob and steal won't fight. Then, again, a regiment without discipline cannot be depended on, no matter how gallantly led. Metcalfe's mishap on Saturday [at Big Hill] is a case in point."

Aug. 29—Skirmishing, a few miles south of Richmond, Madison co., between the advance of both armies. 30—Brig. Gen. Manson, (of Ind.) contrary to the orders of his superior officer, Gen. Nelson, to avoid a fight and fall back, marches out 5 miles to attack the enemy, and at 6 A. M., brings on a terrible engagement between his force of 9,000, and the Confed-

erate force of somewhat greater numbers, which lasts until 11 A. M. A lull of about an hour ensued, both sides seeming exhausted, when the battle was renewed; but the tide soon turned against the Federals, who fled in every direction, the main body keeping the pike toward Richmond. Two miles from Richmond, Gen. Nelson, who had ridden 52 miles that day, on a relay of horses, met and rallied the flying forces, making a brief and desperate resistance, even cutting down with his sword an officer who called to his men to scatter and run. The panic soon was complete, and he, unwilling to give up, was surrounded by the enemy, twice wounded, and would have been killed but for the daring act of Maj. Green Clay who seized his bridle and forced him from the field. At the crossing of the Ky. river he rallied some fragments of regiments, to check the pursuing force, but only for a few minutes. Such utter demoralization and panic could not be suddenly recovered from, and a large part of the troops took through the woods and fields, not ceasing their flight until they had crossed the Ohio river. "Don't tell me those rebel soldiers won't fight," said a Federal major, who had retreated to the bank of the Ohio, but whose courage had stood the test of many a well-fought field in other climes; "they lived for days on nothing but green corn, giving their horses one ear while they roasted another for themselves, but I tell you *they fought like devils!*"

In the singular excitement that ensued for weeks, no accurate account of the loss was published; the Federal loss is variously stated at 225 to 400 killed, from 350 to 1,100 wounded, and from 3,000 to 6,000 prisoners; the Confederate loss in killed at from 100 to 250, and in wounded at 250 to 500. The prisoners were paroled and set free; and it was soon after announced that they would be sent out to fight the Indians, relieving the troops already there, who would then be sent against the Confederates—decidedly a dishonorable subterfuge.

Aug. 31—*Sunday night*, the legislature meets in extraordinary session, attends to the usual routine of business, but agrees to adjourn [out of tender consideration and respect for the Confederate army, now approaching uncomfortably near] to meet in the court house at Louisville on Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Sept. 1—At Morganfield, Union co., some of Adam R. Johnson's troops defeated by a detachment of Col. Shackleford's 8th Ky. cavalry.

Sept. 1—Paris evacuated by the Federals, who fall back on Cynthiaana..... Gen. E. Kirby Smith's Confederate troops occupy Lexington. Their approach causes great excitement at Louisville, Covington, Newport, and Cincinnati; where, next day, martial law is proclaimed.

Sept. 2—Versailles occupied by Confederates..... At Louisville, the daily newspapers are forbidden to publish the names

of persons arrested and committed to military prisons.

Sept. 3—Legislature, in session at Louisville, resolves "that the invasion of the state by the rebels, now in progress, must be resisted and repelled by all the power of the state, by all her men, by all her means, and to every extremity of honorable war; and that he who now seeks to save himself by deserting or holding back from the service of the commonwealth, is unworthy the name of a Kentuckian." And, further, "that the governor be and he is hereby charged with no other restrictions on his powers than what are imposed by the constitution—to take care of the commonwealth." [The records of the state, and cotemporary newspapers, alike failed to preserve the deeds of noble daring done by the members of the legislature who voted so heartily for the first-named resolution, and who, by adjourning Sept. 5, secured opportunity for other important service to the state in this time of peril and need. It must not be reckoned a sample of the pompous and wordy patriotism which cropped out in the proclamations of the governor and adjutant general, and which characterized the newspapers of the day.]

Sept. 3—Skirmish at Slaughtersville, Webster co.; Confederates repulsed..... Two engagements at Geiger's Lake, not far from Henderson; in one of which, Col. Shackleford, with about 400 men, defeats and scatters a large Confederate force under Adam R. Johnson; Col. S. wounded.

Sept. 3—Gov. Robinson appoints Col. Wm. Henry Wadsworth, of Maysville, to command the state forces in Mason county. He appoints on his staff, Richard Apperson, Jr., as acting assistant adjutant general with rank of colonel, and Thos. M. Green and Sam. W. Owens as aids-de-camp with rank of captain.

Sept. 4—Col. John H. Morgan's Confederate cavalry reach Lexington at 10 a. m., amid enthusiastic shouts and congratulations. They entered Ky., in Allen co., July 29; reached Glasgow July 30; thence to Columbia, Adair co., remaining two days; thence *via* Liberty in Casey co., Hustonville in Lincoln co., Sept. 2, and Danville and Nicholasville next day. In a few days, Capt. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Lieut. Sam. D. Morgan (cousin of Col. J. H. M.), and Cols. Cluke and Chenault recruit nearly 1,000 men for their battalions and regiments. Capt. (now made Brig. Gen.) Abram Buford recruits three fine regiments of cavalry, under Cols. Butler, Smith, and Grigsby.

Sept. 5—Legislature authorizes home guard companies, of free white male citizens between 16 and 65 years, to be organized for home and self-protection..... Adjourns until Jan. 8, 1863.

Sept. 6—Brig. Gen. Henry Heth, with 5,000 or 6,000 veteran Confederate troops from Gen. Kirby Smith's corps, following down the Ky. Central railroad track, camps a few miles back of Covington, and

threatens the three cities. For some days he could readily have captured them by a bold dash; but is prevented by orders from Gen. Smith, who holds him in readiness for orders from Gen. Bragg. Unparalleled excitement at Cincinnati; business houses closed, and nearly all business suspended except hotels and newspapers; all male citizens, including ministers of the gospel and *old men*, forced into military service and drilling, or into the trenches to dig earth fortifications back of Covington and Newport; for some days no males allowed to leave Cincinnati, except southward to help defend it; "squirrel hunters" and volunteer militia from Ohio and Indiana, over 25,000 strong, pour in from all directions, and right over the pontoon bridge or bridge of barge-boats, to defend Cincinnati by first defending Covington and Newport; U. S. soldiers ordered in from all points where they can be spared.

Sept. 6—Thos. N. Lindsey appointed by the Confederates mayor of Frankfort.

Sept. 8—Gen. Lew. Wallace causes Frank K. Hunt, of Lexington, to be arrested and taken from the Cincinnati and Maysville packet *Emma*, when landing at Higginsport, Ohio, bound up—although he had a pass from Gov. Robinson. It is supposed to be as a hostage for the return of Rev. Robert G. Brank, of Lexington, now held a prisoner by the Confederates.

Sept. 8—Stockade at bridge over Salt river, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, captured by Lieut. Col. Hutchinson, of Morgan's brigade, 150 prisoners taken and paroled, and the bridge (450 feet long and 46 feet high) thoroughly destroyed.

Sept. 10—While holding Paris, the Confederate forces parole all citizens who are attached to the home guards, and confiscate their muskets. The Confederate provost marshal issues an order making Confederate money receivable for all goods and produce sold, and places under arrest for several days one merchant who was bold enough to refuse it.

Sept. 11—Col. Richard M. Gano, commanding 2d brigade of Morgan's Confederate cavalry, with 800 men, at Washington, Mason co., 4 miles from Maysville, by letter notifies F. B. Trussell, mayor of Maysville, that he will not shell or attack, or even enter the city, unless the Federal troops cross over from Ohio and make Maysville the basis of their operations. The mayor replies that there is no organized force in Maysville to oppose him, and "the citizens will expect him to protect them from violence or abuse."

Sept. 12—Union men in Bracken co. drive Rev. John G. Fee, for preaching abolitionism, out of the state; they ferry him over the Ohio river, and threaten to hang him if he returns.

Sept. 12—Gen. Heth commences his deliberate retreat from back of Covington. Federal troops cautiously pursue so far as Florence, 9 miles.

Sept. 13—An advance of the Confederate

forces under Gen. Bragg, who had entered the state, Sept 5, and moved towards Bowling Green, demands the surrender of Munfordsville, Hart co., on Green river where it is crossed by the L. & N. R. R., which Col. Wilder, with 3,100 Federal infantry and 4 cannon, refuses. Next morning, Gen. Duncan's Confederate troops attack, but after 7 hours' fighting are repulsed, with small loss; Wilder's loss 8 killed and 20 wounded. 16th, the attack is renewed with great spirit, and after a stubborn resistance Col. C. L. Dunham, who had arrived with reinforcements and assumed command, surrenders on the 17th, with 4,500 men and 10 guns. Confederates destroy the bridge over Green river.

Sept. 15—Confederate forces again advance towards Covington, as far as Florence, 9 miles off, and engage in a skirmish in which they suffer slightly.

Sept. 17—Louisville fortifying against the expected approach of Gen. E. Kirby Smith's forces.

Sept. 17—Cumberland Gap (which was evacuated by the Confederates under Gen. Stevenson on June 17, and next day occupied by the Federals under Gen. Geo. W. Morgan) evacuated by Gen. Morgan and his four brigades, and possession taken, Sept. 18, by Gen. Stevenson; the evacuation in each case caused by fear of starvation, and consequent capture. Passing via Cumberland Ford, in Josh Bell co., Manchester in Clay co., Proctor in Owsley (now in Lee) co., Compton and Hazel Green in Wolfe co., Grayson in Carter co., Gen. Morgan's division reached Greensburg, on the Ohio river, Oct. 3—a march of nearly 200 miles, over a rough and mountainous country, in a little less than 16 days; bringing off all his artillery except 4 siege guns; harassed, from a few miles south of West Liberty to Grayson, by Col. John H. Morgan's Confederate cavalry, who felled trees across his path, barricaded his road, captured his cattle supplies, skirmished with his outposts and advance, and might have defeated him in battle if reinforced as ordered; through clouds of dust and over hot sands, with stagnant tepid water for drink, at times, and only roast-corn for food; altogether the march and escape was one of the most wonderful and successful in all military history.

Sept. 18—Skirmish at Falmouth between 11 home guards and 28 Texas rangers; the latter driven off, with 2 killed, 4 wounded and 1 prisoner; they threatened to return with cannon and demolish the house which the former occupied, and burnt the railroad bridge; the home guards prudently retreated several miles towards Cincinnati, and sent for reinforcements.

Sept. 18—Gen. Braxton Bragg, in an address from Glasgow, informs the people of Ky., that "the Confederate army of the West offers an opportunity to free themselves from the tyranny of a despotic ruler.....Needful supplies must be had for his army, but they shall be paid for at

fair and remunerating prices." From Glasgow he advances towards Bardstown, and in the direction of Louisville.

Sept. 19—At Owensboro, Confederates attack and defeat the Federals, killing the Colonel. 20th, Spencer (Ind.) home guards come to their aid, and with a loss of 2 killed and 18 wounded drive out the former.

Sept. 21—Munfordsville re-occupied by Federal troops.

Sept. 21—Confederate cavalry attack Granger's command at Shepherdsville, Bullitt co., intending to burn the railroad bridge; but are driven off, losing 5 killed and 28 prisoners.

Sept. 21—Col. Geo. M. Jessee's Confederate cavalry attack, at Newcasttle, provost marshal Robert Morris' home guard cavalry, 170 strong, and compel their surrender—men, horses, and 300 stand of arms.

Sept. 22—Gen. Nelson orders the women and children to be sent out of Louisville, preparatory to a battle with the Confederates.

Sept. 23—Sergeant Will. Hayes (of Covington), with 6 Confederate cavalry of Morgan's regiment, by a bold ruse compels the surrender of 69 Federal infantry, and Lieut. Roberts with a small force also captures 1 company and puts to flight 9 others, near Walton, Boone co.

Sept. 25—Gen. Buell's Federal army reaches Louisville, having outmarched Gen. Bragg.

Sept. 27—Desperately fought battle at Augusta, Bracken co., between 125 home guards under Col. (Dr.) Joshua Taylor Bradford (part of whom were Southern sympathizers impressed for the occasion), stationed in *brick houses*, and about 350 of Col. Basil W. Duke's regiment of Morgan's Confederate cavalry—who fought in the streets, and were forced to burn nearly all the buildings in two squares in order to dislodge the home guards, who soon surrendered. Confederate loss 21 killed and 18 wounded; among the killed and mortally wounded were Capts. Sam'l D. Morgan (cousin of Col. John H. Morgan), Allen, and Kennett, and Lieuts. Greenbury Roberts, Geo. White, Rogers, King, and Wm. Courtland Prentice (son of Geo. D. Prentice, editor *Louisville Journal*). Prisoners nearly all paroled, next day. Two gunboats, the Belfast, Capt. Sedam, and the Allen Collier, were at the landing and might have protected the town; but they steamed off out of danger, as soon as they found that the enemy had howitzers, although their sides were protected by hay bales. The exhaustion of howitzer-ammunition and heavy loss in men and officers defeated the main object of Col. Duke's raid—which was to ford the Ohio river a few miles below Augusta, and, marching towards Cincinnati, so threaten that city as to compel the troops on the Lexington turnpike at Walton to hurry back to its defence.

Sept. 27—Maj. John James Key, of In

diana, formerly of Maysville, Ky., dismissed from the U. S. military service by President Lincoln, for saying—in reply to the question “Why was not the rebel army bagged, immediately after the battle near Sharpsburg, Md.?”—in substance, “That is not the game; that we should tire the rebels out and ourselves, and neither army get much advantage of the other; that was the only way the Union could be preserved; then we could compromise, come together fraternally, and slavery be saved.”

Sept. 28—Skirmish at Brooksville between part of Col. Duke's forces and Maysville home guards.

Sept. 29—Gen. Wm. Nelson shot, in the Galt House, Louisville, in a personal difficulty, by Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, of Indiana; he dies in 15 minutes.

Sept. 30—Confederates defeated, in a small engagement at Russellville.

Oct. 1—Confederate pickets within 6 miles of Louisville, but the main body 25 or 30 miles distant. Gen. Buell's army leaves Louisville in pursuit—Gen. McCook's corps, the left wing, on the Taylorsville road; Gen. Gilbert's, on the Shepherdsville; and Gen. Crittenden's, the right wing, on the Bardstown pike. Gen. Buell and his second in command, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, accompany the latter.

Oct. 2—Capt. Mott, with 10th Ky. cavalry, captures 18 rebels and 96 horses, at camp near Williamstown, Grant co.

Oct. 4—Gen. Wharton's Confederate cavalry—left behind by order of Gen. Bragg as his rear guard, with orders to keep the Federals out of Bardstown until this evening—lie in ambush near the Bardstown Fair Grounds, rush upon the Federal advance guard, and drive it back.

Oct. 4—Inaugural ceremonies of the Provisional Government of Ky. at Frankfort. Richard Hawes, of Bourbon, inaugurated governor, and in an address tells the listening crowd that “the state would be held by the Confederate army, cost what it might”—a statement and assurance uttered in perfect good faith, and which his proud and honorable nature would have scorned to make, had he suspected that the vacillating Gen. Bragg had deceived him, and that the Confederate army had even then commenced its ill-advised retreat. Four hours later, the new government left Frankfort in dignified haste, never to return.

Oct. 6—Hand-to-hand cavalry fight near Lawrenceburg, Anderson co., between Col. Scott's Confederate and Col. R. T. Jacob's 9th Ky.; short but exciting.

Oct. 7—At 7 P. M., Gen. Buell sends special written orders to Gen. Thomas, in part as follows: “The 3d corps, Gilbert's, is within 3½ miles of Perryville, the cavalry being nearer, perhaps 2½ miles. From all the information received to-day it is thought the enemy will resist our advance into Perryville. They are said to have a strong force in and around the place. We expect to attack and carry

the place to-morrow. March at 3 o'clock precisely, to-morrow morning, without fail; and if possible get all the canteens filled, and have the men cautioned to use water in the most sparing manner. Every officer must caution his men on this point. There is no water near us, and we can expect but little if any until we get it at Perryville.

Oct. 7—78th Indiana regiment surprised, surrounded, and captured by Confederate troops, near Bardstown, Nelson co.; their guns taken from them, and the men paroled and allowed to depart.

Oct. 8—Greatest battle ever fought in Kentucky, on Chaplin Hills, near Perryville, Boyle co., generally called the battle of Perryville. The immediate commander of the Federal forces actually engaged, Gen. Alex. McDowell McCook, of the 1st army corps, styles it “the bloodiest battle of modern times, for the number of troops engaged on our side,” which he states at 14,000 (Brig. Gens. Lovell H. Rousseau's division 7,000, Jas. S. Jackson's 5,500, and Gooding's brigade 1,500); besides which was Maj. Gen. Chas. C. Gilbert's 3d army corps (Brig. Gens. Robert B. Mitchell's 9th division, Phil. H. Sheridan's 11th division, and Albin Schoepff's 1st division, except Gooding's brigade above, sent to McCook) about 11,000 men, making 25,000 in all. Opposed to these were some 15,000 of Gen. Bragg's bravest and most tried soldiers—the three divisions of Major Generals Wm. S. Cheatham, Simon B. Buckner, and Richard H. Anderson, all under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk, and two divisions forming the left wing under Maj. Gen. Wm. J. Hardee. Both armies had been preparing for battle since early morn, skirmishing while getting into position. At 12:30 P. M., finding the Federals still delaying, and knowing that heavy reinforcements [Maj. Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden's corps] were only a few hours away, and almost within supporting distance—while nearly half their own army [Maj. Gens. E. Kirby Smith's forces and Withers' division] had been sent off near Frankfort where a battle was anticipated, and could not come up under 40 hours—the Confederates began a vigorous attack, and soon brought on a general engagement; which Gen. Bragg's official report pronounces “for the time engaged the severest and most desperately contested within his knowledge,” and adds: “It was continued furiously from noon till dark, our troops never faltering and never failing in their efforts. Fearfully outnumbered, our troops did not hesitate to engage at any odds; and though checked at times, they eventually carried every position, and drove the enemy about two miles. But for the intervention of night we should have completed the work. By the most daring charges, we captured 15 pieces of artillery, and 400 prisoners, including three staff officers, with servants, carriage and baggage of Maj. Gen. Mc-

Cook; killed one brigadier general [Jas. S. Jackson] and mortally wounded another [Wm. R. Terrell], and a very large number of inferior officers and men. The ground was literally covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. In such a contest our own loss was necessarily severe, probably not less than 2,500 in killed, wounded and missing,"—including in the wounded, Brig. Gens. Wood, Pat. Cleburne, and Brown.

The official reports of Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, commanding the entire Federal army, say this battle "will stand conspicuous for its severity in the history of the rebellion. It deserves to be commemorated for the determined valor displayed by the portion of our army that was engaged.....The enemy was everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on our left." Gen. McCook's report says "the right of Rousseau's line was compelled to fall back..... A fierce onset being made on Terrell's brigade, and Gen. Jackson being killed at the first fire, this brigade in a few moments gave way in confusion." But these reverses were temporary, and with the reinforcement of Col. Gooding's brigade the Confederates were held in check. The firing, artillery and musketry, and fighting, continued desperately until dark. The pickets of the two armies were posted only 50 yards apart. Believing that the enemy would renew the attack at daylight, Gen. Buell availed of the remarkably brilliant moonlight to bring up and place in position the corps of Gen. Crittenden. Unwilling to continue a hitherto doubtful contest against such fresh and fearful odds, Gen. Bragg, leaving his dead upon the field, "withdrew his force early next morning to Harrodsburg, Mercer co., and thence, on the 11th, to Bryantsville, in Garrard co." The Federals "followed slowly, but did not press him."

The Federal loss in Gilbert's corps he states at 165 killed, 605 wounded, and 85 prisoners and missing; in the 3d corps, which sustained the heaviest loss, Rousseau reports 466 killed, 1,463 wounded, and 161 missing; in Jackson's division, not definitely reported, but about 300 killed, 950 wounded, and 150 missing; total, 931 killed, 3,018 wounded, and 397 missing and prisoners—a grand total loss of 4,346.

The Confederate loss can never be known, but probably exceeded the estimate of Gen. Bragg above. In a detailed account of the movements of a battalion of Col. Richard T. Jacob's 9th Ky. Federal cavalry, a member of it says: "On Oct. 11, we reached Perryville, and marched over the battlefield. It was a sickening sight. Our dead were all buried; but the blackened corpses of rebel dead, mangled in every way possible, were still scattered over the field. It would be impossible for me to say how many were killed, but the number was enormous in proportion to the number engaged. I saw them lying

in pens, from 8 to 19 in each. We camped in a wood, about one mile from Perryville, on the Mackville road, some time after dark, and discovered a dead body, a rebel, right in our midst; but as we had no spades, nor any thing else to dig a hole with, we were compelled to leave him unburied. I have no doubt that many are still unburied, and some have been eaten up by hogs, leaving nothing but the whitened bones to show that a fellow-creature lost his life in a war created by ambitious politicians to lengthen out their time of holding the public purse-strings."

Oct. 9—James B. Clay issues an address, at Lexington, calling for men to enlist in regiments to be raised by him. He appeals to the people to rally under him, as the South will speedily put in force the conscript law throughout the state. He said: "My headquarters for the present is in Lexington; hereafter at Camp Breckinridge, formerly Dick Robinson."

Oct. 10—Cavalry skirmish near Hardinsville, Shelby co., between a company of 9th Ky. and Scott's Confederates; latter successful.

Oct. 10—Confederate forces refuse to occupy or use, for hospitals or otherwise, the dwellings at Danville of Gen. Jerry T. Boyle and Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge—in striking contrast with the Federal occupation, for hospital purposes, of Provisional Governor Richard Hawes' residence at Paris.

Oct. 10—Lieut. Col. John Boyle and the 9th Ky. cavalry dash into Harrodsburg, surprising and taking prisoners 1,600 Confederate soldiers, many of whom were sick and the wounded from the Perryville battle, and the remainder the rear guard of Gen. Bragg's army.

Oct. 13—Skirmishing at Lancaster until dark, between Gen. Wheeler's Confederate cavalry and the advance of a division of Gen. Buell's army; the former hold the town all night, retiring slowly in the morning.

Oct. 14—Maj. Jas. Sudduth killed, in James Warren's house, in Bath county, while defending himself from capture by a band of "rebels," under Geo. Ewing.

Oct. 14—Lieut. Col. Hyatt's 101st Ohio capture, in Ballard co., among other prisoners, Oscar Turner, who was released by Gen. Strong, on taking the oath and giving bond in \$75,000.

Oct. 15—Finding Buell's army pressing on so fast as to threaten the capture of a part of their provision train, the Confederates obstruct the pursuit by felling trees across the narrow roads through the mountainous country beyond London, Laurel co.

Oct. 15—Col. Wm. Henry Wadsworth's troops capture, near Mount Sterling, about 50 of Gen. Humphrey Marshall's Confederate pickets.

Oct. 18—Col. John H. Morgan's Confederate cavalry makes another visit to Lex-

ington, and attacks a Federal cavalry force there, killing 5 or 6, and taking prisoners and paroling about 350.

Oct. 18—The Albany (New York, *Evening Journal*), an able and leading Republican paper, says: "Gentlemen endowed with more backbone than discretion continue to speak contemptuously of the loyalty of Kentucky. But they will do well to remember how much the success of our army in the West has been owing to the attitude of that state. They will do well to remember that had she gone over into the ranks of the rebel states, the seat of war would have been transferred from the Cumberland and the Tennessee to the Ohio; that instead of capturing Memphis and Nashville, we should be defending Cincinnati and St. Louis; that instead of penetrating with our armies into the heart of the insurgent country, we should have all we could do during the winter and spring to defend our own frontier. They will do well to remember that Kentucky, *even neutral, would be worth 50,000 men to us*; that in her present loyal position she is potent almost to decide the fortunes of the war. Let us generously give her credit not only for what she has done, but for what she has prevented. Let us admit that without her aid, to-day the southwest would be irretrievably lost to the Union."

Oct. 20—Morgan's Confederate cavalry capture and destroy, at Cox's creek bridge, 6 miles from Bardstown, a train of 51 loaded and 31 empty wagons, and parole the teamsters.

Oct. 20—The Richmond (Va.) and other Southern papers speak of Gen. Bragg's invasion of Ky. as "a brilliant blunder and a magnificent failure," and of his retrograde movement as "profoundly disappointing and mortifying Southern people, and dashing their fond hopes of liberating Ky. and Tennessee." He is the only prominent instance in either section or army, where presidential favoritism persistently maintained an officer in commanding position who had repeatedly proved himself inadequate to the emergency. Even his distinguished competitor in the race of great armies from Tennessee through Ky. to the Ohio river and return, because of success below public expectation, was "relieved," Oct. 30, by Maj. Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans, of the command of the army of the Ohio, its designation being changed to that of the army of the Cumberland. A court martial was ordered at Cincinnati, to inquire into Gen. Buell's conduct: 1. In permitting the invasion of Ky. by Gen. Bragg; 2. His failure to relieve Munfordsville, and allowing its capture; 3. His conduct during the battle of Perryville; 4. His allowing Gen. Bragg to escape from Ky. without capture or loss by attacking him; and 5. His operations in Tennessee and Ky.

Oct. 22—1st and 20th Ky. infantry fall upon the rear guard of Gen. Kirby Smith's Confederate forces, near Goose Creek salt

works, Clay co., kill several, and capture 90 prisoners and 150 head of cattle.

Oct. 23—Gen. Buell issues an order, and charges Gen. Boyle with its execution, that all persons who have actively abetted the invasion of Ky., within the last three months, will be immediately arrested, sent to Vicksburg, and forbidden to return.

Oct. 24—Great drouth in northern and middle Ky.; but little rain since Aug. 15. Immense suffering for want of water by soldiers, citizens and stock, during first two weeks of Oct.

Oct. 24—At Morgantown, Butler co., a detachment of Morgan's cavalry retreats before a Federal force, losing 16 prisoners.

Oct. 24—Gen. Boyle, by "order No. 18," 1. Prohibits any person from purchasing and shipping goods and merchandise for retail trading, without first taking the oath of allegiance and getting a permit; 2. Prohibits every person who gave aid or comfort to the late invaders from purchasing or shipping for trade; if they obtain permits, the permits will not be respected, and all goods shipped under them will be seized and confiscated; 3. Public carriers must not undertake to transport goods without permits; 4. "All Federal officers and true loyal citizens will seize any contraband goods shipped by any route into the States, and report same to his headquarters."

Oct. 24, 25—The Lexington *Observer*, Paris *Citizen*, Frankfort *Commonwealth*, and other newspapers in the interior towns resume publication, after seven weeks' suspension—caused by the flight, immediately after the battle of Richmond, of their hands and of some of the editors, by the suspension of the mails, and by the occupation of the state by the Confederate army.

Oct. 25—Federal military authorities levy contributions to the amount of \$35,000 on the Southern sympathizers in, and within 10 miles of, Caseyville, Union co.—under the plea of reimbursing Union men for the depredations of guerrillas.

Oct. 25—Heavy snow, from 4 to 12 inches deep, all over the state, heaviest in the mountain region of south-eastern Ky.—making a rigorous winter campaign for the poorly clad and poorly shod troops of Gen. Bragg, on their retreat. Their sufferings represented as terrible; much sickness and many lives lost, through fatigue and exposure to the inclement weather.

Oct. 25, 26—Skirmishes near Paint Lick, Garrard co., and Big Hill, Madison co., between Col. Ed. McCook's Federal and Col. John H. Morgan's and Col. Scott's Confederate cavalry. The former capture the telegraph operators of Gen. Kirby Smith's army, with their apparatus.

Oct. 26—The large and unoccupied residence of Provisional Governor Richard Hawes, at Paris, seized by the Federal authorities and converted into a hospital.

Oct. 27—Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, of Indiana, indicted in Louisville for manslaughter in the killing of Gen. Nelson.

Oct. 28—31—Col. R. M. Gano's regiment of Morgan's Confederate cavalry destroys long sections of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and of the Memphis branch, and burns trestle work and bridges, south and southwest of Bowling Green.

Oct. 31—Gold selling in Richmond, Va., for \$2 50 and silver for \$2 premium in Confederate notes; and in New York city, gold selling for 26@27 cents premium, in U. S. treasury notes or "greenbacks."

Nov. 4—In the *Fidette*, a newspaper at Springfield, Tenn., improvised by Col. John H. Morgan's Confederate cavalry, are published many letters denunciatory of Gen. Buell, selected from a mail captured in their route out of Ky.—They were "glad to help, by these means, to push out of their way the man whom they thought the ablest general in the Federal service."

Nov. 5—Maj. Holloway, and the 8th Ky. cavalry, surprise and defeat, at Pond river, 7 Miles from Madisonville, Hopkins co., Col. A. Fowler's guerrillas, killing Fowler and 3 others, and capturing 16.

Nov. 5—Death, at Danville, of Col. Curran Pope, of the 15th Ky. infantry, from typhoid fever, superinduced by his wound at Perryville.

Nov. 5—Gen. Boyle orders all Confederate prisoners now in hospital at Harrodsburg and other places in Ky., who are able to march or ride, to report at once at Louisville, for removal to Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Nov. 6—Provost marshal general Dent paroles 200 Southern sympathizers, under arrest, on condition that they will go and remain North of the Ohio river.

Nov. 6—9 Confederate soldiers captured and hung, near Hackney's corners, 2½ miles from Big Rockcastle river in Rockcastle co.—said to be in retaliation for the hanging, near Cumberland Ford, in Josh Bell co., by some pickets of Gen. Kirby Smith's army, of Capt. H. King, his two sons, R. M. Singleton, and 12 others, mostly volunteers for the defense of Crab Orchard, but who were charged with being bushwhackers. Fearful inauguration of the most horrible feature of civil war!

Nov. 6—Judge L. Watson Andrews, of the Mason circuit court, at Maysville, decides the Federal confiscation act unconstitutional.

Nov. 7—Col. John Dills, Jr., with his 39th Ky. mountaineers, routs a company of Confederate soldiers, capturing 75, and 150 guns, wagons and horses.

Nov. 7—Maj. Wm. R. Kinney, and 60 of the 12th Ky. cavalry, surprise a rebel camp of 40 men near Calhoun, McLean co., kill 1, wound and capture 1, and disperse the rest, who abandon 25 horses and other valuables to the captors.

Nov. —Lieut. Johnson, of the 17th Ky. Federal infantry, and brother of the Confederate Col. Adam R. Johnson, having ten-

dered Maj. Gen. McCook his resignation—on account of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation—was ordered under arrest by McCook and sent in irons to the military prison. Two weeks after, Gen. Boyle released him, because no charges had been preferred, and ordered him to his regiment. He again resigned, upon the same grounds; and was again placed under arrest, then dismissed in disgrace from the service and his insignia of office stripped from him in the presence of the whole regiment.

Nov. 8—The distinguished young tragedian, J. Wilkes Booth, playing to crowded houses, for 12 nights past, at the Louisville theater. He becomes still more celebrated by the prominent part he takes, at Ford's theater, in Washington city, on Friday evening, April 14, 1865—in the real tragedy of the assassination of President Lincoln.

Nov. 9—Brig. Gen. Ransom's expedition, near Garrettsburg, Christian co., defeats Col. Woodward's Confederate force, 800 strong, killing 16, wounding 40, and taking 25 prisoners; Federal loss 3 killed, 17 wounded.

Nov. 11—Col. Foster's command surprises a band of guerrillas, near Madisonville, Hopkins co., and captures several.

Nov. 14—10 gunboats with 121 guns, and 13,000 troops, rendezvousing at Columbus, Hickman co., for an expedition against Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi river.

Nov. 15—Three officers of the Federal army arrested in Cincinnati for stealing horses in Ky.; one honorably discharged, and two handed over for further trial.

Nov. 15—At a special term of the Fayette circuit court, the grand jury brought in 215 indictments, 208 of which were for treason. In Bourbon circuit court, the grand jury, on 29th, brought in 215 indictments, of which 195 for treason.

Nov. 22—At Washington city, President Lincoln discusses, with Kentuckians, the question of emancipation—saying he would rather die than take back a word of the proclamation of freedom, and dwelling upon the advantages to the border states of his scheme for the gradual abolishment of slavery, which he urged them to bring favorably before the people.

Nov. 25—Louisville *Courier* printing establishment sold at auction, in the absence of the proprietor in the South; purchased by the Louisville *Democrat* company for \$6,150.

Nov. 25—A few Kentuckians, "political prisoners," released from Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, after 3 to 6 months' imprisonment.

Nov. 27—Gen. Boyle issues an order forbidding all officers and privates to interfere or intermeddle with slaves in any way; slaves are not to be allowed to enter the camps.

Dec. 2—Publication of Frankfort *Yreman* resumed.

Dec. 2—Capt. Martin Thornberry, with 200 of the 39th Ky. Federal infantry, defeated near Wiseman's shoals, in Floyd co., by a large rebel force under Col. Geo. Floyd; loss 2 killed, (one of them Adjutant Levi J. Hampton,) 15 missing, and 7 boatloads of arms, munitions and provisions, including 700 muskets and 40 rounds of cartridges.

Dec. 3—Gen. Humphrey Marshall's law library, which had been "captured" at Carrollton and sent to Cincinnati, decreed by Judge Leavitt in the U. S. district court to be confiscated and sold—because he was then actually making war against the government.

Dec. 8—U. S. congressman Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Ky., in a card requests his constituents or other Kentuckians who have had slaves taken from them by the U. S. army, to send him a sworn statement of the facts. His object is to have some law passed by which such slaves thus wrongfully taken may be peaceably recovered or accounted for.

Dec. 9—Death of ex-Gov. Wm. Owsley, near Danville, aged 80.

Dec. 9—Col. John H. McHenry, of the 17th Ky. infantry, dismissed from U. S. service, "for issuing an order returning slaves to their masters from his camp, in violation of additional article of war."

Dec. 10—Fayette circuit court issues a writ for the restoration to their "Union" owners, of slaves now detained or harbored by several regiments of soldiers near Lexington. The sheriff is prevented by armed force from executing the writ. 13—A public meeting in Lexington appoints a committee to enquire of Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding army of Ky., whether the forcible detention of the slaves and resistance were authorized, or will be sanctioned or permitted hereafter, etc. Gen. Granger's answer was satisfactory and encouraging, but that of Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, commanding department of the Ohio, was frank, but not satisfactory; really increasing instead of allaying the public anxiety as to how far the military would be subordinate to the civil authority, and how far the escape of slaves would be encouraged.

Dec. 12—Louisville *Journal* and Louisville *Democrat* subscription-price increased \$2 for the daily, and 50 cents for the weekly—because of the enhanced cost of the white paper on which they are printed. Other papers follow suit.

Dec. 13—Acting-Gov. James F. Robinson and Adj. Gen. John W. Finnell leave Frankfort for Washington city, to confer with President Lincoln upon the present position of affairs in Ky.

Dec. 15—Garret Davis, of Ky., in the U. S. senate, offers a resolution that, "Whereas, after it had become manifest that an insurrection against the United States was about to break out in several states, James Buchanan, then President—from sympathy with the conspirators and their treasonable projects—failed to take

the necessary and proper steps to prevent it; therefore, he should receive the censure and condemnation of the senate and the American people." Laid upon the table, next day, by a vote of 39 to 3.

Dec. 16—At Nashville, Tenn., Gen. Bragg issues an order to conscript every exiled Kentuckian and Tennessean—whereupon Generals John C. Breckinridge, Simon B. Buckner, and Roger W. Hanson threatened resignation if this were done.

Dec. 16—A detachment of the 39th Ky. Federal infantry defeated and captured, at Peters' creek, Pike co.

Dec. 20.—\$1,000,000 U. S. postal currency, in pieces of 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, and 50 cents, forwarded to the West from Washington city.

Dec. 24—Skirmish at Glasgow, Barren co., between detachments of 9th Ky. and 3d Ky. Confederate cavalry (Morgan's) and 2d Michigan cavalry.

Dec. 26—Skirmish at Bear Wallow, Hart co., near Cave city; Federals have the advantage, over Morgan's cavalry. [Another account says it was near Hardyville, Hart co.]

Dec. 26—Stubborn defence of Bacon creek bridge, Hart co.; 100 Federals captured, and bridge burned, by Morgan's cavalry.

Dec. 27—Desperate engagement at Elizabethtown, between 600 Federals under Lieut. Col. Smith and Morgan's Confederate cavalry; former captured.

Dec. 28—Two great trestle works at Muldrow's Hill, Hardin co.—each 80 or 90 feet high and some 500 feet long—destroyed and burned by Morgan's cavalry, after capturing the two garrisons defending them, of 600 and 200 men.

Dec. 29—A large Federal force under Col. John M. Harlan, 10th Ky. infantry, overtakes Morgan's cavalry at Rolling Fork river, and repulses them; loss slight.

Dec. 30—A detachment of Morgan's cavalry makes a dash upon a small Federal force at New Haven, Nelson co., but is repulsed.

Dec. 30—Remarkable all-night march of Morgan's Confederate cavalry, through great trials and hardships—"night intensely dark, weather bitterly cold, guides inefficient, and the column floundering along blindly"—from Springfield, Washington co., near to and around Lebanon; to avoid attack from a large Federal force concentrated at Lebanon, and another moving to intercept them from Glasgow to Columbia. At Lebanon, the troops drawn up, confidently expecting attack from another direction—where Morgan had kept up fires, all night, as if in camp. By night-fall of the 31st, his rangers had passed over Muldrow's Hill, and were in Campbellsville, Taylor co.

Dec. 31—Near Newmarket, Marion co.—(Gen. Basil W. Duke, Hist. of Morgan's cavalry, p. 341, says after they had crossed the hill and were in Taylor co.)—a desperate hand-to-hand fight occurred between Capt. Alex. Tribble and Lieut. Geo.

Easton, on Morgan's side, and Col. Dennis J. Halisey, 6th Ky. cavalry, and one of his lieutenants, on the other—in which Halisey was killed and his lieutenant made prisoner.

Dec. 31—Skirmish near Newmarket, Marion co.; Col. Hoskins' 12th Ky. infantry and Col. Halisey's 6th Ky. Federal cavalry attack and drive Morgan's retreating forces, capturing some men and military supplies.

Dec. 31—Great 4-days battle at Stone river, within two miles of Murfreesboro, Tenn., between 45,000 Federal troops under Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans, and 30,000 Confederates under Gen. Braxton Bragg. The Confederate success on Wednesday, the first day's fight, was remarkable—the line of the Federal right having been driven back from two to three miles, 31 pieces of artillery lost, and the dead and wounded, with nearly 4,000 prisoners, in the enemy's hands. Friday, Jan. 2d, witnessed one of the bravest and most determined charges ever made, by Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge's division, in which all the Kentuckians in the Confederate army were involved; but they were met, moved down and torn to pieces by such a terrific cross-fire of artillery, masked and massed for the purpose, as has no parallel in the history of wars. Nothing but the singular coolness and tenacity of Rosecrans prevented a decisive defeat on the first day; indeed, that would not have saved him, in the end, but for the brilliant massing of his artillery on Friday. During Saturday night, because the Federals had been reinforced, Bragg quietly withdrew his forces, taking with him his prisoners, captured guns, and stores.

The total Federal loss was 8,485 killed and wounded, (about 1,580 of the former, and 6,905 of the latter), and 3,600 missing. Of these the Ky. regiments lost: 1st 91, 2d 79, 3d 103, 5th 126, 6th 109, 8th 81, 9th 92, 11th 88, 15th 60, 23d 82—total 911.

The Confederate loss is not known, but was very heavy. In Breckinridge's division, it was 2,140, of which about 1,700 occurred on Friday. In the brigade of Geo. Roger W. Hanson (who was killed) the loss of the Ky. regiments in killed, wounded and missing was: Lieut. Col. Jas. W. Hewitt's 2d 108, Col. Robert P. Trabue's 4th 70, Col. Jos. H. Lewis' 6th 76, Col. Thos. H. Hunt's 9th 29, Capt. Robert Cobb's Battery 6—total 289.

1863, Jan. 1—All day, as Morgan's cavalry are marching from Campbellsville southward to Columbia, in Adair co., they distinctly hear the roaring of heavy cannonading—which proved to be at Murfreesboro, Tenn., (115 miles distant, in an air line,) where the great conflict between the armies of Rosecrans and Bragg was raging.

Jan. 1—President Lincoln issues his Emancipation Proclamation—which he had threatened to issue, or had issued in a qualified form, on Sept. 22, 1862. "As a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion.....he orders and

declares that all persons held as slaves within the designated states [now in rebellion] are and henceforward shall be free." The military and naval authorities will recognize and maintain their freedom; and the freedmen will be enlisted to garrison forts, etc.

Jan. 1—At Owensboro, negro farm hands hire for \$200 to \$250 per annum, and cooks for \$25 to \$125; prices were never higher.

Jan. 2—Morgan's cavalry (nearly all Kentuckians) cross the Cumberland river at Barksville. The danger of further pursuit being over, they move leisurely to Smithville, Tenn., and halt to rest and recuperate. The published results of the expedition, besides the destruction of the several lines of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, were the capture of 1,877 prisoners, and a large amount of military stores, arms, and other government property—having lost only 2 killed, 24 wounded, and 64 missing. On May 17, 1863, the Confederate congress by resolution tendered thanks to "Gen. John H. Morgan and his officers and men, for their varied, heroic and invaluable services in Tennessee and Kentucky on this expedition—services which have conferred upon them fame as enduring as the records of the struggle which they have so brilliantly illustrated."

Jan. 8—Legislature meets in adjourned session.

Jan. 12—Legislature authorizes the elevation, at the center, of the Covington and Cincinnati bridge to be made 100 feet above low water mark, instead of 122 feet.20—By resolution, requests congress to pass an act for the exchange of certain citizens now "confined in some military prisons of the so-called Confederate States" [Wm. Thompson of Metcalfe co., Jonathan Williams of Russell co., Nathan Buchanan of Pulaski co., and John S. Stockton, Noah Cresselias, and Jeff. Dickson of Clinton co.] and all others in their condition—either as prisoners of war, or for citizens held in military prisons by the Federal government.....Accepts the donation of lands from the U. S. congress to Ky., for the endowment of an agricultural college.

Jan. 14—Very heavy rains all day in northern Ky., followed by sleet and snow.

Jan. 15, 16—One of the heaviest falls of snow ever known in Ky.; 10 inches deep at Paris and Lexington, 18 inches at Maysville, at some points nearly 2 feet; railroad trains "snowed up" for two days. 15—Railroad bridge over the Ky. river at Frankfort swept away by the flood.

Jan. 20—Col. John C. Cochran, of the 14th Ky., and other officers resign, because of the president's emancipation proclamation.

Feb. 2—A letter from Col. Laban J. Bradford, of Augusta, shows that Ky. is the largest tobacco-growing state. She produced in 1860, 97,906,903 and in 1850, 55,501,196 pounds—an increase of 42,405,-

707 pounds in ten years. The Louisville warehouses in 1857 sold a little over 8,000 hogst heads, and in 1861 about 29,500—one house alone selling more than the entire sales of Liverpool, England.

Feb. 4—Legislature instructs our senators and requests our representatives in congress to try and secure the speedy payment of all just claims of our citizens against the National government; and to have one or more Kentuckians appointed commissioners to take proof of and assess the damages sustained by the seizure and appropriation of private property to public use, with enlarged discretion as to informal vouchers.....6—Appropriates \$50,000, out of which to pay to 9-months' volunteers one month's pay in advance26—Lays off the state into 9 congressional districts.....28—Makes it the duty of county court clerks, in certifying instruments for record, to certify that they are duly stamped, or not, as required by act of congress.

Feb. 6—Heavy siege guns being mounted on the fortifications in the rear of Covington and Newport.

Feb. 8—Richard Springer, a Revolutionary soldier 104 years old, still living in Louisville; he fought at Brandywine and at Germantown, being wounded at the latter place; he has never received a pension, or any provision from the government—probably from the difficulty of proving his service.

Feb. 11—Ky. bank notes at 5 per cent in Cincinnati, and gold in New York at 54½ per cent premium; cotton 92 cents per pound.

Feb. 12—Two companies of Morgan's Confederate cavalry attack and defeat Federal soldiers at Burksville, Cumberland co., killing or wounding 7; and "break up in tremendous disorder" a public meeting where Col. Wolford was appointed to speak.

Feb. 13—Ky. University authorized to loan its funds at not exceeding ten per cent conventional interest.

Feb. 17—In the house of representatives, Dr. A. B. Chambers moved that the house adjourn over till Feb. 19th, and the use of the hall be tendered to the [Democratic state] convention to assemble in Frankfort to-morrow. For the first time in the history of the state, the courtesy of the use of the hall by a state convention of a great party was refused; yeas 36, nays 40.

Feb. 18—Ky. bank notes at Louisville 10, and gold 61, per cent premium.

Feb. 18—Death of James Harlan, U. S. district attorney for Ky., at Frankfort, aged 63.

Feb. 18—Col. Roy S. Cluke's regiment of Morgan's Confederate cavalry, 750 strong, cross Cumberland river in flatboats, on a raid into Ky.; the cold so bitter that 8 horses chilled to death immediately after swimming the river.

Feb. 18—Senate refuses to further consider a petition from J. A. Bell, of Scott co., "praying permission for certain free

negroes of Brown county, Ohio, to return to slavery."

Feb. 18—200 delegates, from 40 counties, to the Democratic state convention—called to nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, and other state officers, to be voted for at the August election—having been denied the use of the hall of the house of representatives, meet at Metropolitan Hall, in Frankfort, at 11 A. M., are called to order by Capt. John W. Leathers, of Kenton co., and organize with ex-U. S. senator David Meriwether, of Jefferson co., in the chair and two secretaries. When called to order, and before organizing, Col. E. A. Gilbert, of the 44th Ohio Federal infantry, commander of the forces here—and who had fortified himself for a bold move by ordering his soldiers, with guns and fixed bayonets to be drawn up in front of the Hall—read his "general order No. 3;" "that all persons now here who are not residents, and who are not members of the Ky. legislature, or officers of the state government, shall forthwith report their names to these headquarters, accompanied with a satisfactory reference as to their loyalty to the government of the U. S." Asa P. Grover of Owen co., and Wm. B. Read of Larue co., senators, and W. P. D. Bush of Hancock co., Wm. Johnson of Scott co., and Dr. A. B. Chambers of Gallatin co., representatives, who were present as members of the convention, vouched for the delegates—as their names were called out and taken down by Col. Gilbert's adjutant.

Col. Gilbert notified the convention that its further business was "arrested;" that those present would not be permitted to hold a convention within the department under his command; that if nominations were made, the candidates would be arrested; and if elected, they would not be permitted to hold office. He should preserve the list of delegates, it might be of great importance; he required all present to return peaceably and quietly to their homes, and to refrain from all "seditious and noisy conversation." He said he might have acted differently, had not the "Conservative Democratic legislature" refused the use of its hall; and the conservative Democratic newspapers repudiated them as Democrats, while they, as well as common rumor, characterized them as rebel sympathizers.

Dr. Chambers presented to Col. Gilbert a series of 6 resolutions, adopted at a preliminary meeting, as embodying the views of this meeting. But Col. Gilbert refused to let them be read, and said positively the convention must not be held. The delegates then quietly adjourned *sine die*, under the persuasive arguments or threats of military despotism.

Next day, Feb. 19, in the house of representatives, Dr. A. B. Chambers moved to dispense with the rules of the house, to enable him to present a petition from Gov. Meriwether, G. W. Williams of Hancock co., and Dr. Jos. R. Buchanan of Louis-

ville, fully setting forth the facts above, with the resolutions; and praying the adoption of such legislation as will best conserve the constitutional right of citizens peacefully to assemble together, the right of suffrage, and the right of free speech, and protect the citizens from military violence. The motion was rejected and a hearing refused, by a tie vote, 40 yeas to 40 nays.

The senate, March 2, by yeas 14, nays 12, on motion of C. T. Worthington, "Resolved, That the course taken by Col. Gilbert in suppressing the late convention assembled here on Feb. 18th, is condemned by the senate as uncalled for by the exigencies of the time, and not needed or desired by the Union Democracy of Ky., who are self-reliant, and able to control all such assemblages. Such interference on the part of the military is dangerous in its tendencies, and should not pass unrebuked." At night, in the absence of several senators who had voted for it, the resolution was reconsidered, and referred to the committee on federal relations.

Feb. 20—Cluke's cavalry capture Federal troops at Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle co.

Feb. 20—Skirmish 10 miles south of Richmond; Lieut. Cunningham, of Cluke's cavalry, and 17 scouts, defeat and capture 24 Federals.

Feb. 21—Capt. Thos. H. Hines, commanding Morgan's scouts, detailed with Lieut. J. M. Porter and 13 men for the purpose, burns the depot and three cars, stored with Federal property, at South Union, Logan co., on the Memphis branch railroad. 25—Captures steamer Hattie Gilmore, on Barren river, heavily laden with Federal military stores, which he destroys, paroling the boat. 26—Destroys a locomotive, and 21 cars filled with U. S. property, at Woodburn, Warren co., on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Total value of U. S. government property destroyed \$500,000.

Feb. 21—Maj. Theophilus Steele, with 3 companies of Cluke's regiment of Morgan's cavalry, pursues a retreating Federal force of 250 from Richmond to Lexington, skirmishing briskly at Combs' ferry.

Feb. 24—Maj. Gen. Cassius M. Clay, in a letter to the *New York Times*, says "he has done what he could, and shall do what he can, to induce the President to put Gen. Benj. F. Butler in place of" Gen. H. W. Halleck, as general-in-chief—because the latter is "too pro-slavery." He (Clay) "had told President Lincoln that he could not and would not enter the field, unless the policy of liberating the slaves of rebels was adopted. Nothing short of that can give the vigor and effect to our arms which the crisis and the public sentiment demands."

Feb. 24—The house of representatives adopts the report of the select committee exonerating Gen. Lucius Desha, the member from Harrison county, from the charge of "having given aid and assistance to the rebel, John Morgan, and his

guerrilla band, in the engagement at Cynthiana, July 17, 1862, and of otherwise having aided and abetted the present rebellion."

Feb. 25—A Federal brigade dashes into Mount Sterling, Montgomery co., driving out a portion of Col. Cluke's cavalry. Two days after, Cluke, having by a shrewd ruse caused the large Federal force to be sent off to Paris, re-enters the town, capturing the garrison and stores.

Feb. 25—Library committee in the Ky house of representatives report that "out of 12,000 or 14,000 volumes in the state library, probably there cannot be found more than 100 on the subjects of history, biography and general literature. Of the well known histories of Kentucky by Humphrey Marshall, in 1824, Mann Butler in 1834, and Lewis Collins in 1847, there is not a copy in the library of the commonwealth which is the subject of those histories. Thus much may be said of the contributions to Western history by Gen. Robert B. McAfee in 1816 and Gov. James T. Morehead in 1840. Of the great statesman who has added so much to the historic fame of Kentucky, Henry Clay, not a single memoir or volume of speeches is to be found in this capitol. With the exception of the books published at the expense of the state, and a few guides to law officers, there is scarcely a copy of any work written or edited by a native Kentuckian.

"Would it not have been eminently proper, in former legislatures which have convened in this capitol, and manifested from time to time a becoming pride in the past history of Kentucky—by rearing military and civic monuments over the graves of her illustrious dead—to have expended annually a small sum in the purchase of printed memorials of her sons, dead or living, many of which will be more enduring than any monument? Your committee think so, and believe such duty to be as imperative now as it was in former years."

Feb. 26—Publication of the *True Presbyterian* at Louisville resumed, by Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., and Rev. Robert Morrison. It had been suspended, by military interference, since Sept. 18, 1862.

March 2—Interesting scene in the hall of the house of representatives, in joint session of the general assembly. Beautiful message from Gov. James F. Robinson, presenting the battle-worn and storm-torn flags of the 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th, 17th, and 21st regiments of Ky. volunteer (Federal) infantry. Resolutions adopted, 1. To deposit them in the state library; 2. Of thanks to Edward C. Hoekersmith and John T. Gunn, gallant extemporaneous color-bearers of the 21st Ky.; 3. Ordering printed for distribution 5,000 copies of the message and proceedings.

March 2—Legislature adopts a series of 12 resolutions concerning national affairs, most of them by an almost unanimous vote. The 4th "enters this general assembly's

solemn protest" against the emancipation proclamation, as unwise, unconstitutional and void. The 6th "declines to accept the president's proposition for emancipation, as contained in his proclamation of May 19, 1862;" [Jas. Speed, senator, and Perry S. Layton, representative, alone voted against this.] The 10th favors a convention to propose amendments to the U. S. constitution.

March 2—Legislature makes special provision for common school districts interrupted by the war.....Negroes claiming freedom under or by virtue of the President's proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, forbidden to migrate to or remain in this state.....Appropriates \$100 per annum for the purchase of literary and miscellaneous works for the state library.....2—Resolves, "That we have witnessed with pride the gallant conduct of Col. John H. McHenry, Jr., late commander of the 17th Ky. volunteers; and do heartily indorse and approve the order made by him in Oct. last—construing it, as we do, to mean that he would expel from his lines, and permit their owners to take in possession, all runaway slaves found within his camp." [The house of representatives, Feb. 2, *unanimously* passed a spirited report and resolution, arguing its hardship and injustice—of which they requested the governor to send a copy to the president—asking him to rescind the order dismissing Col. McHenry; but the senate, after repeated sessions upon the matter, Feb. 25, passed the above very tame and impotent resolution, and the house concurred in it—permanent record evidence of a remarkable decay of the spirit of resistance to, and even of protest against, military aggression and domination.]

March 2—Restrictions on trade between northern states and Ky. partially removed; permits for shipments issued only to parties "well indorsed as to their loyalty."

March 3—Legislature authorizes the auditor to give to certain clerks or sheriffs, credit for, or to refund to certain other parties, the following sums of money which they were, by duress or forcibly, compelled to pay to "commissioners of the so-called Provisional Government of Ky.," or to Confederate officers: In the counties of Logan \$6,600, Simpson \$1,000, Marshall \$46, Owen \$600, Warren \$1,941, Allen \$785, Fulton \$904, Caldwell \$800—total \$12,676, during this session.

March 4—Ky. back notes at Louisville 14 per cent premium.

March 6—Four bales of cotton, part of several small lots raised in Simpson co., Ky., sold in Louisville at 80 cents per pound.

March 10—U. S. senate refuses to confirm the nomination of Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Wright to a major-generalship, which position he has held by appointment and also military commander of the department embracing Ky.

March 12—Judge Wm. C. Goodloe, in

the Fayette circuit court at Lexington, decides the law of congress which makes U. S. treasury notes a legal tender constitutional. Appeal taken.

March 15—Atlanta (Georgia) *Confederacy* says that in the Confederate service are 10 regiments of infantry, 10 regiments and several battalions of cavalry, and 5 batteries of artillery, from Ky.

March 18, 19—Union Democratic state convention at Louisville; 94 out of 110 counties represented. Hon. James A. Cravens, recently a Democratic member of congress from Indiana—although invited to speak by acclamation, introduced by ex-Gov. Chas. A. Wickliffe, and his loyalty vouched for by congressman Geo. H. Yeaman, and by Col. C. L. Dunham, of an Indiana regiment ("who had spent most of the last two years in Kentucky defending her soil")—was cried down and insulted, by cries of "traitor," "butter-nut," "copperhead," "put him out;" because, among other things, "he hoped they would inaugurate a policy which, while it would put down rebellion, would also preserve the constitution with all its guaranties; Abraham Lincoln could not have organized the army without the aid of the Democratic party; the war could not have lasted twenty-four hours without their aid and assistance; they were the only party that could save the country, and yet they were denounced and branded as traitors." After an hour's violent confusion, he was allowed to proceed for a few minutes, in peace. Joshua F. Bell was nominated for governor, receiving 627 votes, acting-Gov. James F. Robinson 171; Mortimer M. Benton 79, Col. Thos. E. Bramlette 77, Gen. Jerry T. Boyle 49, Brutus J. Clay 19. For lieutenant governor, Richard T. Jacob was nominated on the second ballot, receiving 506 votes, Col. Geo. T. Wood 450. [Many "Union-Democrats"—finding themselves deceived, by the course of men heretofore co-operating with them and loud in conservative professions, but now rushing headlong into most extreme measures—condemn the action of the convention, and manifest a growing disposition to part company with the controlling element.]

March 21—Col. Cluke's Confederate cavalry, about 300, after a desperate fight of four hours, and setting fire to several houses from which he had been fired upon, captures Mountsterling, with 428 prisoners, 220 wagons laden with valuable military stores, 500 mules, and nearly 1,000 stand of arms; loss in killed and wounded, Confederates 11, Federals 3.

March 24—Gen. Pegram's Confederate cavalry occupy Danville; Col. Wolford's cavalry resisting their advance all day, but falling back towards Lexington; he lost 27 killed and wounded; Confederate loss about the same, together with 30 prisoners.

March 24—Federal military authorities under Col. Sanders D. Bruce, impress negroes in Bourbon co., sending them to Lex-

ington to work on intrenchments and for other labor. Any person disobeying the order or obstructing its execution is threatened with arrest and imprisonment.

March 24—Gen. Humphrey Marshall's Confederate forces make a dash upon a portion of Gen. White's Federal troops, about 10 miles from Louisa, Lawrence co., forcing them back on the large force, when the former withdrew.

March 30—Col. Chas. J. Walker's 10th Ky. cavalry attacks Col. Cluke's Confederate cavalry, 6 miles east of Mount Sterling, routes them, and drives them beyond the Licking river.

March 30—Battle of Dutton Hill, 1½ miles from Somerset, Pulaski county; between 1,100 Federal troops (400 of Col. Wolford's 1st Ky. cavalry) under Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, and 2,600 Confederate cavalry under Gen. Pegram. After a sharp engagement of 5 hours, the latter retreated over the Cumberland river, having lost some 250, mostly in prisoners; Federal loss 60, in killed, wounded and missing.

March 31—Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, the new commander of the department of the Ohio, which includes Ky., orders the dishonorable discharge from the U. S. military service of Capt. Wm. D. Ratcliffe, 10th Ky. cavalry, for his surrender of Mount Sterling. [A court of inquiry afterwards honorably acquitted him, and he was restored to his regiment.] Because of some irregularity by the Confederates in paroling the prisoners, Gen. B. declares the parole void, and orders the men and officers to report to his headquarters at Cincinnati for duty.

March 31—Brig. Gen. Speed Smith Fry, from headquarters U. S. forces at Danville, issues a locomotive general order, requiring 1. "The quartermaster and commissary stores left in Danville by the Federal forces, and now in the hands of the citizens of the town, to be sent back to the places from which they were taken;" 2. "The articles taken from private citizens by the rebels whilst in the town recently, and distributed amongst some of their sympathizers, will be at once returned to their proper owners;" 3. "All male citizens who by word or act gave the rebels, whilst here, any aid or comfort or information, are hereby ordered to leave the place, and not make their appearance here again until they can return with full determination to be quiet and loyal citizens; they have forfeited all claims to the protection either of the general or state government, and will not receive it; they must go, and go at once."

April 1—"Brain fever" carries off 17 Confederate soldiers, in one regiment, in southern Ky., in a few days. The patient suffers with a terrible pain in the back of the head and along the spine; the extremities soon become cold, and the patient sinks in torpor; every case fatal, in a few hours.

April 3—A full-grown magnificent pan-

ther, weighing 111 pounds, and measuring 7 feet from nose to tip of tail, killed by John Curtis, 5½ miles from Lexington, on Frankfort road.

April 4—Martial law abolished at Lexington, and, April 8, at Paris. During its reign the citizens suffered for want of wood and entables.

April 5—Wm. Kaye elected mayor of Louisville by 710 majority over Thos. H. Crawford, both "Union"—the former supported by the *Democrat* and the latter by the *Journal* newspapers.

April 6—Judge Jos. Doniphan, in the Kenton circuit court at Covington, decides that congress. has no power to pass any act of which the effect would be to divest a state court of its jurisdiction.

April 9—A large body of land and some railroad stock, confiscated as the property of Col. Wm. Preston, (of Ky.,) of the Confederate army, sold at auction at Charlestown, Indiana, for account of the U. S. government.

April 11—Gen. Pegram's Confederate cavalry defeated at Somerset, Pulaski co.; many taken prisoners.

April 12—Col. S. R. Mott, of 118th Ohio, commanding at Cynthiana, forbids any person buying, selling or shipping merchandise or groceries "without first procuring a certificate of six unconditional Union men to the effect that he himself is an unconditional Union man."

April 13—Savage and brutal code promulgated by Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, commander of the department which includes Ky. Besides some severe regulations strictly military and legitimate in war, the "carriers of secret mails and writers of letters sent by secret mails" are threatened with death, without discrimination as to the character of the letters or mail. "Persons declaring sympathy for the enemy will be at once arrested with a view to being tried as traitors, and if convicted suffer death, or sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends." Known as "Order No. 38."

April 17—Suspension of tobacco manufactories at Louisville, throwing 3,000 operatives out of employment.

April 17—Gen. Wilcox, in command at Lexington, orders the exclusion, from his department, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Gen. Burnside, in a few days, countermands the order.

April 19—Fine bridge at Lower Blue Licks, in Nicholas co., over the Licking river, fired by an incendiary and burned down. It was built 30 years ago.

April 20—Gen. Burnside orders the arrest of any persons guilty of trafficking in Confederate scrip.

April 22—Wm. F. Corbin and T. G. Magraw, Confederate captains, found guilty by court martial (under Burnside's "order No. 38") of recruiting for the Confederate army, and ordered to be shot on May 15, on Johnson's Island.

April 22—Confederate raid on Tompkinsville, Monroe co., (in revenge for the

Federal raid on and burning of Celina, Tenn.); several killed, and court house and several other buildings burned.

April 23—Death of Elijah Denry, aged 110, in Rockcastle co.; he fought at Stony Point and in other battles of the Revolutionary war.

April 23—A small Confederate detachment defeated near Rockhold, Whitley co., losing 4 killed and 9 taken prisoners.

April 23—A general court martial at Cincinnati condemns Sampson D. Talbot, of Bourbon co., to \$1,000 fine and imprisonment 3 months, and longer unless the fine is paid, for harboring and concealing Confederate soldiers; also, (for being present at Talbot's house,) Thos. Sullivan to 60 days imprisonment—both in the military prison on Johnson's island, near Sandusky, Ohio. Thos. M. Campbell, a Confederate soldier of Nicholas co., was also condemned to be hung as a spy, sent to Johnson's island in irons, and ordered to be executed May 8, 1863; he was not executed at that time, it was stated, because "he had signified his willingness to inform on other spies."

April 24—Joshua F. Bell declines the nomination of the "Union" party for governor. May 2—Col. Thos. E. Bramlette is nominated in his place, by the "Union Democratic central committee."

April 27—30 guerrillas attack a train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, 4 miles north of Franklin, Simpson co., but are driven off, losing several killed and wounded, by 100 Federal soldiers concealed on the train.

April 29—Gen. Carter, with Wolford's 1st Ky. cavalry and the 7th Ohio, overtakes and drives a Confederate force from Monticello, Wayne co., killing 8, wounding 18, and capturing over 30 prisoners.

April 29—Near Meadeville, Meade co., the 36th Ky. Federal cavalry surround 10 guerrillas, kill 9 and mortally wound 1.

April 30—President Lincoln sets apart this Thursday, "as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer."

May 1—Gen. Carter drives a force of Morgan's Confederate cavalry out of Monticello, Wayne co.; heavy skirmishing.

May 6—33 soldiers, 27th New Jersey, drowned in crossing the Cumberland river, at Stagall's ferry, by upsetting a boat.

May 8—11 young men recruited for the Confederate army by Wm. S. Waller, jr., surprised at midnight and captured by a squad under Col. W. H. Wadsworth, near Maysville.

May 10—Adj. Gen. Fennell calls for the enlistment of 20,000 Kentuckians, for the defence of the state, as authorized by special act of congress.

May 10—The Gen. Buell court of inquiry, after a session of 5 months, and taking 5,000 manuscript pages of testimony, closes its labors.

May 10—Judge Lane, of Ala., publishes a statement made in his hearing by the late Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston—that "without Kentucky, Missouri and Mary-

land, the Southern Confederacy could not exist."

May 11—Brisk engagement at "the Narrows," in the Horseshoe bend of the Cumberland river, in Wayne co., between 480 of Col. Jacob's 9th Ky. cavalry and 800 of Gen. John H. Morgan's Confederate cavalry. The former successful at first, but finally had to fall back across Greasy creek; Federal loss in killed, wounded and missing 42; Confederate loss 32 in killed and wounded, according to Gen. Duke.

May 13—Confederates defeated in a skirmish near Woodburn, Warren co.

May 13—Gen. Burnside's "order No. 66" requires the wives and families of persons absent in the Confederate army to be sent South "as speedily as possible." "Persons who have been connected with the rebel army will be arrested as spies, if they do not report at some Federal headquarters immediately." May 18—Both orders slightly modified.

May 13—Skirmish at South Union, Logan co.

May 15—Two railroad car-loads of Gen. Simon B. Buckner's furniture discovered at Elizabethtown, and confiscated.

May 21—Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge publishes, in the *Chattanooga Rebel*, a scathing reply to the reflections cast upon him and his Ky. troops by Gen. Bragg, in his official report of the Stone river battles; and asks a court of inquiry.

May 22—Burning of the Transylvania Medical Hall, Lexington, Ky., recently occupied as a hospital for sick soldiers; no lives lost.

May 25—Frankfort *Yeoman* suspends publication, on account of hard times.

May 27—\$1,600 for premium tobacco, distributed at the Ky. state exhibition at Louisville.

May 31—Lieut. Col. Silas Adams, and 50 of the 1st Ky. cavalry, cross the Cumberland river in canoes, and capture 17 Confederate pickets at Mill Springs, Wayne co.; then joining other Federal cavalry, engage in a sharp skirmish with Confederate cavalry, in same county.

June 1—Four counties in northern Ky., within the last 3 months, have produced 213,467 gallons of whisky, and paid \$42,693 U. S. government tax thereon.

June 2—Gen. Burnside prohibits the circulation of the *New York World* and *Chicago Times*, both Democratic newspapers, in the department of the Ohio, which includes Ky.; but, June 4, President Lincoln revokes the order.

June 3—A number of females arrested at Demossville, Pendleton co., and some at other points, to be sent South. They are regarded as dangerous to the U. S. government.

June 5—Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, (of Illinois, but a native Kentuckian,) in a letter to Gov. Robinson, "bears testimony to the gallantry, bravery, good conduct," and "unflinching steadiness," of the 7th, 19th, and 22d Ky. regiments, in

the 13th army corps under his command, at the battles, in Mississippi, of Thompson's Hill on May 1, Champion Hills May 16, Big Black bridge May 17, and before Vicksburg since May 19.

June 6—Locomotive-boiler explosion, on the Ky. Central railroad, at Nicholasville; 6 killed, 12 wounded.

June 6—Oppressive trade order issued at Lexington. The U. S. treasury agent, — Mullen, authorizes Lexington merchants to import only about \$34,000 per month of all kinds of merchandise (just \$1½ to each citizen of Fayette co.); no merchant allowed to job or wholesale, or to purchase over 2 months' supplies.

June 6—Col. Orlando H. Moore, provost marshal at Louisville, by special letter "has the honor most respectfully to request" the editors of the *Louisville Journal* and of the *Louisville Democrat* "to discontinue their attacks and reflections upon the war policy and measures of the administration." Somebody immediately cuts off his provost-marshal head; such politeness being simply intolerable.

June 9—Cavalry skirmishing for 8 miles, near Monticello, Wayne co.; Gen. Pegram's Confederates retreating before Gen. Carter's Federals.

June 13—Small Confederate force defeated, losing 4 killed and 5 prisoners, on Wilson's creek, near Boston, Nelson co.

June 13—Confederate raid on Elizabethtown; train of cars captured with 120 horses; 3 cars burned.

June 14—About 300 Confederate cavalry under Col. Peter Everett make a raid on Maysville, spike the 6-pounder cannon, destroy all the home-guard arms, and capture from the citizens a number of Colt rifles, a number of horses, and several thousand dollars worth of merchandise. They search in vain for Col. W. H. Wadsworth and some other prominent citizens, to carry off as hostages for certain Confederate soldiers now under arrest or already sentenced as reputed spies.

June 15—Maj. R. T. Williams, with 30 men of 14th Ky. cavalry, ambushed, 2 miles from Olympian Springs, Bath co., by Capt. Peter Everett's Confederate cavalry, losing 11 killed or mortally wounded, and 5 wounded and missing.

June 15—Provost marshals busy enrolling the militia of Ky.

June 16—Home-guards attack Everett's Confederate cavalry near Plummer's mills, Fleming co., and are defeated.

June 16—Lieut. Col. R. R. Maltby, with 2 battalions of 10th Ky. cavalry, overtakes Everett's Confederate cavalry at Triplett's creek bridge, near Morehead, Rowan co., and defeats them after a brisk skirmish. During the engagement Col. DeCourcey's 8th Michigan cavalry regiment, 1,000 strong, came up and attacked the Confederates, who were allowed to slip off under the impression they were home-guards; while the 8th Michigan with cannon and Spencer rifles opened a hot fire on the 10th Ky., across the creek—

fortunately shooting over their heads. 38 Confederates were captured, of whom 1 had been killed, and 3 wounded.

June 18—Capt. Hines, and 65 men of 2d Ky. Confederate cavalry, cross the Ohio river near Leavenworth, Indiana; on their return, while fording the river, they are vigorously charged upon by two companies of home-guards, a number captured and the rest scattered.

June 19—More impressing of negroes in Bourbon county, for military purposes—to work on roads.

June 20—Wm. F. Bullock, John H. Harney, Nat. Wolfe, Wm. Kaye, Wm. A. Dudley, Joshua F. Bullitt, and others, call upon ex-Gov. Chas. A. Wickliffe to become a candidate for governor; he consents.

June 22—John T. Dial and E. M. Grindle, of Campbell co., tried by court martial at Cincinnati, on a charge of aiding and abetting the enemy, and sentenced to be shot; and James Clark Lisle, a Confederate soldier captured in Clark co., sentenced to be hanged as a spy.

June 22—James R. Hallam, of Newport, brings suit in Covington against Edmund W. Hawkins, Nathaniel B. Shaler, Wm. H. Lape, Wm. M. Thompson, Wm. H. Smith, Frank Clark, and Henry C. Gassaway, for false imprisonment in Camp Chase, Ohio, for four months—charging them with conspiracy in causing his arrest and confinement, and claiming \$30,000 damages. Hubbard D. Helm, Robert Maddox, Peter McArthur, Patrick Walsh, and 10 others bring separate suits, in the Campbell circuit court, at Newport, against various parties, for the same general cause—each claiming \$50,000 damages. A few days after, H. B. Wellman, the attorney who brought most of the foregoing suits, was arrested by order of Gen. Buraside, and lodged in the military prison, on Columbia st., Cincinnati. Notwithstanding this, ex-Judge Samuel M. Moore brought four suits against the defendants first named, in favor of Thos. L. Jones, Wilson Kiser, John Kiser, and Jesse Yelton.

July 1—Robert Richardson, superintendent of public instruction, in his annual report, speaks of the act of Aug. 30, 1862—which requires a stringent oath of loyalty to be taken by every common school trustee and teacher before he shall act as such, under penalty of a fine of from \$25 to \$200 if he act without the oath, and of confinement in the penitentiary if he violate the oath—as "materially detrimental to the prosperity of our common schools;" "visiting unmerited punishment on thousands of innocent and defenseless children," and "a monument of misdirected patriotism and unguarded legislation." He earnestly recommends its repeal. "Military operations, and the presence of armies and armed bands, in certain localities, during the greater portion of the past year, rendered it impossible for many district schools to be taught."

July 2—Skirmish near Barksville, Cum-

berland co.; the Federals driven back by Gen. Morgan's Confederate cavalry to their encampment at Marrowbone; by the aid of artillery and reserve forces they in turn repulse the Confederates.

July 3—Short engagement at Columbia, Adair co.; loss small; Morgan's cavalry drive Federal troops into and through the town.

July 4—Desperate engagement at Tebb's Bend of Green river, in Taylor co. Col. O. H. Moore, with 200 of the 25th Michigan infantry had selected a strong natural fortification, and spent the night before in intrenching. When summoned to surrender, he declined because the 4th of July was not an appropriate day for surrenders. 600 of Morgan's cavalry on foot, parts of 3 regiments, 8 times most gallantly attacked the Federals in front, determined to carry the works by storm; but it was the march of death, more terribly destructive at each fresh advance. Federal loss 6 killed, 23 wounded, and 1 prisoner; Confederate loss 36 killed, 46 wounded—among the killed some most daring and valuable officers: Col. Chennault, Maj. Tho. Y. Brent, Capt. Tribble, Lieuts. Cowan, Holloway and Ferguson. [Col. Moore proved as humane to the Confederate wounded and dead who were left in charge of surgeons and chaplains, as he had been skillful and brave in fighting them. They erred, indeed, who supposed him not as gallant in war as he was extravagantly polite in his appeal to the Louisville editors.]

July 5—Desperate engagement at Lebanon, Marion co. Lieut. Col. Chas. S. Hanson, with 300 20th Ky. infantry, fighting from the railroad depot and other houses, bravely defends the town for 7 hours, until Morgan's Confederate cavalry, on foot, set fire to the depot and take it by assault. Federal loss 5 killed and several wounded; Confederate loss 25 killed and 13 wounded, including several brave officers. A large quantity of rifles, ammunition and medicines were captured, and \$100,000 of U. S. military stores destroyed.

July 5—Maj. Gen. Hartsuff, headquarters of 23d army corps at Lexington, in "general order No. 8" says: "For every Union citizen, non-combatant, injured in their person, five rebel sympathizers will be arrested and punished accordingly; and for injuries done to the property of Union citizens, ample remuneration will be levied upon rebel sympathizers."

July 5—Capt Robert H. Earnest, of the 26th Ky., routs a small confederate force, at Woodburn, Warren co.

July 5—Engagement, lasting 20 hours, at Bardstown, between 26 Federals, in a stable, and 45 Confederates outside; the former holding out until they saw Morgan's artillery coming.

July 6—The Federal captains in prison at Richmond, Va., draw lots for two to be shot—in retaliation for the shooting of Capts. Corbin and McGraw, as spies, at

Johnson's Island, on May 15, by order of Gen. Burnside. Capts. John Flinn, 15th Indiana, and H. W. Sawyer, 1st New Jersey cavalry, selected.

July 6—Gen. John H. Morgan, who crossed the Cumberland river, July 2, with two brigades of 1,460 and 1,000 men—now reduced, by battles and detachments for special service, to less than 2,000—leaves Bardstown for Indiana and Ohio, a route looked forward to for months as his favorite piece of "cavalry strategy." 7th—at Garnettsville, Meade co. 8th—at Brandenburg, Meade co., 40 miles below Louisville, and where a detachment under Capts. Sam. Taylor and Clay Meriwether had already captured the steamers J. T. McCombs and Alice Dean for ferrying—and where another small detachment under the daring Capt. Thos. Henry Hines was awaiting him, after a quiet scout of 80 miles over into Indiana as far north as Seymour—Morgan crosses his entire force into Indiana, near Mauckport, although resisted by a considerable force of militia on the bank and a tin-clad gunboat in the river above. 9th—Passes through Corydon and Palmyra, Harrison co.; at Corydon, after a sharp skirmish, captures 500 militia and scatters more. 10th—Near Salem, Washington co., Morgan's advance of 13 men dashes into 150 militia, driving them frightened back into the town, whence, with some 200 more, they were quickly scattered; burns the depot, and several bridges on both the Ohio and Mississippi, and the New Albany and Salem railroads, and tears up the track—the soldiers pillaging, at times most unnecessarily and outrageously, as they go; levies \$1,000 redemption-money upon each owner to prevent the burning of his mill; at nightfall, reaches Vienna, Scott co., on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railroad; captures the telegraph operator and office, and substitutes Ellsworth (who soon advises him of the slow-coach orders to the militia to fell timber and obstruct the roads he would probably travel); travels 6 miles further, and encamps near Lexington; a party of Federal cavalry enters the town, advancing as far as the very house in which Gen. Morgan was sleeping, but retired as suddenly and quietly as they had come.

July 8—Great alarm in Louisville, caused by the approach of Gen. John H. Morgan's Confederate cavalry. The city council orders "the enrollment of all males between 18 and 45 into companies for service, if required, and all refusing to be enrolled shall be sent to the North." Nearly 5,000 are enrolled and actively drilling.

July —Two skirmishes near West Liberty, between the 10th Ky. cavalry and guerrillas.

July 8—The U. S. war department having ordered the enrollment of the free negroes in Ky., under the recent conscription act of congress, the Ky. state authorities remonstrate against it most explicitly

and urgently; and the order is practically suspended.

July 9—The archives of Ky., about four wagon loads in all, sent from Frankfort to Covington for safe-keeping.

July 11—At Lexington, Scott co., Indiana, Col. D. Howard Smith, with a portion of his regiment, is detached for a feint against Madison, to prevent attack from that direction; while Gen. Morgan with his Confederate cavalry moves on through Paris, and comes in sight of Vernon, both in Jennings co. Too prudent to attack the strong force at Vernon, he demands a surrender, generously allows the two hours asked for in which to remove the non-combatants, leaves a party of skirmishers, but moves forward with his main column, Col. Smith having rejoined him; encamps at midnight, and moves on again at 3 A. M.—averaging, for many days, 21 hours in the saddle. Capt. Patton's company, 3d Indiana cavalry, at Providence, Ind., defeats a small detachment of Col. Duke's Confederate cavalry, killing 2, wounding 3, and capturing Lieut. John H. Hines and 18 others. On Saturday night, 11th, about 100 of Morgan's cavalry attempt to cross the Ohio river at Twelve-mile island, above Louisville on a wood-boat; but the gunboat Moose comes up and shells the island, and Gen. Manson with a large force on ten steamboats, arrives in time to capture many of them. 12th—The main body passes early through Dupont, Jefferson co., where, from a pork-house, many of the men select a ham ench, and sling it to their saddles, helping themselves to other forage and provisions as needed; at nearly every point militia are posted, in large numbers, who are dispersed by maneuvering, but, if in strong positions, await a bold dash before giving way. [The immense numbers of people, and great abundance of provisions and other comforts of life, astonish these visitors from the exhausted fields and scattered populations of two-years' constant war.] Col. Grigsby, with his regiment, dashes into Versailles, Ripley co., scatters several hundred militia, captures their horses, and burns some railroad bridges near. At Sunmans, in the same county, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, Col. Gavin's Decatur co. regiment report that they got into a skirmish with Duke's cavalry, and drove them off; whereas Duke reports that 2,500 militia lay there loaded into box cars, and moved off towards Cincinnati in the morning, unconscious of the Confederates' presence. Intense alarm all through middle and southern Indiana and Ohio. Brig. Gens. Edward H. Hobson, and Jas. M. Shackelford, and Col. Frank Wolford, with the 1st, 3d, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th Ky. cavalry and perhaps other Federal troops, are following close after Morgan, but do not seem to gain much on his extraordinary traveling-speed and endurance. 13th—Morgan's main column reaches Harrison, Hamilton co., Ohio, about noon; thence the detach-

ments move eastward through New Haven and Venice, through Miami town, over the New Baltimore bridge, through Glendale, within 10 to 13 miles north of Cincinnati, past Camp Dennison, in Hamilton co., on through Loveland and Batavia in Clermont co., reaching Williamsburg at 4 P. M., July 14th. The march around Cincinnati is made during a very dark night, and for want of guides is exceedingly tiresome and embarrassing. In about 35 hours, from Sunmans to Williamsburg, the cavalry pass over 90 miles—the most extraordinary march in their history. They are so fagged out that all along the route prisoners are being taken.

During all this time, the Ohio river is rising slowly, preventing them from crossing at several points which had recently been fordable, and enabling the Federal gunboats and steamers loaded with troops to follow on up the river—to intercept the Confederates and prevent their escape southward.

July 12—At a sale in Louisville, bank shares brought—Northern Bank \$100, Bank of Ky. and Bank of Louisville each \$96.

July 16—Morgan's cavalry pass on eastward through the counties of Brown, Highland, Adams, Pike, Jackson, Vinton, Athens, Gallia, Meigs, Washington and Morgan, through the towns of West Union, Piketon, Jackson, Oak Hill, Hampden, Nelsonville, Berlin, Chester, to the Ohio River at Portland, in Meigs co. A halt at Chester proves the great blunder—prevents their escape into Virginia. Meanwhile, regular troops and militia in thousands, on horseback, by railroad and river, are being sent in front of and across Morgan's path, as well as following him with all possible speed.

July 18—Battle of Buffington's Island, fought by Morgan's men, exhausted by four week's constant travel, and with a very small supply of ammunition, against four times their number, abundantly supplied, fresh and vigorous; over 700 Confederates captured, including Cols. Basil W. Duke, W. W. Ward, D. Howard Smith, and Richard O. Morgan, Lieut. Col. John M. Hoffman, Majors W. P. Elliott and Robert S. Bullock, and Capts. Thos. H. Hines and P. H. Thorpe.

July 18 and 20—Four companies of Morgan's cavalry, under Capts. Kirkpatrick, Sisson, Lea and Cooper, escape across the Ohio river into Virginia, but several hundred others are captured by the 1st Ky. (Federal) in the attempt. Tuesday, 21st, heavy skirmishing for 6 or 7 miles, and brisk fighting for an hour at St. George's creek; several hundred Confederates captured by Ky. Federal regiments. Sunday, 26th, severe engagement near Salineville, Columbiana co.; about 15 Confederates killed, 35 wounded, 200 prisoners; and the same day Gen. Morgan surrenders to Capt. Burbeck, of the Ohio militia, upon condition that his officers and men be paroled, all retaining their horses, and

the officers their side-arms. Capt. John L. Neal, of the 9th Ky. cavalry, is the first to report to his commander, Maj. Geo. W. Rue, the surrender, coming up with a flag of truce under Maj. Theophilus Steele, who hopes they will not be fired upon. Maj. Rue in part, and Gen. Shackelford, when he arrives, entirely disavows and repudiates the honorable terms granted. Col. Wolford endeavors to have them observed, but is overruled. Morgan appealed to Gen. Burnside to observe them, but he is also refused. With Gen. Morgan is surrendered the remnant of his cavalry—making about 1,600 now in Federal hands. And so ends his wonderful raid, of over 1,100 hundred miles in the enemy's country—startling in its conception, masterly and terrible in its progress and execution, but fatally disastrous in its results. The great cavalry captain, all his colonels except Johnson and Grigsby, and most of his other brilliant and gallant officers, are soon incarcerated in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus; where they are shaven and shorn, fed and lodged, and watched and punished as convicts, although allowed some "privileges" refused to convicts.

July 20—Gov. Jas. F. Robinson issues a proclamation, accompanied with the "expatriation act" of March 11, 1862, recommending "its strict observance and enforcement;" and has both published, at state expense, in every newspaper in the state. It disfranchises many native citizens.

July 21—Raid upon Maysville by 18 freebooters and robbers from Carter co., under one Underwood—all Union bushwhackers, and said to have been invited by bad Union men who felt spiteful because of the outrages committed by Everett's Confederate cavalry on their recent raid. Their robberies, outrages and insults were of and towards rebel sympathizers; and they were not resisted at all by the provost guard.

July 22—Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Young, 118th Ohio infantry, commanding at Paris and at all railroad stations between Covington and Lexington, in "order No. 4," directs 1. "That the property (negroes, oxen, timber for fortifications, wood for fuel, corn, hay, oats, etc.) of loyal Union men shall not be impressed, except in cases of absolute necessity, and then under special written authority;" 2. "If private property be needed for military purposes, it must be taken from sympathizers with the rebellion, or those opposed to furnishing more men or money toward sustaining the government;" 3. Vouchers must be given for private property taken, but "if presented for approval by men whose loyalty is doubted, they will be endorsed 'To be paid at the end of the war, or when the claimant shall establish his loyalty to the satisfaction of the government.'" July 24—Gen. Hart-suff, commanding 23d army corps at Lexington, orders (No. 14) that "impressed property be taken *exclusively* from rebels and rebel sympathizers," and so long as

they have any, "no man of undoubted loyalty will be molested;" "nominally Ky. Union men will be classed as rebel sympathizers."

July 26—Death of John J. Crittenden, at Frankfort.

July 28—Gen. Scott's Confederate cavalry drive the Federals through Richmond, and across the Ky. river.

July 28—Small action at Richmond, Madison co.

July 28—An official statement of Adj. Gen. John W. Finnell gives the following as the number of volunteers furnished to the United States by each congressional district in Ky.:

1st	1,154	6th.....	3,260
2d	5,228	7th.....	3,500
3d	4,524	8th.....	7,121
4th.....	4,933	9th.....	6,499
5th.....	5,719	Total.....	41,937

July 29—Confederates attack Paris, but after two hours fighting withdraw towards Mount Sterling.

July 29—Federals, under Col. R. R. Maltby, after a sharp skirmish, compel Gen. Scott's cavalry to abandon Winchester.

July 30—Col. Saunders' force drives Pegram and Scott's Confederate cavalry from Winchester, Clark co., towards Irvine, Estill co.

July 30—Sharp cavalry skirmish at Irvine, Estill co., bet. 10th Ky. (Federal) and Scott's Confederates.

July 31—Gen. Burnside declares martial law in Ky., "for the purpose only of protecting the rights of loyal citizens and the freedom of election," "no disloyal person shall be allowed to vote." Aug. 10—He visits Lexington, is serenaded, and makes a speech complimenting Ky. as "the most loyal state in his department; he had found more of strictly loyal men here than in Ohio or Indiana; the disloyal had no right to approach the ballot box, and therefore had no right to complain of martial law."

Aug. 3—Vote for Governor, Thos. E. Bramlette 67,586, Chas. A. Wickliffe, (Dem.) 17,344; for lieutenant governor, Richard T. Jacob, 65,851, Wm. B. Read (Dem.) 14,820. For congress, 1st district, Lucien Anderson 4,323, Lawrence S. Trimble (Dem.) 711; 2d, Geo. H. Yeaman 8,311, John H. McHenry 3,087; 3d, Henry Grider 8,654, T. C. Winfrey 1,293; 4th, Aaron Harding 10,435, Wm. J. Heady 2,508; 5th, Robert Mallory 6,257, Nat. Wolfe 2,477; 6th, Green Clay Smith 6,936, John W. Menzies 2,283, John W. Leathers (Dem.) 1,970; 7th, Brutus J. Clay 4,711, Gen. Jerry T. Boyle 2,487, Richard A. Buckner 2,143; 8th, Wm. H. Randall 7,938, — Bradley 197; 9th, Wm. Henry Wadsworth 6,638, T. S. Brown 567. Regular "Union" candidates elected over the "Independent Union" and over the Democratic candidates, in every case. Only about 85,000 out of 140,000 votes polled—probably 40,000 being refused a vote, or kept from the polls by military intimidation.

tion or interference, or by threats or fears of arrest or of future trouble; in some counties, the names of the Democratic candidates stricken from the poll-books by the military or their order; at Bardstown, an Indiana-Col. Butler erases, in the very presence of the venerable ex-Governor Wickliffe himself, his name, declaring that no poll should be open for him; even high Ky. military officers active in controlling the election; in a few cases, men voting the Democratic ticket are immediately arrested as disloyal; the military distributed at *all* the polls, in many counties. For this reason, members of the legislature almost unanimously "Union;" only three counties, Boone, Carroll, and Trimble, electing "No-men-or-money" representatives.

Aug. 4—Steamer Ruth set on fire and burned while descending the Mississippi, 6 miles below Cairo; 30 lives lost; also, \$2,600,000 in hands of U. S. army paymasters, 400 tons military stores, etc.

Aug. 5—In the U. S. district court at Louisville, Judge Bland Ballard sentences Thos. C. Shacklett, convicted of treason, to 10 years imprisonment in the Louisville jail, a fine of \$10,000, and to have his slaves emancipated.

Aug. 10—Gen. Boyle orders the impressment of 6,000 male negro laborers in 14 central counties, to work in extending the railroad from Lebanon towards Danville; owners failing to deliver them, as ordered, will have all their male negroes between 16 and 45 years taken.

Aug. 27—Skirmish at Clark's Neck, Lawrence co.

Sept. 1—Col. Leonidas Metcalfe refunds to many Southern sympathizers in Bourbon, Harrison and Nicholas counties, from whom he, last year, coerced sums at pleasure, *sixty cents on the dollar*—alleging that he has expended the balance in reimbursing persons who suffered by Confederate raids; before paying, he requires a release in full, "to cover accidents."

Sept. 2—70 guerrillas enter Flemingsburg, and rob the bank and citizens.

Sept. —Skirmish near Catlettsburg, Boyd co., between the home-guards and guerrillas.

Sept. 4—John W. Coffey and Christopher Coffey, of 27th Ky. infantry (Federal), shot at Munfordsville, Hart co., for desertion.

Sept. 7—Skirmish on Pigeon creek, Logan co.; Confederates routed, with 8 killed, 6 wounded, and 32 prisoners.

Sept. 9—2,000 Confederates surrounded by large Federal forces at Cumberland Gap, and surrender.

Sept. 19, 20—Battle in Georgia, near Chickamauga, Tennessee; Confederates victorious; many Ky. troops engaged, on both sides, and heavy losses.

Sept. 22—Skirmish at Marrowbone, Pike co.

Oct. 6—Hays, or Hamilton, with 85 Confederates, dashes into Glasgow, Barren co., about sunrise, surprising and captur-

ing, and afterwards paroling, 140 Federal soldiers.

Oct. 6—Guerrilla raid on Owingsville, Bath co.; 7 Federal soldiers killed.

Oct. 8—Richardson's guerrillas surprise and destroy a train, at New Hope, Nelson co., and tear up the track.

Oct. 9—Guerrilla outrages and successes in eastern Ky. increasing. Gov. Bramlette issues a "pronunciamento" saying "the state *shall be free* from its murderous foes, even though every arm be required to aid in their destruction;" he threatens a draft, unless state guard companies for home protection are formed immediately.

Oct. 10—Major Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden relieved of the command of the 21st army corps, and his conduct in the battle of Chickamauga to be investigated.

Oct. 10—Balance in Ky. state treasury, this day\$808,387
Balance in same, Oct. 10, 1862... 459,708
Balance in same, Oct. 10, 1861... 280,111
Balance in same, Oct. 10, 1860... 126,548

Oct. 16—Gauge of Louisville and Lexington railroad widened, from 4 feet 8½ inches to 5 feet, to be uniform with all Southern roads—by order of U. S. government.

Oct. 17—26 of Gen. John H. Morgan's men escape from Camp Douglas, at Chicago, by digging a tunnel under the fence, from one of the barracks.

Oct. 17 to 24—Guerrillas in large force visit Columbia, Greensburg, Bardstown, Danville, and other places, frightening and pillaging the citizens without distinction.

Oct. —Gen. Buell acquitted, by the court of inquiry, of all charges against him.

Oct. 17—President Lincoln calls for 300,000 men; and orders a draft on Jan. 5, 1864, for any deficiency. Kentucky's quota is 12,701.

Oct. 25—President Lincoln exempts Ky. from negro enlistments as soldiers.

Oct. 30—Lieut. Col. Orlando Brown, Jr., 14th Ky. infantry, and Maj. Stephen M. Ferguson, 39th Ky. infantry, with 160 men, repulse Prentice's Confederate cavalry at Salyersville, Magoffin co., capturing 50 prisoners.

Oct. 30—Gen. Boyle turns over to the U. S. quartermaster all corn purchased by distillers in Bourbon, Harrison and other counties, and forbids them to purchase any more.

Nov. 8—Several thousand impressed negroes, who were scattered to the four winds by the late guerrilla raid, return to work upon the Lebanon branch railroad west of Stanford, Lincoln co.

Nov. 10—Guerrillas, for the fourth time recently, make a raid into Morehead, Rowan co., but are driven off with loss.

Nov. 13—Lexington city council purchases 1,000 cords of wood for distribution among the poor of the city.

Nov. 14—Death at Maysville of Tho. B. Stevenson, one of the ablest writers and editors of the state.

Nov. 25—11th and 12th Ky. Federal cavalry surprised and captured, near Knoxville, Tenn., by the Confederates.

Nov. 28—Gen. John H. Morgan, and 6 of his captains, Thos. H. Hines, Jacob C. Bennett, Ralph Sheldon, Jas. D. Hockersmith, Gustavus S. McGee, and Sam. B. Taylor, make their escape from the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, before 1 A. M.

Too polite to part from his host without a farewell word, Hines leaves a letter for the Warden, addressed to "Hon. (11) N. Merion," "The Faithful," "The Vigilant," and enclosing the tally of time and labor:

"CASTLE MERION, Cell No. 20, Nov. 27. Commencement,.....November 4, 1863
Conclusion,.....November 20, 1863
No. of hours for labor, per day,.....Three.
Tools,.....Two small knives.

La patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux.

By order of my six honorable Confederates,

THOS. H. HINES, Captain C. S. A."

Four days after, Taylor and Sheldon are captured 6 miles back of Louisville, and returned to the penitentiary.

The ingenuity and coolness of Hines, who had planned the mode of escape, and the methodical boldness and nonchalance of Morgan, carry the two safely by railroad via Dayton to Cincinnati, where they cross the Ohio at 7 A. M., in a skiff, to Ludlow, just below Covington; breakfast at the residence of an enthusiastic lady friend; are furnished with horses, and that day ride 28 miles to Union, Boone co.; thence, by easy stages, with volunteer guides when needed, through Gallatin, Owen, Henry, Shelby, Spencer, Nelson, Green, and Cumberland counties; reach Overton co., Tenn., Dec. 8. Hines, although by quick wit he again saves Morgan, is captured Dec. 13; but in five days is free again. Morgan escapes by way of Athens, Tenn., across the mountains of North Carolina, to Columbia, S. C., and thence to Richmond, Va. [The governor of Ohio offers \$5,000 reward for his re-capture.]

Dec. 1—150 Confederate cavalry enter Mount Sterling, burn the court house and clerks' offices, release the prisoners from jail, and capture 100 horses; although a Federal regiment is quartered $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from town.

Dec. 1—A Kentucky major, captain, and 4 lieutenants (Federal) dismissed the service by orders from Washington city—two for disloyalty, the others for drunkenness, cowardice, or abandoning company in the face of the enemy.

Dec. 7—Legislature meets. Harrison Taylor, of Maysville, elected speaker of the house: Taylor 49, Alfred Allen 40.

Dec. 8—Guerrillas swarming in western Ky.

Dec. 8—The house of representatives of congress now in session has, of 186 members, 14 natives of Ky., 11 of Massachusetts, 8 of Va., etc.

Dec. 11—Legislature orders the stars

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and stripes to be raised in front of the capitol.....14—Asks the President for a court of investigation of the conduct of Maj. Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, believing him to have been most unjustly relieved of his command.....16—Adopts eloquent resolutions upon the death of the Hon. John Jordan Crittenden.....21—Takes steps for proper vouchers for forage taken from, and compensation for injuries to, citizens of Ky., by Federal soldiersThanks the U. S. army for the victories at Stone river, Chickamauga, Look-out Mountain, and Missionary Ridge.....22—Authorizes the Southern Bank of Ky. to wind up its affairs, and requires the state's proportion of its capital to be paid in coin at Louisville. [The bank has on hand \$1,619,171 in gold and silver.]

Dec. 13—On Sunday night, a file of soldiers, as the large congregation of a colored church at Lexington is dismissed, arrests all the men, young and old, and marches them to jail—to be sent next day to work on the military roads.

Dec. 15—Case of U. S. vs. Gen. Lucius Desha, in U. S. court at Covington, charged with treason, dismissed.

Dec. 15—Capt. Peter Everett's Confederate cavalry defeated by a detachment of Col. Geo. W. Gallup's 39th Ky. Federal infantry.

Dec. 19—In the U. S. court at Covington, the several cases vs. Col. Leonidas Metcalfe—to recover money illegally extorted by him as colonel of the 7th Ky. cavalry—continued until next term.

Dec. 24—First lot of sugar and molasses received at Louisville by the river from New Orleans since the Confederates established the blockade of the Mississippi in 1861.

Dec. 24—Nine bales of cotton, grown in Warren county, sold in Louisville at 69 cents per pound.

Dec. 25—Monroe county, with only 704 enrolled militia, has furnished 613 three years' volunteers and 188 one-year men—being 97 more than her enrolled militia. Of course, a number of citizens over 45 or under 18 years must be in the service.

Dec. 27—Cols. Hughes, Hamilton, and Dougherty's guerrillas capture Scottsville, Allen county, after defeating and taking prisoners Capt. J. D. Gillum's company of 52d Ky. A few days after, Maj. Johnson's 52d Ky. follows them into Tennessee, kills 40, takes 20 prisoners, and recovers most of the Scottsville plunder.

Dec. 28—Numerous sales of Bourbon co. land recently, at \$100 to \$122 per acre.

Dec. 30—Sale of slaves near Louisville: man aged 28 for \$500, boy aged 11 \$350, women aged 18 and 19 \$430 and \$380.

1864, Jan. 1—Weather quite mild until dusk last night, when it commenced raining, succeeded by sleet, then by snow, and then by violent winds. At 8 this A. M., at Lexington, the thermometer stood 8° below zero; at Louisville at 14°

at the High School, and 19½° on the river bank.

Jan. 1—Southern Bank of Ky. notifies stockholders that it is ready to pay in gold a first payment of seventy-five per cent. of their stock, the first step toward winding up its affairs. The other Ky. banks declare as a semi-annual dividend, free of government tax: Northern Bank 4, Farmers' Bank 3½, Bank of Ky., Franklin Bank, Bank of Louisville, and Commercial Bank, each 3, Mechanics' Bank and People's Bank, each 4 per cent.

Jan. 4—Gov. Bramlette issues a proclamation very severe toward rebel sympathizers, proposing to hold them personally responsible for all guerrilla raids, and charging them with knowledge of and with thereby aiding and abetting their outrages. He "requests the various military commandants in the State, in every instance where a loyal citizen is taken off by bands of guerrillas, to immediately arrest at least five of the most prominent and active rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of such outrage for every loyal man taken by guerrillas. These sympathizers should be held as hostages for the safe and speedy return of the loyal citizens. Where there are disloyal relatives of guerrillas, they should be the chief sufferers. Let them learn that if they refuse to exert themselves actively for the assistance and protection of the loyal, they must expect to reap the *just fruits of their complicity* with the enemies of our State and people." [It is the sworn general duty of the Governor "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." If the persons who are the objects of this denunciation and proposed summary punishment offend against the laws, it is *his* duty to see the laws faithfully executed; if they be innocent of crime, the Governor violates his duty in directing their arrest at all. The proclamation delegates an assumed absolute power over the personal liberty of citizens to irresponsible military officers, and leaves them to select their victims; it provides no form of trial, requires no proof of guilt, indicates no redress nor relief, establishes no safeguards against personal vindictiveness and petty tyranny. It is a sad state of things that suggests, and sadder still that tolerates, such unwarrantable assumptions of executive power.]

Jan. 7—In the senate of the Confederate Congress, a communication from "the secretary of the provisional government of the State of Ky." announces the reelection of Wm. E. Simms as senator for six years.

Jan. 10—Total cost of the Morgan raid in Ohio estimated in the message of the governor of that State at \$897,000.

Jan. 10—Several Ky. Federal regiments re-enlist for three years or during the war—under the promise of a thirty days' furlough to "come home."

Jan. 12—Brig. Gen. Jerry T. Boyle re-

lieved from the command of the District of Ky., and Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen succeeds him. Gen. Boyle tenders his resignation, which is accepted.

Jan. 13—In a letter to Gen. Boyle upon the recent movement of an agent of the Federal government towards recruiting able-bodied negroes of Ky. into the "1st Michigan colored regiment" for the U. S. army, Gov. Bramlette says: "No such recruiting will be tolerated here. Summary justice will be inflicted upon any who attempt such unlawful purpose." In his letter of Dec. 14, to Capt. Cahill, he says Ky. will furnish white men to fill the call upon her for more troops; will not enlist colored men, nor "permit any state which is unwilling to meet the measure of duty by contributing its quota from its own population, to shelter from duty behind the free negro population of Ky."

Jan. 13—Debate in the U. S. senate upon Henry Wilson's (of Mass.) resolution to expel Garret Davis, of Ky., for using treasonable language in some resolutions offered. Mr. D. makes a strong and pointed defense. 18th—Resolution referred to the judiciary committee. 29th—Mr. Clark thinks the Senate was bound to accept Mr. Davis' disclaimer of intention of inciting insurrection; Mr. Wilson, after a few remarks relative to the resolution of Mr. Davis with his disclaimer becoming a farce, withdraws his expulsive resolution.

Jan. 18—At Louisville, Col. Bruce orders the closing of a number of coffee-houses, for selling liquor to soldiers.

Jan. 18—Distillation of corn in Ky. prohibited by military general orders.

Jan. 20—Legislature instructs Ky. senators and requests representatives in congress "to procure the passage of a bill to reimburse Ky. for losses sustained by rebel raids of all kinds".....23—Protests against congress passing a tax on leaf tobacco.....Asks congress to construct a military railroad from the interior of Ky. to the Cumberland river above the Falls.

.....26—Empowers the governor to raise 5,000 troops for defense of the state.....

30—Reduces into one the common school laws.

Jan. 23—Military "permit" system in Ky. abolished.

Jan. 26—Death of James B. Clay, of Lexington, at Montreal, Canada, of consumption, aged 47.

Jan. 28—Guerrillas very active in Owen and other counties.

Jan. 29—Legislature ballots for U. S. senator twenty-five times, since Jan. 22, unsuccessfully: James Guthrie received 52 votes (the highest cast for him), Jeshua F. Bell 46, Thos. E. Bramlette 53, Curtis F. Burnam 34, Jas. F. Buckner 7, Gen. Wm. O. Butler 4, and John S. McFarland 5. No further balloting until next winter.

Feb. 1—President Lincoln by proclamation orders a draft on March 10, for 500,-

000 men, to serve for three years or during the war.

Feb. —Adjutant general's report shows that Ky. has sent into the U. S. service
52 regiments of infantry 35,760 men.
15 regiments of cavalry 15,362 men.
6 batteries of artillery 823 men.
For sixty days..... 2,957 men.

Total 54,902 men.

Of these: Strength at organization, 46,606, and recruits 5,319 (exclusive of the sixty-days' men); discharged 3,988; died 3,252; killed in action, 610; deserters, missing, and in hospital, 5,060; present strength, 39,065.

Feb. 3—Great speech of W. H. Wadsworth, of Ky., in the U. S. house of representatives, in opposition to the policy of the present administration; "for beauty of elocution, force of reason, and manly and statesmanlike eloquence, it has not been surpassed;" it is universally pronounced "the speech of the session."

Feb. 5—In U. S. senate, Garret Davis, of Ky., explains that he had done his colleague, Lazarus W. Powell, injustice upon the resolution introduced for his expulsion.

Feb. 5—36,009 gallons of wine manufactured in Bracken co. in 1862, and 31,030 gallons in 1863.

Feb. 5—Legislature appoints a committee to inquire into the expediency of removing the seat of government to Louisville, Lexington, or other place, and the terms to be offered for said removal.....

9—Calls upon congress "to permit Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson," because of broken health in the extraordinary defense of Fort Sumter and the loss of most of "his property by Southern usurpation, to retire from active service, upon the full pay and emoluments of his rank.".....16—Authorizes the sale of gold and silver coin belonging to the state (from her stock in the Southern Bank.).....17—Repeals the act of Feb. 26, 1862, exempting school children from payment of tolls.....Forbids the importation of slaves into Ky. for merchandise.....Authorizes the governor to borrow \$5,000,000 for paying troops raised for state defense.....Ap-

propriates \$200 each to F. L. St. Thomas, John McClintock, James E. Dickey, Samuel Taylor, C. G. Land, Thos. Duval, and Jos. Minor, citizen soldiers of Harrison co. (belonging to no military organization and receiving no pay), who were severely wounded in the fight with John H. Morgan's forces at Cynthiana, July 17, 1862.

.....20—Ky. banks released from penalties for failing to redeem their liabilities in gold and silver on demand, and authorized to deal in U. S. treasury notes.Legalizes a mode for "loyal residents and citizens of Ky. to prove their claims for loss or damages by U. S. soldiers, or for forage and supplies furnished same without proper vouchers.".....Suspends the running of the statute of limitations since May 1, 1861, in 13 counties

named.....Establishes a claim agency for Ky. at Washington city.....22—Restores citizenship, if lost under the act of March 11, 1862, to any who volunteer or enlist in the Federal army.....Returns thanks to Col. Chas. S. Hanson, Lieut. Col. Ben. J. Spalding, and their command, for gallant defense of Lebanon, July 5, 1863, against Gen. John H. Morgan's Confederate forces.....Protests against the enlistment of Ky. negroes into the U. S. army, and requests the President to remove negro-soldiers' camps from the limits or borders of the state.....Affixes fine of \$100 to \$5,000, and from 3 to 12 months imprisonment in county jail, for certain "disloyal and treasonable practices"—aiding, encouraging, or harboring Confederate or rebel soldiers or guerrillas; exciting, either by speech or writing, rebellion against the U. S. or Ky.; failing to give information of raids, &c.; and debars from practicing law any lawyers guilty of same....."Provides a civil remedy for injuries done by *disloyal* persons.".....Provides the manner of Ky. soldiers in U. S. service voting for U. S. president and vice president.....Punishes, by fine of \$500 for each recruit and by imprisonment from 2 to 6 months, any recruiting for any military or naval service except that of Ky. or U. S.

Feb. 7—The new National bank notes at a discount of one to two per cent. in Louisville, and not bankable.

Feb. 10—10,112 sheep, valued at \$2 each, killed by dogs, last year, in Ky.

Feb. 12—The military committees in congress refuse to pay for two bridges on the Louisville and Bardstown turnpike, burnt by order of Gen. Wm. Nelson in order to delay Gen. Bragg's Confederate forces in the invasion of Oct. 1862—upon the ground that all such claims should be postponed until the end of the war.

Feb. 13—U. S. senate adopts the resolution of Mr. Powell, of Ky., directing the secretary of war to transmit to that body all instructions issued from his department to provost marshals in Ky. concerning the elections in this state.

Feb. 14—The military orders prohibiting the distillation of grain in the state revoked.

Feb. 19—The house of representatives, by 74 to 3, passes an act levying 10 cents on each \$100, to create a relief fund for disabled soldiers, for the families of soldiers, and for the widows and orphans of soldiers. It fails to receive action in the senate.

Feb. 22, 23—Meeting at Louisville of a Border State "Freedom" convention, Wm. P. Thomasson president; about 100 delegates from 4 states—Ky., Missouri, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

Feb. 23—Kentucky university building, at Harrodsburg, destroyed by fire.

Feb. 25—Maj. Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden honorably acquitted of all charges against him, by the court of inquiry at Louisville.

Feb. 29—Jas. B. Fry, U. S. provost marshal general, orders the enrollment, without delay, of all colored males of military age.

March 1—Judge Ballard, of the U. S. district court at Louisville, having decided that any person taking the oath prescribed in the President's recent amnesty proclamation, and having same recorded, is thereby pardoned of anything standing against him, Thos. C. Shacklett, now confined in jail under conviction of treason, takes the oath and is released.

March 3—Maj. A. G. Hamilton, 12th Ky. cavalry, Capt. Jas. A. Johnson, 11th Ky. cavalry, Lieut. Ed. Knoble, 21st Ky. infantry, reach home; having escaped, with 104 other officers, through a tunnel 57 feet long and 3 feet in diameter, which occupied 45 nights in digging, from Libby prison, at Richmond, Va.; about half of them were recaptured.

March 4—Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, commander of the department of Ky. since Feb. 15, orders all impressed negroes to be released from their work and sent home to their owners.

March 10—Col. Frank Wolford, upon being presented by citizens of Fayette co. with a splendid sword, sash, pistols and spurs, at Lexington, makes a political speech—in which he denounces the order for enrollment of negroes in Ky. as "un-constitutional, unjust, another of a series of startling usurpations;" "it is the duty of the people of Ky. to resist it as a violation of their guaranteed rights;" "the people of Ky. did not want to keep step to the 'music of the Union,' alongside of negro soldiers—it was an insult and a degradation for which their free and manly spirits were not prepared; while it involved an infraction of the rights of the state, which it was the duty of the governor—under his oath to support the constitution and see the laws faithfully executed—to resist with all the constitutional power of the Commonwealth." [The speech excites quite a sensation, at home and abroad, and leads to Col. Wolford's arrest, upon the charge of speaking disrespectfully of the President; he is subsequently released, and ordered to report in person at Nashville to Gen. Grant, but at his request President Lincoln restores him to his command.]

March 12—Mrs. John Lott, of Muhlenburg co., gives birth to four bouncing boys; less than eleven months ago she gave birth to twins—making six within one year.

March 14—President Lincoln calls for 200,000 more troops, and orders a draft soon after April 15 for any deficiency.

March 15—Gov. Bramlette, by proclamation, recommends the people to submit quietly to the negro enrollment, and "trust the American people to do us the justice which the present congress may not do."

March 20—Dr. L. Herr, of Lexington, sells for \$10,000 his trotting stallion Membrino Pilot, to H. H. Harrison, of Chicago.

March 21—Col. Cunningham's negro soldiers at Paducah "conscript" some negro hands on the steamer Carrie Jacobs; the boat officers and crew resist, and appeal to white soldiers for help; a bloody fight ensues between the latter and the negro soldiers, and several are badly wounded on each side.

March 21—Court house at Morehead, Rowan co., and that at Owingsville, Bath co., destroyed by fire; the former the work of an incendiary, the latter from the carelessness of Federal soldiers.

March 21—At a public meeting at Danville, Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge said "he was an emancipationist, although a large slaveholder; he had two sons in the Union army and two in the rebel army, and would not have them killed for the value of all the slave property in the world; there were other interests in Ky.; he had been called to Frankfort to consult with Gov. Bramlette about the course to be pursued in reference to the enrollment of slaves here; the state officers were determined to obey, as they were bound to do, the laws passed and orders issued upon that subject; he had seen the proclamation which had done so much to quiet the public apprehension issued, and that, too, when the governor had already prepared a different one; he was bound, as a gentleman, to support that proclamation, although it did not exactly suit him; it answered, however, a good purpose; it foiled one part of the scheme to bloodily baptize Ky. into the Southern Confederacy; this scheme he understood to embrace an *emene* of the Ky. troops in consequence of Wolford's arrest, and a general rising in the state, strengthened by a contemporaneous invasion by a portion of the rebel army; the conspiracy—of whose existence the proof was overwhelmingly strong—had failed, so far as the defection of Ky. soldiers and the uprising of the people was concerned."

March 22—Gov. Bramlette, Archibald Dixon, and Albert G. Hodges, leave Frankfort for Washington city, to "interview" the President upon the subject of the enrollment of negroes. They compromise their differences—the governor assenting to the enrollment; but no enlistments of negro soldiers to take place unless Ky. fails to furnish her quota of white men.

March 25, 26—Large Confederate cavalry force under Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest attacks Paducah, at 2 p. m. Col. S. G. Hicks, with battalions of the 122d Illinois, 16th Ky. cavalry, and 1st Ky. heavy artillery, 220 negroes—655 strong in all—retires into Fort Anderson, and refuses the demand for a surrender. The Confederates make several desperate charges upon the fort, but are repulsed. Their sharpshooters keep up the firing until late at night upon the fort and gunboats, sheltering themselves behind the houses. The U. S. gunboats Peosta and Paw-Paw aid in the defense. Col. Hicks, when the

Confederates returned next morning, sets fire to some 25 buildings within musket range, to destroy their shelter, but they did not renew the attack. Federal loss 14 killed, 46 wounded, and 40 prisoners; Confederate loss considerable, but not known; several citizens killed or wounded. The headquarters, quartermaster's and commissary's buildings, with their stores, the railroad depot, marine railway, and steamer *Dacotah*, burnt by the Confederates, and much pillaging done. Many other buildings burned or greatly injured by the Federal artillery.

March 28—Most valuable portion of New Liberty, Owen co., destroyed by fire; loss \$120,000.

April 4—Lieut. Gov. Richard T. Jacob and Col. Frank Wolford make speeches at Paris, opposing negro enlistments, &c.

April 6—Death, near Lexington, of Mrs. Lucretia Clay, widow of Henry Clay, aged 83. Her husband's remains, after 12 years' interment, were removed, and the two buried beneath the beautiful monument erected to his memory in the Lexington cemetery. The wreath of *immortelles* placed upon his coffin at Washington, in 1852, by the gifted poetess Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, was found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation.

April 8—13 houses in the business portion of Harrodsburg burned; loss \$50,000.

April 13—Gen. Buford's Confederate cavalry demands the surrender of Columbus, Hickman co., which Col. Lawrence refuses; and reinforcements coming up by steamer, the Confederates soon retire.

April 13—Short engagement at Paintsville, Johnson co.; Confederates retreat.

April 14—Col. Gallup, with 400 of his 14th Ky. under Lieut. Col. Jos. R. Brown, and 400 of the 39th Ky. mounted infantry under Col. David A. Mims, surprise a Confederate force of 600 in camp at Half Mountain on the Licking river, in Magoffin co., kill and wound 85 (among the latter Col. Ezekiel F. Clay), and capture 70 prisoners.

April 15—78 guerrillas attack Booneville, Owsley co., but are driven off by the citizens.

April 15—Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, who has served 12 years out of 15 for which he was sentenced to the penitentiary for enticing away slaves, pardoned by Lieut. Gov. Jacob—acting as governor, in the absence of Gov. Bramlette at Nashville, Tenn., to consult Gen. Sherman.

April 18—Gen. Burbridge issues general order No. 34 for the enlistment of able-bodied negroes in Ky., to be mustered in squads and forwarded immediately to camps of instruction *outside* of the state; owners of slaves accepted as recruits, to receive such certificates as will enable them to receive the compensation authorized by law.

April 22—Letter from Gov. Bramlette to Col. A. G. Hodges, reports, as result of mission to Washington, a change of esti-

mate for quota to the present population of the state, omitting those who have gone South; appointing the present commander of the district of Ky., Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, as supervisor of enrollment and draft, with power to correct the offensive courses complained of, and confine it within the law; and other minor changes.

April 24—Thos. F. Marshall under military arrest for several days.

April 25—Frank Beresford contracts to furnish to the government 1,000 cattle at \$13.44 per hundred—an average of \$94

May 1—Aleck Webster, late of Mose Webster's band, returned home to work, at his father's, near Crittenden, Grant co.; is arrested by soldiers of Capt. Thos. W. Hardiman's Co., 55th Ky.—who receive orders to "lose him on the way;" they tempt him to escape, then shoot him down like a dog, and bury him in his clothes, near the roadside.

May 6—Near Morganfield, Union co., 14 guerrillas killed and 13 severely wounded.

May 11—Violent snow-storm at Covington.

May 12—Gen. Burbridge orders that hereafter "contractors will not be allowed to have rebel partners or agents in the performance of their contracts; none but citizens of unquestionable loyalty will be given employment or contracts."

May 13—Military draft in Ky.

May 13—Gov. Bramlette issues the following:

FRANKFORT, May 13, 1864.

Kentuckians! to the rescue! I want 10,000 six months' troops at once. Do not hesitate to come. I will lead you. Let us help to finish this war and save our government.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Gov. of Ky.

May 14—Gen. Burbridge, in general order No. 39, interdicts the circulation of the "Life of Stonewall Jackson" and similar books, and threatens the seller thereof with arrest and with confiscation of his stock of books.

May 16—Maj. Sidell, acting assistant provost marshal for Ky., announces that "acceptable negroes will be received as substitutes for white men."

May 18—Gold in New York 82½c. premium.

May 22—R. Aiteheson Alexander, of Woodford co., sells to W. Winter, of California, for the extraordinary price of \$15,001, his 3-year old colt Norfolk, by Lexington. Mr. A. had some years before paid \$15,000 for his sire Lexington.

May 25—"Union Democratic" state convention in session at Louisville; speeches by Col. Frank Wolford, Lieut. Gov. Richard T. Jacob, Richard H. Hanson, and John B. Huston; delegates to Chicago national convention instructed to vote for Gen. Geo. B. McClellan and Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette as nominees for president and vice president.

May 25—"Unconditional Union" state convention, at Louisville, is addressed by

Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D., Judge Rufus K. Williams, Col. Benj. H. Bristow, Curtis F. Burnam, and Lucien Anderson. The unanimous expression was for the renomination of Abraham Lincoln as president. Rev. Dr. Breckinridge is one of the delegates for the state at large to the Baltimore national convention.

June 1—Col. Frank Welford, who was recently "dishonorably dismissed from the U. S. military service for speaking disrespectfully of the president, and for disloyalty," is authorized by Gov. Bramlette to raise a regiment of six months' men.

June 1—Guerrillas visit Stanton, Powell co., burn the jail and turn over the clerk's office; they destroyed the court house previously.

June —Gen. Washburne, commanding district of West Tennessee, issues an order that "the people of that disloyal region, Western Ky., will not be allowed to sell their cotton and tobacco, or purchase supplies, until they show some friendship for the U. S. government, by driving out the guerrillas and irregular bands of Confederate soldiers who pay them frequent visits."

June 2—Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan enters Ky. from Va. at Pound Gap, Letcher co., on his last or "June raid," with about 2,400 men in three brigades: 1st, 1,050 men under Col. Giltner; 2d, 550 under Lieut. Col. Alston; and 3d, 800 (dismounted) under Col. D. Howard Smith, the battalions commanded respectively by Lieut. Col. Martin and Maj. Geo. R. Diamond; the latter march from 22 to 27 miles per day (230 miles in 10 days); after June 6th they are commanded by Lieut. Col. Martin, Col. Smith having been transferred to the 2d brigade. Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, with a large Federal force, is at the mouth of Beaver, beyond Piketon, Pike co., when Morgan's forces slip by on the road through Compton, Wolfe co., to Mountsterling.

June 2—State tobacco fair at Louisville; sales of tobacco at Spratt's warehouse, to-day, \$82,474; one premium hog-head sells for \$4,630, being at \$4.90 per pound, and several others at prices from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pound.

June 6—Inspector-general Daniel W. Lindsey issues an order by direction of Gov. Bramlette, postponing the draft ordered for June 11—"in view of the scarcity of labor, and the fact that the citizens have so patriotically and nobly responded to the late call for six-months' men." The regiments of enrolled militia throughout the state are to be organized for emergencies.

June 6—Population of Covington 18,717, and of Lexington 9,383.

June 6—Negro volunteering at Lexington brisk; 110 volunteer in two days.

June 7—Col. Cunningham, commanding negro troops at Paducah, makes a raid into Union co., and impresses a steamboat

load of negroes into U. S. service: From John Cabell 8, John C. Atkinson 15, Hon. Archibald Dixon 13, Geo. Atkinson 25, D. R. Burbank 60, Mr. Givens of Paducah 10, various owners at Uniontown 27—total 158. He was accompanied by 2 gunboats—to help persuade the owners to consent to the raid.

June 8—Morgan's forces capture Mountsterling, after a stubborn resistance by Capt. Edward C. Barlow, 40th Ky. infantry, with about 70 men; they plunder the citizens freely, obtaining some \$80,000 from the Farmers' Branch Bank. Leaving his dismounted men in camp, Morgan marches towards Lexington.

June 8—Maj. Chenoweth's (Morgan's) cavalry burn the Keller's bridge north of Cynthiana, and the Townsend and several other bridges south of that place on the Ky. Central railroad. Other detachments burn turnpike bridges, and the bridge over Benson creek beyond Frankfort on the Louisville railroad, and cut the telegraph wires in all directions.

June 8—Capt. Peter Everett's company of Morgan's cavalry make a raid on Flemingsburg and Maysville; seizing horses and small amounts from stores, killing one man, and near Maysville burning the Fair ground buildings, which cost \$20,000, and the bridge over the North Fork of Licking at the Lexington turnpike.

June 9—Gen. Burbridge, with Col. Chas. S. Hanson's 37th Ky., Col. John Mason Brown's 45th Ky., and part of Col. David A. Mims' 39th Ky. mounted infantry in the lead—after a remarkable march of 90 miles in 30 hours—at day-break surprises and dashes into the camp of Morgan's men near Mountsterling, as they lie asleep, unwarned by the pickets. Springing to their arms, a desperate fight ensues, and the Federals are driven out of the camp; but, reinforced in overwhelming numbers, return and drive the Confederates—the latter under Col. Martin cutting their way through Mountsterling, which was already occupied by the Federals. Col. Giltner's forces, turning back, meet them two miles west of town, when they renew the fight with determined energy; Martin's ammunition giving out, they withdraw unpursued towards Lexington. Confederate loss 14 officers and 40 privates killed, about 120 wounded, and 150 prisoners. Federal loss stated at 8 killed, 20 wounded, and 50 missing, but probably much greater.

June 9—About 11 P. M., Morgan's forces demand the surrender of Lexington, which is refused by Col. Wickliffe Cooper, 4th Ky. cavalry, in command, with a small force; after fighting for a time, he falls back to Fort Clay in the suburbs, but is not again attacked. A portion of Morgan's men rob the stores and citizens, seize \$10,000 from the Branch Bank of Ky., and numbers of fine horses.

June 10, 11—Morgan's main force, passing through Georgetown, reaches Cynthiana about daylight, Saturday, June 11,

and after a brisk fight, captures the garrison; his troops set fire to several houses from which they had been fired upon—the flames spreading and burning over 25 houses, with \$200,000 worth of property. Sending a force below Keller's bridge, he intercepts a train with Gen. Hobson and 500 Ohio troops and 300 horses, which are captured after a gallant engagement.

June 10, 11—Lieut. Col. Pryor's Confederate cavalry (part of Morgan's) invest Frankfort, and, a surrender being refused, make two unsuccessful assaults upon the fort and town. Col. Geo. W. Monroe, with 250 regular troops and enrolled militia (including Gov. Bramlette and other leading citizens), makes a gallant defense of the city.

June 12—Gen. Burbridge, with the same force which defeated part of Morgan's troops at Mount Sterling, overtakes them, about 1,200 strong, at Cynthiana about daylight on Sunday, and immediately attacks. The Confederates, although many are entirely out of ammunition, fight for an hour with great desperation; but are overpowered and driven out of town in several directions; losing, besides the killed and wounded, over 300 prisoners. Part of Morgan's force escapes through Scott co., while he leads the main force, after paroling some 600 prisoners taken on the 10th, on the Claysville and Augusta road, through Mayslick, Mason co., on the same night, and Flemingsburg next morning. His raid has proved decidedly disastrous.

June 12—The U. S. secretary of war reports to congress that, "in his judgment, a military necessity does not exist for a railroad from Danville, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn."

June 13—Capt. Bowling's guerrillas make a raid on Cadiz, Trigg co.

June 13—Gen. Burbridge, by general order, prohibits the circulation in Ky., "by sale or otherwise, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, a newspaper in the interest of the rebellion, and of all other papers of like character."

June 20—Gen. Burbridge decides not to give up to any but owners who prove their loyalty, the horses recaptured from Morgan at Cynthiana.

June 21—Guerrillas visit Brandenburg, Meade co.

June 21—Maj. Geo. Wm. T. Sherman, from headquarters in Georgia, addresses a letter of instruction to Brig. Gen. Burbridge, commanding division of Ky. He says:

"Before starting on this campaign, I asked Gov. Bramlette to at once organize in each county a small trustworthy band, under the sheriffs, and at one dash arrest every man in the community who was dangerous to it; and also every fellow hanging about the towns, villages, and cross-roads who had no honest calling—the material out of which guerrillas are made up; but this sweeping exhibition of power doubtless seemed to the governor rather arbitrary.....

"1st. You may order all post and district commanders that guerrillas are not soldiers, but wild beasts, unknown to the usages of war.....

"3d. Your military commanders, provost marshals, and other agents, may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerrillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville; and when you have enough—say 300 or 400—I will cause them to be sent down the Mississippi, through their guerrilla gauntlet, and by a sailing ship send them to a land where they may take their negroes and make a colony, with laws and a future of their own.".....

June 22—Ex-Governor Powell's resolution, in the U. S. Senate, in relation to the military suppression of the Cincinnati Enquirer in Ky., defeated by 3 to 29.

June 23—Maj. Wm. W. Bradley acquitted by court-martial at Chattanooga of the charge of murder in killing Lieut. Col. Thos. T. Vimont (both of 7th Ky. cavalry,) on Jan. 16, 1864, in a quarrel.

June 27—A squad from Lieut. Ranton's Co., 30th Ky., kills young Martin, near Crittenden, Grant co.

June 29—Gold in New York sells at \$260 in greenbacks for \$100 in gold.

July 1—2,151 "rebel" prisoners transferred, during the month of June, from the military prisons in Louisville to prisons north of the Ohio river.

July 1—Great fire in Louisville, on Main street between 8th and 9th; loss \$1,500,000, of which \$800,000 worth of government stores.

July 1—Congress repeals the law prohibiting traffic in gold, by a vote in the senate of 24 to 13, and in the house of 88 to 29.

July 3—Gen. Burbridge issues an order requiring all prisoners captured and paroled by Morgan's forces to report to their regiments for service immediately—said paroles "having been given in violation of orders from the U. S. war department."

July 5—President Lincoln, alarmed at the prevalence of Confederate and guerrilla raids into Ky., suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*, and proclaims martial law in the state.

July —Death at Washington city of Brig. Gen. Jas. P. Taylor, commissary general of subsistence of the U. S. army; he was a brother of the late President, Gen. Zachary Taylor, and entered the service from Ky. in 1813.

July 10—Col. Frank Wolford arrives at Louisville from Washington city under parole, to await a military trial for "language said to have been used by him at Lebanon," embraced in 13 charges.

July 10—R. Aitcheson Alexander, of Woodford co., sells two fine stallions at \$17,000 and \$7,500.

July 11—Guerrillas attack Elizabethtown, Hardin co., but are repulsed.

July 11—Guerrillas dash into Henderson, plunder the stores, and shoot James E. Rankin, a merchant. [See next page.]

July 7—Convention of the "friends of the administration" at Frankfort to select a candidate for judge of the court of appeals in the 2d appellate district. Mortimer M. Benton, of Covington, (who, it is stated, was a warm sympathizer with the South when the rebellion began), is nominated over Wm. W. Trimble, of Cynthiana.

July 11—Gold opened in New York city at 288, but closed at 277.

July 11—Gov. Bramlette's letter to Col. Richard T. Jacob alludes to information just received from the latter, and learned for the first time, that Col. Frank Wolford's arrest was upon a charge of "discouraging enlistments," and adds: "If this arrest was for a political offense.....we have sufficient material in Ky. for hostages—among those who favor and urge such arrests. The loyal people of Ky. cannot be provoked or driven into rebellion against the government; but in self-defense might justly retaliate political arrests—upon those who, among our own citizens, urge or provoke political arrests, and seek to inaugurate political terrorism. Kentuckians must be permitted to hold and express their own political sentiments, without being restrained by arrests. But the unrestricted privilege of expressing political sentiments does not give license to utter treason. Treason is at war with our political liberties. But there is no treason in advocating or opposing any candidate for office; nor in the advocacy or opposition to any measure of policy for conducting the government. Our political liberty requires the suppression of treason as a means of maintaining our freedom of speech and free elections."

July 12 to 19—Geo. N. Sanders, formerly of Ky., now of "Dixie," writes from Niagara Falls, Canada, to Horace Greeley, New York, proposing a "peace conference," if Clement C. Clay, jr., and J. Halcombe, as Confederate commissioners, be tendered safe conduct to Washington to meet President Lincoln. After several days' preliminary negotiation, the latter mentions terms which the former refuse to entertain, and they remain in Canada.

July 13—Gold in New York 273.

July 14—Gold in New York falls to 258½.

July 15—Over 12,000 negroes have been taken out of Ky. and enlisted elsewhere.

July 15—It is just made public, through a letter from Wm. G. ("Parson") Brownlow to his Knoxville *Whig*, that the Ky. delegation to the Baltimore national convention which nominated President Lincoln for re-election, went to Washington city and called in a body upon the President. Through Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge as their spokesman, they entered their protest against the raising of troops in Ky. for home defense, and especially against the placing of them under command of Gov. Bramlette and Col. Wolford.

July —The Ky. members of congress at Washington city call upon President Lincoln and request him to rescind the order of Gen. Burbridge arresting Col. Frank Wolford; to which Mr. Lincoln replies that he will not depart from the policy before pursued concerning Vandalism. Col. Wolford is sent, on parole, to Ky. for his trial.

July 16—Brevet Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge issues "general orders No. 59," "for the suppression of guerrillas." Among other stringent measures or threats are these:

"Rebel sympathizers living within five miles of any scene of outrage committed by armed men not recognized as public enemies by the rules and usages of war" [guerrillas] "will be liable to be arrested and sent beyond the limits of the United States."

"So much of the property of rebel sympathizers as may be necessary to indemnify the government or loyal citizens for losses incurred by the acts of such lawless men, will be seized and appropriated for this purpose."

"Wherever an unarmed Union citizen is murdered, four guerrillas will be selected from the prisoners in the hands of the military authorities, and publicly shot to death in the most convenient place near the scene of outrage."

July 15—Out of over 1,000 men drafted in Kenton co. only 21 have given personal service; and only 8 out of a similar number drafted in Campbell co.

July 16—Gov. Hahn removes Judge Wm. W. Handlin (late of Ky.), of the 3d district court of New Orleans—because he decided, in a case, that the institution of slavery still exists in the parish of New Orleans and in the State of Louisiana.

July 16—Two negro regiments have been organized at Louisville, and 6 or 7 are being organized at Camp Nelson, Jessamine co.

July 18—President Lincoln orders out 500,000 more troops, and a draft on Sept. 5th for any deficiency.

July 18—24 women and children reach Louisville military prison, being arrested and sent there by Gen. Sherman—who orders them sent down the river to New Orleans, and thence by sea out of the country.

July 19—Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine assumes command at Paducah, and begins a fifty-one days' reign of violence, terror, rapine, extortion, oppression, bribery, and military murders.

July 19—Two young men, named Powell and Thompson, sent from the military prison at Louisville to Henderson, and shot in retaliation for the shooting of Jas. E. Rankin, a few days ago. [Mr. Rankin recovered, and refused to receive any part of the \$18,000 forcibly collected off his neighbors, to pay him his losses by guerrillas.]

July 20 to 25—Some "Unconditional Union" candidates for office furnish to

the military the names of men whom they desire arrested, in order to secure their own election; the arrests are made accordingly.

July 21—16 guerrillas under Capt. Dick Yates ambush a detachment of Daviess co. home guards, at Rough creek, Ohio co., killing 4 and wounding 1.

July 22—Mr. Robinson killed by guerrillas at his home on Eagle creek, Scott co., near Owen co. line. 27th—Gen Burbridge sends a detail of Federal soldiers there, with a captured guerrilla to be shot upon the spot, in retaliation.

July 24—The U. S. secretary of war issues "order No. 25:" 1. If the owners of slaves who have left their service, and taken refuge in the camps, or resorted to the towns, desire them to become soldiers in the U. S. service, they have only to indicate this desire to the provost marshals, who will arrest the negroes and put them in the service [not return them to their owners]; 2. All Ky. negroes who have run off or have been persuaded off to adjoining States, to be enlisted for the sake of bounty of which they get only a small part or none, are "requested" to be seized and enlisted in Ky. regiments.

July 24—Severe drouth; since May 27, 59 days, only two inches and forty-three hundredths of rain have fallen.

July 26—Gen. Burbridge issues order No. 61, commanding any persons banished from Missouri or other states to leave Ky. within 20 days, and not return during the war.

July 26—Gibson Mallory, state senator from Jefferson co., killed at 11 P. M., 5 miles from Louisville, by a soldier, who was arrested, but discharged by Gen. Burbridge.

July 29—Three days before the annual state election, Gen. Burbridge issues the following order, and a similar one to the sheriff of every county in the 2d appellate district:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KY.,
FIRST DIVISION 27TH ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ky., July 29, 1864.

To the Sheriff of Kenton co., Independence, Kentucky:

You will not allow the name of Alvin Duvall to appear upon the poll-books as a candidate for office at the coming election.

By order of Maj. Gen. Burbridge.

J. BATES DICKSON, Capt. and A. A. G.

July 29—Two alleged guerrillas sent from prison in Louisville to Russellville, Logan co., to be shot on the spot where a Mr. Porter died, in that county, from wounds while resisting the outrages of guerrillas.

July 28 to Aug. 11—"Under Gen. Sherman's instructions to Gen. Burbridge, and partly upon Gen. Carrington's information to Gov. O. P. Morton, of Indiana," Gen. Burbridge orders the arrest of citizens, many of them leading and prominent, in many counties—among them the following:

City of Louisville and Jefferson co.—Joshua F. Bullitt (chief justice of Ky.),

Dr. Henry F. Kalfus (ex-Maj. 15th Ky. Federal infantry), W. K. Thomas, Alfred Harris, G. W. G. Payne, Jos. R. Buchanan, Thos. Jeffries, M. J. Paul, John Hines, John Colgan, Henry Stickrod, Michael Carroll, Wm. Fitzhenry, Erwin Bell, A. J. Brannon, Thos. Miller, A. J. Mitchell, John Rudd, Chas. J. Clarke, B. C. Redford, John H. Talbott, W. G. Gray.

Gallatin co.—Dr. A. B. Chambers, Garrett Furnish.

Boone co.—Dr. John Dulaney, Spencer Fish, Henry Terrell, Warren Rogers, Edmund Grant, and Jas. T. Grant.

Kenton co.—Daniel Mear, M. Duke Moore, John W. Leathers, Green Clarkson, W. D. F. Timberlake, F. M. Northcutt, Wm. Coleman, W. W. Wilson, Robert M. Carlisle, Samuel Howard.

Warren co.—22 men arrested and brought to Louisville, but their names suppressed by the military.

Boyd co.—Hon. Laban T. Moore.

Livingston co.—Judge Wiley P. Fowler, Reuben A. Cropton, John Leffer, C. Bennett, Theodore Davis, and — Law.

Owen co.—Pascal Ayers, Jas. W. Baker.

Judge Alvin Duvall, and many others who receive timely hints of or have reason to suspect the military plans, escape from the state and thereby avoid arrest.

July 30—Gen. McDowell at San Francisco orders the arrest of Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, of Ky., of the Methodist E. Church South, on suspicion of being a Confederate emissary, but releases him after an examination.

Aug. 1—Election for sheriffs and some minor county or precinct officers, and for judge of the court of appeals in the 2d district. Alvin Duvall was a candidate for re-election, but forced off the track by the military edict above, and compelled to fly from the state and country to avoid arrest. He received a large vote in three counties which did not receive the military notice. Notwithstanding the track seemed thus adroitly and arbitrarily cleared for the success of Mortimer M. Benton, the Unconditional Union nominee, other Union men this morning brought out Judge Robertson as a candidate, telegraphed the fact over the district, and he was elected—as follows:

Counties...	Robertson.	Benton.....	Duvall.....	Voting Populat ⁿ .
Anderson.....	99	43	3	1,085
Boone.....	.....	184	44	1,989
Boyle.....	391	37	.....	1,124
Bracken.....	.....	115	767	2,151
Campbell.....	.....	805	194	5,597
Carroll.....	.....	17	137	916
Fayette.....	807	201	3	2,805
Franklin.....	515	48	.....	1,808
Gallatin.....	.....	58	190	820
Garrard.....	476	162	27	1,381
Grant.....	54	112	77	1,427
Harrison.....	441	297	131	2,183
Henry.....	151	34	467	1,766

Jessamine	233	60	.....	1,299
Kenton.....	.....	920	.....	5,984
Mercer.....	54	192	.....	1,844
Oldham.....	191	5	.....	966
Owen.....	51	112	225	2,226
Pendleton.....	269	506	149	2,037
Scott.....	322	50	.....	1,752
Shelby.....	253	5	165	2,185
Trimble.....	.....	10	533	818
Woodford.....	225	17	14	972
<hr/>				
	4,332	3,890	2,936	45,135
	3,890	Total vote cast 11,158		

Robertson's maj. 442 Vote not cast..33,977

In consequence of the above astounding vote, Gov. Bramlette, Aug. 5, addresses to the sheriffs and officers of election in those counties a circular, asking: 1. If they received an order from any military commander requiring them to exclude from the poll-books any candidate's name? and if so, send the order; 2. If they obeyed the order, and what candidate was benefitted thereby? 3. How many votes would the excluded candidate probably have received? and 4. Were the judges overawed by the presence or menace of soldiers, so as to interfere with free suffrage, and a free and equal election? Send all information bearing upon these points.

Aug. 1—Gen. Paine, in command at Paducah, issues an order levying a tax of \$100,000 upon residents of his military district, nominally for the benefit of soldiers' families living in western Ky.

Aug. 4—The Louisville *Journal* intimates that a number of arrests have been made in Ky., but says it has been requested by the military not to publish the names.

Aug. 6—The banks of the Cumberland river lined with guerrillas, who in consequence of the low water can board nearly every passing steamboat.

Aug. 7—At Salem, Livingston co., Capt. Hugh M. Hiatt, with a detachment of 48th Ky., successfully defends the old court house against Maj. Chenoweth's Confederate cavalry; several killed and wounded on each side.

Aug. 8—The Louisville *Democrat* says: "It is thought strange that citizens render little or no active assistance against guerrilla parties, and their inaction is punished by the military as *disloyalty*. It may be patriotic and heroic to take up arms or give information against them; but who is to protect the man who does this, when the guerrillas assail him next day? If a citizen is to aid, let him be protected in it; otherwise any expectation of his active help is unreasonable."

Aug. 9—Squire Turner, a distinguished citizen of Richmond, Madison co., aged 72, shot and dangerously wounded by Col. Shackelford.

Aug. 10—The Louisville *Democrat* says: "A large number of political prisoners are confined in the military barracks here, and the number is being increased daily

by the arrival of prisoners arrested in other portions of the state."

Aug. 10—Gen. Paine banishes from Paducah to Canada, sending them under guard of negro soldiers as far as Cairo, the following: Mrs. Robert Woolfolk and family, 8 persons (Mr. Woolfolk having been banished by the same officer two weeks previously); Mrs. Hobbs; Mrs. Melrouse and sister; Robert Shanklin; and from Columbus, Mrs. Dowell, Mr. Malone, Geo. B. Moore, Pembroke Walker, Burns Walker, James Morton, R. E. Cooke, N. Cooke, Judge Vance, McKean Hubbard, and Jas. Moore (late postmaster.) Most of them are leading merchants and property owners; when arrested, their goods are seized and guards placed over them. Many others, to avoid arrest under Paine's reign of terror, abandon their property and escape to Illinois.

Aug. 11—Col. Hartwell T. Burge's 48th Ky. mounted infantry, "thoroughly mounted, by pressing horses from *disloyal* citizens upon *disloyal receipts*, payable upon future *proof of loyalty*." So says Report of Adj. Gen. of Ky., vol. ii, p. 489.

Aug. 12—Four guerrillas taken from Eminence to some point in the adjoining county to be shot.

Aug. 13—Guerrillas plunder Westport, Oldham co.

Aug. 13—By order No. 63, Gen. Burbridge absolutely interdicts all shipments of produce or goods of any kind, either in, or through, or into the state—except upon permits issued, for 4 months, to persons of "well known loyalty," whose loyalty is established "by a board of five advisers, well known citizens of unquestioned loyalty, respectability, and integrity, and who, in case of doubt, will take this oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I have not, by word or action, given the slightest aid and comfort to the present rebellion; and that by conversation and action I will do all I can to discourage, discountenance, and overthrow the rebellion, and will use my influence to restore the authority of the government of the United States over the states now in rebellion."

The carriers of goods without such permit to be arrested and imprisoned, and the goods themselves to be seized and the owners' names reported to Gen. Burbridge's headquarters for further disposition.

Aug. 15—Geo. W. Waincott, Wm. Lingenfelter, and John W. Lingeofelter executed at Williamstown, Grant co., by order of Gen. Burbridge—in retaliation for the murder of Joel Skirvin and Andrew Simpson, by guerrillas.

Aug. 15—Richmond Berry and May Hamilton taken to Bloomfield, Nelson co., to be executed—in retaliation for the killing at that place of J. R. Jones by guerrillas.

Aug. 16—At a fair given by negroes in Louisville, the police capture all the males

and take them to the military prison; next day the sound ones are forced to enlist, some set to work on the fortifications, and others discharged.

Aug. 19—Gen. Hovey, of Indiana troops, levies \$32,000 on citizens in and around Morganfield, Union co., nominally "to remunerate the government for losses sustained by frequent guerrilla raids."

Aug. 19—Col. T. G. Woodward, with 200 Confederate cavalry, attacks Hopkinsville, Christian co., but is fatally wounded and his force repulsed by Lieut. Wm. M. Beson, with a detachment of 52d Ky. mounted infantry.

Aug. 20—By order of Brig. Gen. Ewing, J. Bloom, J. H. Cave (of Shelby co.), and W. B. McClashan—imprisoned at Louisville as guerrillas and bushwhackers—are taken under strong guard to Franklin, Simpson co., to be executed; in retaliation, it is said, for some Union citizens shot by guerrillas. After reaching there, an order comes to send Cave back, but at 6 p. m. the others are blindfolded and shot to death; Bloom declaring his innocence to the last, and that he never belonged to a guerrilla band, while McClashan refused to say anything about it.

Aug. 20—Guerrillas burn the railroad depot at Woodburn, Warren co.

Aug. 20—Col. Adam R. Johnson's Confederate cavalry repulsed at Morganfield, Union co.

Aug. 20—11 shares Northern Bank of Ky. stock sold at Lexington, at \$151½.

Aug. 21—Col. Adam R. Johnson's Confederate cavalry repulsed at Princeton, Caldwell co., with 4 killed and 4 wounded.

Aug. 23—Camp Nelson having been for several months a rendezvous for runaway negroes—the men forced into the army, and the women fed on government rations and generally idle—Gen. Speed Smith Fry issues order No. 19, expelling all Kentucky negro women (but not those from Tennessee and other states) from camp. "All officers having negro women in their employment will deliver them up to the patrol to be brought to these headquarters. Any one attempting to evade this order will be arrested and punished."

Aug. 23—16 colored soldiers, 117th U. S., captured at Jex's Landing, Carroll co., 3 miles above Ghent on the Ohio river, by Col. Geo. M. Jessee's Confederate force.

Aug. 23—Near Wallonia, Trigg co., Col. Adam R. Johnson wounded and captured, in a skirmish between his cavalry and the 48th Ky. The wound makes him entirely blind.

Aug. 24—At Canton, Trigg co., Col. Adam R. Johnson's Confederate cavalry overtaken by the 48th Ky., and after a brisk skirmish defeated and dispersed.

Aug. 25—Gen. Burbridge, by telegraph, "removes the restrictions of trade at Louisville, so far as concerns marketing."

Aug. 26—About 25 guerrillas under Capt. Dave Martin attack Shelbyville, but

are repulsed with loss of 3 killed and 5 wounded.

Aug. 26—The 1st Ky. Federal cavalry, formerly commanded by Col. Frank Wolford, now by Col. Silas Adams, arrives in Lexington (for service in Ky.) from the severe battles in Georgia. It still numbers 618 men, with some 200 in Confederate prisons, although much depleted by remarkably hard, constant, and gallant service.

Aug. 27—Capt. Jake Bennett, and 19 men, dash into Owensboro, attack the guard of negro soldiers at Ayres' wharfboat, kill 7, and burn the boat with a large amount of government stores, and then retreat before the Federal soldiers could attack them.

Aug. 29—Lock No. 1, on Ky. river, 3 miles above the mouth, partially destroyed and disabled by guerrillas.

Aug. 29, 30—Democratic national convention at Chicago nominates Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, of New York, for President, and Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice President.

Aug. 29, 30, 31—At the Democratic national convention at Chicago, spirited letters are read from two Ky. delegates to the convention, prevented from attending because arrested and confined as political prisoners at Louisville—John W. Leathers, from the Covington district, and Dr. Jos. R. Buchanan, from the state at large.....The 1st ballot for nominee for vice president stood: James Guthrie, of Ky., 65½; Lazarus W. Powell, of Ky., 32½; Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, 55½; scattering, 72½. On the 2d ballot, Mr. Pendleton was nominated unanimously.

.....Ex. Gov. Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Ky., said, in a speech: "Many of the best and most loyal citizens of Ky.—among them 20 or 30 ladies—are now imprisoned by the military in Louisville, in damp and dirty cells, with only straw to lie upon, and the coarsest fare; and the newspapers of Louisville are forbidden to make the slightest allusion to this terrible state of affairs. I proclaim it here and now—at the risk of my liberty, perhaps of my life."

[Dr. E. O. Brown, surgeon in charge, subsequently denied that the female prisoners are confined in "damp, dark, and filthy cells," but says their prison is "a good dwelling house, well ventilated and dry, and as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances."]

Aug. 31—In Union co., a scouting party of 48th Ky. capture a guerrilla camp and stores, killing 1 and taking 7 prisoners.

Sept. 1—Col. Geo. M. Jessee and his Confederates have almost complete control of Owen, Henry, Carroll, and Gallatin counties, and are recruiting rapidly.

Sept. 2—John Jackson Nickell, a Kentuckian, sentenced by a military commission for acting as a guerrilla in Ky., and as such killing two men, hung on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, O.; he had been three years in the Confederate army.

Sept. 3—Destructive freshet in Cassidy's creek, Nicholas co.; a log house swept off, and 4 of the Hardwick family drowned.

Sept. 4—Frank M. Holmes, of Cloverport, and three others, shot at Brandenburg, Meade co.—in retaliation for the reported killing by guerrillas of Mr. Henry, near that place, Aug. 28.

Sept. 4—Gen. John H. Morgan is betrayed, then surprised and surrounded at Greenville, East Tennessee, by Federal cavalry under Gen. Alvin C. Gillem—one of whom killed him as he was trying to escape, or after his surrender. Gen. Duke [Hist. Morgan's Brigade, p. 539], says: "His friends have always believed that he was murdered after his surrender; his slayers broke down the paling around the garden in which they killed him, dragged him through, and while he was tossing his arms in his dying agonies, threw him across a mule, and paraded his body about the town—shouting and screaming in savage exultation." Thus he met his death at the hands of brutes and ruffians; "it was notorious that his death, if again captured, had been sworn." The body was dragged from the mule and thrown into a muddy ditch; where Gen. Gillem said "it should lie and rot like a dog;" but he afterwards sent it to the Confederate lines under a flag of truce. It was hurried first at Abingdon, Va., then removed to the cemetery at Richmond, Va., and in the spring of 1872 to the cemetery at Lexington, Ky., his home until he resigned it for the cause of the South to which he gave his great energies and his life.

Sept. 5—Gov. Bramlette issues his proclamation calling upon the county courts—the county judges and justices—to "refuse obedience to (or else immediately resign, and let their places be filled by those who will refuse obedience to) order No. 20, issued Aug. 29th by Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, requiring the county courts to levy upon the tax-payers a sum sufficient to arm, mount and pay 50 men, to be raised in each county, and maintained until further orders. He denounces Gen. Ewing's order as "for unlawful and oppressive uses," and as "violating the laws of the land, the duties of the officer, and the rights of the citizen;" warns the courts against making such levy of taxes, and forbids them to do it. [President Lincoln afterwards revokes Gen. Ewing's order.]

Sept. 5—Slight skirmish near Lagrange, Oldham co., between Col. Jesse's Confederate rangers and Lieut. Col. Wm. B. Craddock's 30th Ky. mounted infantry; former retreat, loss 7 taken prisoners.

Sept. 6—During the last 8 weeks, two young girls in Mrs. Dolly Seeley's Sunday school class, in the Mt. Vernon Baptist church in Fayette co., have been committing to memory nearly the whole Bible, in contending for a prize. Miss Mary Stout memorized 157, 251, 233, 709, 1811, 4,000, and 12,000 verses—19,161 in all; and Miss Maria Wordrober 166, 171, 234, 887, 1,694, 4,000, 6,000, 12,000 verses—25,152

in all. They studied during the last three weeks from daylight till dark; it required two days to hear them, and then only by skipping them about so as to test the correctness of their memorizing. Three other girls, in four weeks, memorized 1,063, 1,280, and 604 verses, respectively.

Sept. 8—Brig. Gen. S. Meredith succeeds Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine in command at Paducah—the latter being removed.

Sept. 9—Upon positive representations made to him by Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Craddock, 1st regiment Capital Guards, Brevet Maj. Gen. Burbridge details Brig. Gen. Speed Smith Fry and Col. John Mason Brown as a commission to proceed to Paducah, and investigate the conduct of Gen. Eleazer A. Paine, recently in command of the western district of Kentucky. Gen. Paine and his subordinates fled to Illinois, not daring to be present at the investigation. [Gov. Bramlette had previously, Sept. 2, requested of President Lincoln the appointment of a military commission, "composed of good, brave, just, and fearless men," to inquire into the conduct of "Gen. Paine, and his confederates Hon. Lucien Anderson, member of Congress, and John F. Bollinger, for unjustly oppressing, and most iniquitously extorting money and property from citizens for their own private gain."] The commission reported that Paine's "violence of manner terrified some of the best citizens into leaving their homes;" "he continually uttered sanguinary and brutal threats, and the execution of some guerrillas (or persons charged with that crime) gave such color to his threats as to alarm the entire country;" "his usage of gentlemen was harsh and brutal in the extreme;" "curses were heaped upon all who approached him;" "a favorite expression, and frequently made use of—towards the most elegant ladies, as well as towards gentlemen—was, 'You are a God-damned scoundrel; God damn you, I'll dig a hole, and shoot and put you in it!'" "citizens against whom not an earthly charge could be made, were summarily arrested and thrust into the guard-house;" he seized a man named Dougherty and ordered him to execution, after he had been tried and acquitted by a court martial—his life being saved only by Paine himself being hurled from power. The number of persons who had suffered death at his hands could not be ascertained; some stated it as high as 43, and showed the graves to prove it; others only "knew" of 5; at Mayfield, Col. McChesney, 134th Illinois, executed 7 men; 4 citizens (Kesterton, Taylor, Mathey and Hess) were executed without a shadow of a trial.

The commission furnish sworn testimony, upon which they charge that Lucien Anderson, John F. Bollinger, R. H. Hall, provost marshal of 1st congressional district, and Maj. Henry Bartling, of a negro regiment, 8th U. S. colored heavy artillery, are guilty of corruption, bribery,

and malfeasance in office; Thos. M. Redd, surveyor of the port of Paducah, guilty of illegal fees, and one of the principal agents in the entire catalogue of assessments, extortions, and oppressions; Col. H. W. Barry, of same negro regiment, guilty of extorting \$150 in gold from a bank to pay his prostitute; Col. McClesney, 134th Illinois, guilty at Mayfield of the most disgraceful extortion and oppression—especially of forcing cripples, sick and infirm old men, to do hard manual labor on useless intrenchments, unless they purchased immunity by paying from \$5 to as high as \$400. [Gen. Meredith turned 51 prisoners loose at Mayfield, and emptied the guard-house at Paducah.]

[For a full *resumé* of the oppression and tyranny—by trade orders, charging Federal soldiers from 10 to 50 cents for each letter to their families, extortionate tariff on cotton and tobacco, assessments on Union men as well as rebel sympathizers, banishment of citizens and confiscation of their property, impressment of citizens, imprisonments and abuse in all forms—see Report of the commission, accompanying Gov. Bramlette's message, in Senate and House Journal, 1865.]

Sept. 10—Death, at Mobile, Ala., of Wm. Tanner, formerly editor of the *Frankfort Patriot* in 1826, *Harrodsburg Central Watchtower* in 1829, *Maysville Monitor* in 1833-37, *Frankfort Yeoman* in 1843-52, and other Ky. newspapers.

Sept. 10—22 guerrillas visit Henderson, and help themselves to any property they fancy—the citizens having been disarmed by the Federal officers and soldiers, and then abandoned by them.

Sept. 12—Gold in New York 219.

Sept. 12—U. S. marshal for Ky. levies upon the property and credits at Louisville, of J. C. Johnston, Robert Ford, and others, for confiscation; they are in the Confederate army.

Sept. 13—Danville *Tribune* appears only on a half-sheet, the "board of trade" at Lexington returning its application for a permit for "positive evidence of loyalty."

Sept. 14—Gen. Burbridge issues an order saying "he is pained to hear that in various portions of his command, squads of Federal soldiers and companies of men styling themselves 'State Guards,' 'Home Guards,' 'Independent Companies,' &c., are roving over the country, committing outrages on peaceable citizens, seizing without authority their horses and other property, insulting and otherwise maltreating them.....That any one armed in the cause of Union and law, should engage in robbing and plundering defenceless citizens, is humiliating in the extreme." He gives severe instructions towards putting down such lawlessness.

Sept. 15—Col. Frank Wolford—having given his parole to President Lincoln in person, at Washington city, July 7, to repair to Louisville, and to await an immediate trial upon the charges furnished by Judge advocate John A. Foster, "1.

Of aiding the enemies of the country by the public expression of disloyal sentiments; and 2. Of discouraging, denouncing, and opposing the enlistment of colored troops"—on the 12th Sept. respectfully notifies the President that he will wait a few days longer; and then, if trial not arranged for, will leave Louisville for Camp Dick Robinson, in Garrard co., to make a speech in favor of Gen. McClellan for the presidency. July 30, he had positively refused a parole sent him by President Lincoln—which required him "to pledge his honor that he would neither do or say anything which will directly or indirectly tend to hinder, delay or embarrass the employment or use of colored persons as soldiers, seamen, or otherwise, in the suppression of the existing rebellion, so long as the U. S. government chooses to so employ or use them;" saying to the President by letter, "I cannot bargain for my liberty and the exercise of my rights as a freeman on any such terms. I have committed no crime. I have broken no law of my country or state. I have not violated any military order, or any of the usages of war.....No, sir, much as I love liberty, I will fester in a prison, or die on a gibbet, before I will agree to any terms that do not abandon all charges against me, and fully acknowledge my innocence." Aug. 10, the Judge advocate had countermanded an order for him to go to Washington for trial. Sept. 15, Col. Wolford published a history of the whole controversy—in which his defense forms one of the most brilliant, spirited, and triumphant passages in the state trials of the world.

Sept. 15—Col. Basil W. Duke, promoted to brigadier general, and assigned to the command of Gen. John H. Morgan's cavalry. [It now appears that the order had been issued which relieved Gen. Morgan of the command of the department of south-western Virginia, and he was to be court-martialed for coming into Ky. last May without orders of Gen. Bragg. But the *Richmond Examiner* proclaims it boldly, that "Morgan's invasion of Ky. was the only thing that could then save that part of Virginia from ravage by Gen. Burbridge and his 6,000 raiders."]

Sept. 19—Draft in many counties, to make up Kentucky's quota of the call for 500,000 troops. Many drafted men disappear, and join either the Confederate army or guerrilla bands; others fly to Canada; others furnish negro or white substitutes; comparatively few report for duty.

Sept. 19—Gen. Burbridge, without instructions from the President, as he acknowledged, orders Col. Frank Wolford "to at once return to Louisville, and remain until officially relieved from the parole given him by the President;" which Wolford obeyed. 28th—Wolford, hearing nothing further from either Burbridge or the President, publishes the correspondence.

Sept. 19—Speech of Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette at the "McClellan ratification" meeting at Frankfort, in which he defends himself and other Union men of Ky. from charges made in a speech, Sept. 12, at Lexington, by Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D.; he speaks of Dr. B. as "the reverend politician who has been aptly characterized as 'a weathercock in politics and an Ishmaelite in religion.'"

Sept. 21—Gen. Burbridge issues an order sending to Memphis, to be forwarded through the lines into the South, Mrs. Marshall, of Lexington, Squire Turner, jr., Miles Baxter, jr., and Thomas J. Bronson.

Sept. 21—Gen. Sherman, in reply to a letter of Gen. John B. Hood, commanding Confederate forces, asking him to treat as a prisoner of war a Confederate soldier named W. C. Glover—who, while employed as a scout, was captured and condemned to be executed at Chattanooga as a spy—says, "I assure you that *no one can be executed by us without a full and fair record trial by a sworn tribunal, at which the prisoner is allowed to have his witnesses and counsel.* Also, by act of Congress Dec. 21, 1861, in case of the sentence of death, the case must be reviewed, and the necessary order be given by the officer commanding the army in the field or the department to which the division belongs. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas is the department commander, and you must know that he would *never order the execution of an innocent man!*" [Can this be the same Gen. Sherman who, it is pretended, or claimed, gave general authority and command for the frequent recent military murders in Ky. under the plea of retaliation, "four for one," and without even the form or mockery of a trial?]

Sept. 22—Death of Thos. F. Marshall, in Woodford co., aged 63; his disease was of the heart and lungs.

Sept. 24—Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, in a recent public speech at Lexington, said: "As to these [illegal arrests], all the fault I have to find is, that mere should not have been arrested than were; and many of those that were arrested, were set at liberty too soon..... When Simon de Montfort was slaughtering the Protestants in the south of France, he was appealed to by certain persons—declaring that his men were mistaken, that they were killing many who were good Catholics. To which he replied: "Kill them *all*; God knows his own." And this is the way we should deal with these fellows; treat them all alike; and if there are any among them who are not rebels at heart, God will take care of them and save them at least."

Sept. 26—Gold in New York fallen to 189; and cotton to \$1.15 for middling—a decline of 70 cents from its highest point.

Sept. 29—Gold in New York 190¼.

Oct. 1—Fall of snow, two inches deep, in western Ky., opposite Cairo.

Oct. 2—Battle of Saltville, Washington co., Virginia, between 4,000 Federal troops (only 2,500 actually engaged) under Gen. S. G. Burbridge, and 2,000 Confederates under Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, of Ky., (including a small brigade of Kentuckians commanded by Col. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge.) In the Federal forces, besides Michigan and some negro troops, were included Col. Milton Graham's 11th Ky. cavalry, Col. Jas. W. Weatherford's 13th Ky. cavalry, and the following Ky. mounted infantry regiments: Col. Cicero Maxwell's 26th, Col. Francis N. Alexander's 30th, Col. Edmund A. Starling's 35th, Col. Chas. S. Hanson's 37th, Col. David A. Mims' 39th, Col. Clinton J. True's 40th, Lieut. Col. Lewis M. Clark's 45th, and Maj. Chas. W. Quiggins' Sandy Valley battalion of 1st Capital Guards. The fighting was handsome and at times desperate on both sides. During the night succeeding, Confederate reinforcements were coming up, and they prepared to renew the engagement vigorously at early dawn; but Gen. Burbridge had begun to retreat soon after dark, in good order—acknowledging a loss, in killed, wounded and missing, of 350; among the killed, Col. Masen, of a Michigan regiment, and among the dangerously wounded and abandoned to the enemy, the gallant Col. Chas. S. Hanson. Oct. 3, Burbridge received an order from Gen. Sherman to return to Ky. The Confederates followed him for several days, harassing his rear guard; but the exhausted state of the country compelled them to desist; their loss in battle not known; they claim a decisive victory.

The entire advance of Burbridge's troops from Pound Gap had been a succession of skirmishes—every mile being gallantly contested by Col. Giltner's cavalry (late part of Gen. John H. Morgan's brigade); those at Clinch mountain and Laurel Gap partaking of the nature of battles.

Oct. 3—Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas telegraphs to Gen. Sherman, from Nashville, that "two Ohio and three Kentucky regiments of the re-enforcements have arrived." [And this, in striking contrast with all the harshness and bad faith shown to Ky. by the general government!]

Oct. 6—Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge thrown from his horse, and so much injured as, for two weeks, to prevent him from meeting his engagements to speak to the people.

Oct. 7—Difficulty at Versailles between the citizens and a command of negro soldiers stationed there; several shots fired, but no blood shed; negro soldiers stationed at every street-corner, with orders to disperse all gatherings on the street of more than two citizens.

Oct. 10—Guerrillas make a raid on South Tanneal, defended by negro soldiers; 5 negroes killed and several wounded; loss of the former not known.

Oct. 11—Train on Kentucky Cent'l R.R., at Lowe's station, 11 miles N. of Lexington,

fired into by guerrillas, and several killed and wounded. They expected to capture Gen. Burbridge, but he was not on the train—very greatly to their disappointment.

Oct. 13—40 guerrillas burn the jail at Irvine, Estill co., after releasing 4 prisoners, and then plunder the town.

Oct. 13—Brandenburg, Meade co., plundered by 22 guerrillas.

Oct. 13—Guerrillas plunder Bethel, Bath co., and whip the county judge with a strap—most wanton and outrageous brutality!

Oct. 13—Maysville *Bulletin* issued today, and for several Nos., on small tea wrapping paper, 12 by 16 inches—being refused, by the "board of trade," a permit to purchase regular white paper. Singularly enough, to-day's issue contains an account of the defeat at Saltville, Va., of Gen. Burbridge—the very officer whose trade-regulating order had been so much more successful in stopping the meat and bread and business of "Southern sympathizers" in Ky., and of Ky. Union men, than were his military orders and bravery in stopping the salt-rations of Southern soldiers, by destroying the salt works at Saltville.

Oct. 15—Capt. McCarroll's guerrillas attack Hardinsburg, Breckinridge co., but are driven off by citizens—after losing McCarroll killed and 3 wounded.

Oct. 16—Explosion of steamer J. C. Irwin, at Eddyville, Lyon co., killing 8 persons, and wounding more.

Oct. 17—Long proclamation from Gov. Bramlette, explaining who are not entitled to vote, how to preserve the elective franchise and have a free election, and deprecating any military interference as "without power or authority in the federal or state governments to authorize it, a wanton violation of law, and placing the perpetrators in rebellious contumacy to the government."

Oct. 17—Gold in New York 217.

Oct. 17—Capt. W. H. Harrison, acting Major, of Gen. Forrest's command, addresses a note dated "Headquarters Confederate States Army, Department of Kentucky," to Major. Gen. Burbridge. He says: "I have heard with pain and regret that you have thought proper to have two Confederate soldiers shot, for depredations committed by hands of guerrillas—who prowl through the state, depredating alike upon friend or foe.....If Confederate soldiers are hereafter shot for acts of guerrillas and thieves, retaliation will be visited six-fold upon any Federal soldiers who may be taken prisoners by this command.....I indulge the hope that it will not be necessary for this command to adopt the retaliatory measures your cruelty and inhumanity suggests."

Oct. 19—Lexington *Observer*, always a consistent Union paper, is refused a permit to purchase paper, and thereby compelled to cease publication—because its loyalty is not of the extreme radical cast;

it supports Gen. McClellan for the presidency.

Oct. 19—Encounter at Mudlick Springs, Bath co., between a portion of the 1st Ky. Federal cavalry under Capt. Samuel Bel-den, and 250 Confederates under Col. Geo. M. Jesse; several killed and wounded, on each side.

Oct. 19—23 Confederate soldiers in Canada, led by 1st Lieut. Bennet H. Young, (of Nicholasville, Jessamine co., Ky.)—acting under orders from the Confederate States secretary of war, who authorized it in retaliation for the disgraceful burning of farm houses and dwellings, pillaging, and other outrages, in the Shenandoah valley in Virginia, by the direct act of Gen. Phil. Sheridan—make a raid upon the town of St. Albans in Vermont, on the Central railroad, about 15 miles from the Canada frontier; for three quarters of an hour, held the citizens prisoners of war; seize all the money in three banks, \$211,150, and a number of horses; kill one man who resists, and attempt to set fire to the town, but fail in this. Immense alarm along the whole Canada border, militia enlisted, arms and troops sent from New York, and patrol kept up for some time. The Canadian authorities prove very prompt in arresting the raiders, and securing their money—acting, as the U. S. secretary of state, Wm. H. Seward, says, "in entire conformity with the wishes of the United States." Under the proceedings in court for their extradition as burglars and murderers, they are discharged by Judge Consol on a technical defect in the instrument under which they are tried, released from custody, and the money restored. Their release provokes, Dec. 14, a "blood and thunder" proclamation from Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, who orders any more such marauders to be shot down if possible while in the very act, but by all means to be followed into Canada if necessary, and there arrested and brought back. President Lincoln is alarmed by the stupid blunder of Gen. Dix, and, Dec. 17, modifies the order so as to require "military commanders to report to headquarters at New York for instructions before crossing the boundary line in pursuit of the guilty parties." The claim was subsequently renewed, under the treaty with Great Britain, for the delivery of Lieut. Young, Wallace, Spurr, Huntly, Tevis, Hutchinson, and their 17 companions (mostly Kentuckians) in the St. Albans raid; but Mr. Justice Smith, at Montreal, held that "the said attack was a hostile expedition, undertaken and carried out under the authority of the so-called Confederate States, by one of the officers of their army," and being both a belligerent act of hostility and a political offense, *quoad* the state now demanding extradition," was not embraced by the Ashburton treaty nor by the statutes of Canada—for neither authorized the extradition of belligerents or political offenders. Therefore the prisoners were discharged.

Oct. 23—Tilton, Fleming co., and neighborhood, plundered by guerrillas.

Oct. 24—Col. Frank Wolford, in a public speech, announces that "*the man dies*" who stands between him and the polls, on the day of the ensuing presidential election, to prevent him from exercising this sacred right of an American freeman.

Oct. 25—Guerrillas enter Flemingsburg, Fleming co., and commence plundering, but are driven off by the citizens—with loss of 1 killed and several wounded.

Oct. 25—In retaliation for the shooting, by Sue Munday's guerrillas, of a Federal soldier, near Jeffersonton, Jefferson co., four men—Wilson Lilly, Sherwood Hatley, Lindsey Duke Buckner (a Confederate captain in Col. Chenoweth's regiment), and M. Bincoc—are ordered to be taken, and by Capt. Rowland E. Hackett and 50 men of the 26th Ky., are taken to the spot, and shot to death.

Oct. 25—The Lexington *Unionist* newspaper says there are now \$3,000,000 in the U. S. treasury awaiting distribution to those *loyal* masters whose slaves have enlisted in the U. S. army. The act of congress authorizing slaves to be recruited in the army, section 24, provides that "the secretary of war shall appoint a commission, in each of the slave states represented in congress, charged to award to each *loyal* person to whom colored volunteers may owe service a just compensation—not exceeding \$300 for each such colored volunteer, payable out of the fund derived from commutations."

Oct. 26—Guerrillas plunder Hillsboro, Fleming co. The Maysville *Eagle*, an able Union newspaper, says "the people have been practically deprived of the means of self-defense by Gen. Burbridge and that duty entrusted to negroes; the people know how they enforce it."

Oct. 26—Gen. Burbridge, by order No. 7, says "it has come to his knowledge that persons, in this military district, in public speeches and otherwise, are encouraging their partisans to go to the polls armed, at the ensuing election—under the *false pretense* that the military meditate illegal interference.....Officers within this command will promptly arrest every one violating this order; and citizens are requested to communicate infractions of it to the nearest military authority."

By general order No. 8, issued same day, he holds the *black flag* thus: "The irregular bands of armed men within our lines, disconnected from the rebel army... are guerrillas, and will be treated as such.Hereafter, no guerrillas will be received as prisoners; and any officer who may capture such, and extend to them the courtesies due to prisoners of war, will be held accountable for disobedience of orders."

Oct. 27—The principal effect of the U. S. draft, in many counties in western Ky., is to drive the drafted men into the Confederate army. 300 from Breckinridge, Meade, and Hardin counties, 203 and 75

from other counties, have passed through Henderson or Morganfield—to join Gen. Lyon and other Confederate officers.

In Hardin co., Rev. Mr. Williams, a Baptist minister, who was drafted, came out of the pulpit, raised a company, and led them to the Confederate army. His congregation offered to relieve him by purchasing a substitute; but he declined to have his substitute fight for a cause for which he was unwilling to go to battle himself.

Oct. 28—The "hog order" scheme is initiated by the following order from Gen. Burbridge:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KY.
Lexington, Oct. 28, 1864.

"The following information is hereby published: Those owning or feeding hogs in Ky. are informed that the U. S. government desires to secure the surplus hogs in the state. A fair market value will be paid for all that are for sale.

"It is not intended to limit the amounts deemed necessary to be packed for family use; but it is hoped that all will willingly sell to the government any excess of personal wants, and not allow so much to be packed in the country as to invite raids for its capture.

"Major H. C. Symonds, commissary of subsistence U. S. army at Louisville, is instructed with the details of this business, and will give all necessary information.
S. G. BURBRIDGE,

"Major General."

Nov. 5—Col. Swaine, commanding at Covington and Newport, issues orders No. 8: "In compliance with instructions from the Brevet Major General commanding the district of Ky., the shipment of hogs from the state of Ky. across the Ohio river is hereby prohibited. Guards will order back any parties bringing hogs to the river; and on and after the 9th instant, they will arrest any persons attempting to violate this order, and deliver them and their stock to the provost marshal."

Nov. 14—In a letter, of this date, from Gov. Bramlette to President Lincoln, he says: "Considerable commotion has been produced amongst the farmers and pork-packers by some orders recently issued—and more especially by the manner of their carrying out—in relation to the hog crop. The agents sent out have been attempting to force the farmers to let their hogs go to them at greatly less than the market price—by falsely telling them that the government had fixed the price; and unless they received it willingly, their hogs would be taken at that price any how; and if they attempted to sell, or if packers attempted to purchase and pack, their hogs would be confiscated, and they arrested and imprisoned. Some large houses in Louisville that have paid their tax, are thus held in check and cut off from business; although they offer to sell to the government their hog product at one dollar less per hundred than the Cincinnati market—if permitted to go on with their busi-

ness." [See Senate and House Journals, 1865, pp. 42 and 50.]

The price paid for hogs, Nov. 10, was 9 cents per pound gross, quite steadily advancing to 12 cents, on Dec. 20.

Nov. 7—The Louisville *Democrat* announces that the only pork packing around the falls, this season, (excepting a few in New Albany), will be on account of the government—a contract having been closed with Robert Floyd and Smith Speed to pack 100,000 head, at figures not yet known outside. The packing is distributed among the following houses: Wm. Jarvis & Co. 50,000, Owsley & Co. 20,000, Hamilton & Bros. 30,000. The government contractors are offering $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c. gross, for hogs delivered here, and 8c. if delivered at the pens in the country. At Cincinnati the packers are paying 11c. gross; and as much or more would be paid here, if the other packers (who have paid government license, and are prepared to do the work) were allowed to carry on their business.

Nov. 7—Vene P. Armstrong, of Louisville, announced as the authorized agent of government for purchasing hogs in Adair, Barren, Breckinridge, Edmonson, Grayson, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Meade, Metcalfe, Nelson, and other counties; will pay in cash, not in vouchers as many fear. He is the only one authorized to buy the hogs from Jefferson and Bullitt counties, except the small lots to sausage dealers and in the market houses.

Nov. 8—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says the reason assigned for Gen. Burbridge's "hog order" is "that the government has given a contract to some parties in Louisville to pack 100,000 head; and they are afraid, if shipments are allowed to Cincinnati, they will not be able to obtain hogs enough to fill the contract."

Nov. 15—Col. C. L. Kilburn, supervising chief commissary of subsistence at Louisville, in special order says: "No hogs are to be seized in Ky. by agents or commissioned officers. All persons holding hogs are permitted to sell them, in such markets and to such persons as they may see fit—subject only to obtaining permits if to be shipped out of the state." Nov. 16—By additional order he removes all restrictions from transporting hogs to market, either by steamboat, railroad, or on foot; and requests "all persons knowing of important facts bearing on this Ky. hog question, to lay their communications in writing before him, in order that he may forward them to Washington if required."

Nov. 17—Maj. H. C. Symonds, from office U. S. commissary of subsistence at Louisville, notifies the "Farmers of Kentucky" that "the subject of packing hogs at Louisville is left to *his* judgment; it appears to be the almost universal wish that he receive hogs directly from the owners—which he will do, in lots of 50 or upwards; he will pay a just and fair market rate, as may be deemed proper from day to day; such hogs as have already been bought by the agents appointed by me must be deliv-

ered by them on their engagements." He adds: "My advice to farmers is to sell at once. I make no threats of impressment; but trust that all will realize that they are promoting the interests of their government, while they advance their own interests. I consider that the government has a prior claim to any private parties, and *shall take steps to secure such results*. If not provided with funds at the time of delivery, I will pay as soon thereafter as funds are received."

The Louisville *Democrat*, of Nov. 18, says: "Gen. Burbridge says that he has nothing whatever to do with the hog business; the whole matter is in the hands of Major Symonds and Col. Kilburn."

[It is reported at Louisville, Nov. 16, that the commissary department at Washington sympathizes with Maj. Symonds, in his disagreement about hog-orders with his ranking officer, Col. Kilburn; and that the latter thereupon asked to be relieved.]

[So indignant were the farmers at the combination between speculators and the military authorities to compel the sale of their hogs nominally to the government, and at prices considerably below what was paid at Cincinnati, that as a mass they held back—until after the issue of the following:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KY.

Lexington, Nov. 27, 1864.

"All orders from these headquarters affecting the hog trade in Kentucky are revoked.

"By order of Brevet Maj. Gen. Burbridge.

"J. BATES DICKSON, Capt. and A. A. G."

Nov. 1—A Confederate force of 32 men, under Col. Robert J. Breckinridge, jr., and Maj. Theophilus Steele (son and son-in-law of Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Fayette co.), make a raid at $3\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. upon Williamstown, Grant co.—expecting to capture a large sum of U. S. government money, which they had been informed was in the safe in N. C. Tunis' store. The money had been removed, but they found there 30 U. S. muskets which they captured; some of the men plundered the store freely.

Nov. 1—Oil well and oil springs excitement increasing in northern Ky.

Nov. 1—63,323 hogsheads of tobacco sold at the Louisville warehouses, since Nov. 1, 1863—an increase of 26,610 over the year previous.

Nov. 2—Gold in New York 219 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Nov. 2—Last night, Robert Graham, living near Peeke's Mills, Franklin co., was shot and killed—it is said, by Wm. Marshall and his men. At twilight this evening, S. Thomas Hunt, a young lawyer from Maysville (captured on his way to the Confederate army, in which he had enlisted), Thor. Lafferty, an old man and political prisoner, and two others, names not ascertained, were taken by a military escort from the Lexington jail to the lower corner of Maj. Hunt's pasture in South Frankfort. At their request, Rev. B. B. Sayre offered a fervent prayer. As soon as

he pronounced the "Amen," one of the four—who had, while in jail, managed to file his chain apart—started to make his escape, but soon fell, his body riddled with bullets. The other three stood still, and were shot dead on the spot, and their bodies buried, without coffins, a little under ground.

Nov. 3.—Four men, one or more of them captured while on their way to the Confederate army and accused of being guerrillas—Wm. Long, of Maysville, Wm. Tithe, of Williamstown, Grant co., Wm. D. Darbro, near Dallasburg, Owen co., and R. W. Yates, of Bacon creek, Hart co.—were sent from Lexington under guard to Pleasureville, Henry co., and there shot to death—in retaliation for the killing of two negroes in the neighborhood, some days ago. Sixteen hours after, their bodies were lying on the floor in the depot, near where they were shot.

Nov. 4, 5.—Gen. H. B. Lyon's Ky. Confederate cavalry, with the forces of Gen. Forrest, Roddy, and Chalmers, and a gunboat captured by them, attack and destroy, at Johnsonville, Tenn., on the Tennessee river, the steamboats Anrora, Doane No. 2, Goody Friends, Duke, Alice, Arcola, Mountaineer, J. B. Ford, Venus, Mazeppa, J. W. Cheeseman, Naugatuck, and Bon Accord; the gunboats Lawawa, Wm. Mann, Key West and Ben. Galey; besides a number of barges. To prevent their falling into the enemy's hands, the Federal troops set fire to the boats—burning, besides, all the U. S. military stores, provisions, and depot buildings at Johnsonville—the entire loss \$2,000,000.

Nov. 5.—A large body of guerrillas, under Witcher and Bill Smith, makes a raid on Peach Orchard, Lawrence co., 45 miles from the mouth of the Big Sandy river, captures Col. Dils, late of the 39th Ky., burns two little steamers and some houses, and pillages the stores.

Nov. 5.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says one great reason why the U. S. government will not exchange prisoners with the South is, "that most of the Federal soldiers now in rebel prisons are not really in the service, their time having expired. They would not reinforce our army 5,000 men; while by a full exchange the rebels would gain 30,000 fresh and skilled troops." [There is *policy* in such a course, but it is a great outrage on justice and humanity!]

Nov. 6.—Capt. Sam. Jarrett, with 41 men of 48th Ky. in garrison, defends Hopkinsville for 5 hours, against about 350 Confederates under Gen. H. B. Lyon, when the latter withdraw, with their dead and wounded.

Nov. 6.—Two rebels, named Cheney and Jones, sent from the military prison at Louisville to Munfordsville, Hart co.—to be shot to death, in retaliation for the killing by guerrillas, on Oct. 20, of James Madison Morry, Co. A, 13th Ky. infantry.

Nov. 7.—Three men—Jas. Hopkins, John W. Sipple, and Samuel Stagdale—

supposed to be guerrillas, shot to death by order of the military authorities, 7 miles from Bloomfield, Nelson co.—in retaliation for the killing of two negroes, last week, in that neighborhood, supposed to be by Sue Munday's men.

Nov. —Many political prisoners released, during this month, at Louisville—upon taking the oath, and giving bonds, in various sums from \$1,000 to \$10,000, to go and remain north of the Ohio river during the war.

Nov. 7.—Severe skirmish between 25 Confederate recruits under Lieut. Jerry W. South, jr., and 20 Ky. state militia, on the middle fork of Ky. river, in Breathitt co.; the latter are routed, leaving 1 killed and 6 who die from their wounds.

Nov. 8.—The official vote for U. S. president and vice president in 101 counties: Geo. B. McClellan and Geo. H. Pendleton 61,233, and soldiers' vote in 18 regiments as received up to Dec. 6th, 3,068—total 64,301; Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson 27,786, and soldiers' vote 1,205—total 27,786; maj. for McClellan 36,515. Aggregate vote 92,087, against 146,216 at the presidential election in 1860—a falling off of 54,129, or nearly 64 per cent. Nine counties—Breathitt, Calloway, Floyd, Johnson, Letcher, Owen, Perry, Pike, and Wolfe—failed to make returns.

Nov. 9.—Gold in New York 257.

Nov. 9.—Skirmish at Devil's creek, Wolfe co.

Nov. 9.—Gen. Burbridge has four guerrillas shot to death, at Mr. Harper's late residence, two miles south of Midway, Woodford co.—in retaliation for the killing of Mr. Harper, Nov. 1, by Sue Munday's band.

Nov. 9.—Gen. Hugh Ewing, commanding second division of the military district of Ky., issues an order forbidding the circulation within his district of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Chicago *Times*, Dayton (O.) *Empire*, and 5 New York papers—*Day Book*, *News*, *Freeman's Journal*, *Old Guard*, and *Metropolitan Record*. Newsboys and others selling them are to be arrested.

Nov. 9.—Gov. Bramlette telegraphs to President Lincoln: "Gen. John B. Huston, a loyal man and a prominent citizen, was arrested [at I. A. M.] and yesterday started by Gen. Burbridge to be sent beyond our lines by way of Catlettsburg, for no other offense than opposition to your re-election. Stay the hand of this second Paine, and save your administration the odium and our country the shame of such iniquities. You are doubtless re-elected, but surely cannot sanction this ostracism of loyal men who honestly opposed you."

President Lincoln replied that "he could scarcely believe that Gen. Huston had been arrested for no other offense than opposition to his re-election," and would telegraph Gen. Burbridge to "release him at once."

Nov. 9 to 18.—Spirited correspondence between Gov. Bramlette and Gen. Bur-

bridge—growing out of the “arrest and sending South” of Gen. John B. Huston. Gen. Burbridge telegraphs: “In the exercise of power delegated to me by the president of the United States, I have arrested John B. Huston, and am responsible for my action to my government. When the civil authorities make no effort to suppress disloyalty, the military must and will.” And writes: “For months past, Wolford, Jacob, Huston, and others, have been making speeches *reviling the Administration*, and not only that—which would be overlooked—but also endeavoring, by their remarks, to discourage enlistments, and thus to weaken the power of the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. This has been done with the apparent sanction and approval of the state authorities.” If the latter had given the “hearty and cordial support” assured, “Kentucky to-day would not be cursed with the presence of guerrilla bands, and her loyal people outraged by frequent robberies and murders.”

In Gov. Bramlette's reply, he speaks of the “charge of dereliction against the civil authorities, made by innuendo and in apparent bullying tone.” In reference to the charge of reviling speeches made by Col. Wolford, Lieut. Gov. Jacob, Gen. Huston, and others, he says: “You [Gen. Burbridge] on Thursday preceding the election, without any one thinking of interfering, enunciated a more reviling charge against the Administration than any I have heard of coming from any other source, when you concluded your speech—as reported in the Frankfort *Commonwealth*—with the following words, viz.: ‘Now, gentlemen, you all want pay for your horses, and niggers, and corn, and your hogs. Be cautious what record you make.’ This, to all who heard or read it, was regarded as avowing the purpose to take, *without compensation*, the property of those who voted against Mr. Lincoln. You, so ‘reviling the Administration’ by charging it with such *infamous purpose*, have passed unquestioned.” “As to the charge that those pure and incorruptible patriots have been endeavoring to discourage enlistments, &c., I believe it to be as untrue in reference to them as I know your charge to be untrue in reference to the state authorities. It is but a shallow pretense, gotten up upon false accusations, to afford a pretext for wreaking political vengeance upon them..... You know that at all times the state authorities have promptly and cordially responded to your calls, and earnestly aided you in all those objects [supporting the government, preserving the peace in the state, and suppressing guerrilla bands.] When you desired the militia called into service to aid you, it was promptly done—whenever and wherever you desired it, and for such period as you requested. When you desired the state forces employed at any place, they were promptly sent as requested. And when you were preparing to go upon

your Saltville expedition, *which resulted so unfortunately to you and the country*, the state forces were disposed of as you requested.” [The rest of the long letter is a masterly and powerful vindication of the state authorities,] and closes by saying: “Had your success been better and more approximate to your means, it would doubtless have saved you from attempting to cover up your failures under calumnious charges against the state authorities, and would have enabled you to respond to a question put for information, with at least a decent regard to gentlemanly courtesy.” Nov. 18—Gen. Burbridge “declines any further controversy,” but “re-asserts the contents of his former letters and telegrams.”

Nov. 11—Capt. J. A. Stamper's Ky. militia defeat a party of Confederate recruits under Lieut. Jerry W. South, jr., wounding and taking prisoner the latter, on Holly creek, Breathitt co.

Nov.—The rapid increase of “military murders,” without discretion or semblance of justification, but under the plea of “retaliation,” alarms the leading Union men of the state—some of whom speak out in bold and earnest protest. This provokes the military who arrest a few conspicuous citizens—among them, Paul R. Shipman, a leading editor, and Richard T. Jacob, lieutenant governor of the state, late colonel in the Federal army. The latter arrives in Louisville, under guard; Gen. Burbridge orders him to be sent South immediately.

Nov. 13—This day (Sunday) in accordance with general orders of Gen. Burbridge, five guerrillas—three brothers named Horton, — Forest and — Fry—shot to death, 1 mile above Henderson, by a detachment of negro soldiers; said to be in retaliation for the killing of Union men in that vicinity.

Nov. 14—Paul R. Shipman, one of the brilliant and spirited editors of the *Louisville Journal*, who had been ordered by the military through the Confederate lines and is on the mail boat for Catlettsburg, Ky., is ordered by the U. S. secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton, to return to Louisville.

Nov. 14—Gov. Bramlette addresses a strong and practical letter to President Lincoln,* upon the situation in Kentucky. Among other things he says: “I regret that Gen. Burbridge is pursuing a course calculated to exasperate and infuriate, rather than pacify and conciliate. His whole course, for weeks past, has been such as was most calculated to inaugurate revolt and produce collisions..... I shall need your co-operation to attain that unity and harmony which I desire—and which, I doubt not, you desire—but which he will try to prevent, in the blunderings of a weak intellect and an overweening vanity.If the headquarters of the commandant in Kentucky were at Frankfort, where

* Journal of Ky. Senate, 1865, p. 41; House Journal, 1865, p. 49.

a free exchange of views could be had, it would avoid the evils which have resulted from Burbridge's weakness. But he and I can not hold personal converse, after his bad conduct within the last few weeks. Our intercourse must be restricted to official correspondence in writing.....The system of arrest inaugurated by Burbridge outrages public judgment and ought to be restricted. His entire want of truthfulness enables him unscrupulously to make false charges to sustain his outrages against public judgment. The system inaugurated by him of trade permits, has been most shamefully carried out in some places. Although his published order seems fair enough, yet the manner of its execution revolts the public sense. Many *loyal men* are driven out of business—after having paid the tax and obtained a license, and for no other reason than their political preferences. [For his remarks about the "hog orders," see *ante*, p. 143.] I beg of you, Mr. President, to assist and give me such aid as you have in your power in preserving peace, order, and unity in Kentucky. Our people are right and true, though they have been much bedeviled by the course of subordinate officers. Burbridge will not correct these evils; for he has favorites to reward and enemies to punish, and will use his official station to carry out his favoritism and personal vengeance."

Nov. 15—Two Confederate soldiers, named McGee and Ferguson (the latter had been a citizen of Lexington), taken out of prison by order of Gen. Burbridge, and hung, near the Fair grounds in Lexington.

Nov. 15—Under new rules of the U. S. war department, persons held as prisoners of war in the military prisons cannot be visited by friends and relatives, except by special permission, granted only in cases of severe illness.

Nov. 16—Because President Lincoln has set apart the 24th inst. as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, Gov. Bramlette recommends its observance by the people of Ky.

Nov. 18—Gold panic in New York; gold selling at 211½, a fall of 47 cts. in 10 days.

Nov. 18—At Eddyville, Lyon co., Gen. Lyon's Confederate cavalry attacks 37 of the 48th Ky. under Capt. Hugh M. Hiatt.

Nov. 19—Eight guerrillas sent from Louisville prison, by order of Gen. Burbridge, to Munfordsville, Hart co., to be shot to death—W. C. Martin, W. B. Duon, John Edmonson, J. M. Jones, W. L. Robinson, John Tomlinson, A. B. Tudor, and Sanford Turley—in retaliation for the killing of Union men.

Nov. 19—Six Confederates shot to death, by order of Gen. Burbridge, near Ocoola, Green co.—in retaliation for the killing of two Union men. One of the six, Lycurgus Morgan, is represented as one of the boldest, most desperate, and perfectly fearless men in the world.

Nov. 20—Thos. S. Pettit, editor Owensboro Monitor, arrested by order of Gen. Hugh Ewing, and sent under guard to Memphis, to be thence sent through the Confederate lines.

Nov. 21—Gen. Lyon's Confederate cavalry overtaken in camp near Providence, Webster co., by Lieut. Col. Wm. W. Hester, with 180 of 48th Ky.—who, after a brief skirmish, captures the camp, some stores, and some prisoners.

Nov. 21—Col. Frank Wolford again arrested (the 4th time), and sent off to Covington, en route to the Southern Confederacy.

Nov. 22—Chief justice Joshua F. Bullitt, Thos. Jeffries, M. J. Paul, H. F. Kalfus, John Talbott, John Colgan, and John Harris—who were arrested in Louisville in August, charged with belonging to a secret political society called the "Sons of Liberty," and nominally sent off via Memphis, Tenn., into the Southern Confederacy, but really retained in the military prisons in that place—reach Louisville to-day. Their release was secured by the Confederate Gen. N. B. Forrest, in exchange for some citizens of Memphis, and engineers captured in one of his raids.

Nov. 22—Gov. Bramlette telegraphs President Lincoln that "Lieut. Gov. Jacob is at Catlettsburg, and Col. Wolford at Covington, both under arrest, and by order of the Secret Inquisition,* ordered into the rebel lines. Will you either order their release at once, or a suspension of the order until you receive my communication of this date?" The President replied from Washington city that Gen. Suddarth and Mr. Hodges were there, and with the secretary of war and himself, were trying to devise means of pacification and harmony for Kentucky.

In his communication to the President,† Gov. Bramlette said: "I dispatched you by telegraph in reference to the arrest of Lieut. Gov. Jacob and Col. Frank Wolford, and the order sending them into the Confederate lines. I speak what I do know, when I say that they are both incorruptible patriots, and invincibly devoted to the preservation of the Union, and for the suppression of the rebellion.....But I understand that affidavits made in some dark corner—extra judicial and *ex parte*—by men who are afraid to avow their infamy in the face of an open tribunal, face to face with the men they accuse, constitute the foundation of their arrest. I say to you, Mr. President, that it is their accusers that shrink from the investigation, and not Lieut. Gov. Jacob or Col. Wolford. Those who falsely accuse dread the light of an open investigation; and, therefore, they seek to keep up a secret inquisition—

* Generally understood as referring to a certain cabal of five, or "Council of Evil," at Lexington—who, it was freely said, "controlled" the action of Gen. Burbridge. Of these, two were distinguished citizens, and three in some military capacity; but whose names it is not deemed proper to make public at this time.

† Senate Journal, 1863, pp. 43-45.

in which to condemn without a trial, and punish without a hearing. There can exist no just reason for this character of proceeding in Kentucky. An open investigation in the case of any man can be had in Kentucky; and if the testimony sustains a conviction, all will say, so mote it be. But this open, fair mode of proceeding—in conformity with the genius of our institutions and the forms of our government—would drive cowardly malignants to conceal their venom in their own bosoms, and hide their perjury in their own hearts. Secret inquisitorial dispatch and punishment is the field of their operations; and thus have they done much harm in Kentucky, not only to the interest of our country, but to the cause of humanity. Deeds of evil, done in the name of the government, which revolt the public judgment, are hurtful to our cause." And so revolting to public judgment was the arrest of these battle-scarred veterans, that to their prudent patriotism we are indebted for its not being resisted. Hundreds of good, true, loyal men felt so outraged at the proceeding, that—in the heat of their indignation and zeal for what they deemed to be defense of outraged patriotism—they would have rushed to the forcible rescue of these men.....Put a veto upon this secret inquisition—this banishment of scarred veterans, of true men, from their homes and their country.Mr. President, do stop these miserable, cowardly, stay-at-home, abuse-every-body patriots from giving such aid and comfort to the rebellion—as does such acts as the banishment of Jacob and Wolford give. Better send their accusers off; for they will not help us in the day of battle, and Jacob and Wolford will."

Nov. 23—Gov. Bramlette issues a proclamation calling upon Kentuckians "whose slaves have been taken for army purposes to devote whatever sum the government may pay for them to the noble purpose of relieving the wants and supplying the necessities of the wives and children, and widows and orphans," of [Federal] Kentucky soldiers. He offers whatever is received for his two slaves; and hopes "\$500,000 will be dedicated to this patriotic charity."

Nov. 24—Skirmish at Clay Village, Shelby co.

Nov. 24—City Railway company, Gen. Jerry T. Boyle president, opens its first line of street railway on Main street, from Twelfth to Wenzel street, Louisville.

Nov. 24—Destruction by fire of a two-story brick building, 220 by 40 feet, within the penitentiary walls at Frankfort, containing the carpenter, cooper, and paint shops and a grist-mill; loss about \$20,000—half by the state, and half by the keeper, Harry I. Todd.

Nov. 25—Supplemental draft in several counties, to fill up the quota.

Nov. 25—Among the Confederate officers recently captured while on recruiting service in Ky., are Maj. Theophilus Steele, of

Lexington, and Capt. J. Lawrence Jones, of Paris, Ky. Nov. 30, the latter, while being conveyed as a prisoner to Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, jumped from the train in motion, and escaped to Canada.

Nov. 28—Steamer Tarascon makes the run from Henderson to Evansville, 11½ measured miles, in 53½ minutes—the quickest trip ever made between the points.

Nov. 28—Capt. Alanson M. Pulliam, Lieut. Peterson Roff, and 11 men, of the 27th Ky., captured by guerrillas, near Stephensport, Breckinridge co.

Nov. 28—The *True Presbyterian*—edited by Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, "who, on account of his open and avowed sympathy with the South, is sojourning in Canada," whither he escaped to avoid a second arrest—suppressed by order of Gen. Burbridge. "The paper eschewed politics, except when condemning the attempts on the part of churches to decide political questions, or the interference of the military with the churches as such."

Nov. 28—Geo. D. Prentice, editor of the *Louisville Journal*, leaves Washington city for Richmond, Va., to look into the case of his only living son, Clarence J., under arrest for killing, in self defence. He is provided with passes from both Federal and Confederate officials.

Nov. 30—Guerrillas and Confederate recruits very active in middle and western Ky.

Dec. 1—Alex. Caldwell, a Confederate soldier, tried in the Campbell circuit court, at Newport, for horse-stealing, and acquitted. His plea that he had taken President Lincoln's amnesty oath, and was thereby pardoned, was held not good; Judge Jos. Doniphan deciding that the President had authority to pardon offenses against the constitution and laws of the Federal government, but not against those of the commonwealth of Kentucky. His second plea—that he seized the horse under the orders of his commanding officer, Maj. Cameron, C. S. A., and handed him over next day to the Confederate army, under Gen. Heth, Sept. 16, 1862—the court sustained; and instructed the jury that, inasmuch as the President of the U. S. had recognized the Confederate soldier as a belligerent and entitled, as such, to the laws and immunities of war, if they believed the horse was taken by the defendant as a soldier and by authority, for military purposes and not otherwise, his offense was not felony, and they should find for defendant.

Dec. 2—Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. A., issues an order to husband arms and accoutrements, and to glean lead from the battle-fields.

Dec. 4—Further drafting stopped in Ky.

Dec. 4—Guerrillas visit Owingsville, Bath co., rob the stores, and make a bonfire in the street of many records and court papers from the clerk's office.

Dec. 7—Gold in New York 239.

Dec. 7 to 28—Brevet Maj. Gen. Stephen

G. Burbridge leaves Ky., with 4,000 men, on his second Saltville (Va.) expedition. Among his *Kentucky* troops, were three cavalry regiments, 11th, Col. Milton Graham, 12th, Maj. Jas. B. Harrison, 13th, Col. Jas. W. Weatherford, and five of mounted infantry, Col. Francis N. Alexander's 30th, Col. Cicero Maxwell's 26th, Lieut. Col. W. C. Johnson's 53d, Col. Harvey M. Buckley's 54th, and Lieut. Col. Weden O'Neal's 55th. During the expedition, the battles of Clinch river, Marion and Saltville are fought; Lieut. Col. Wm. O. Boyle, 11th Ky. cavalry, a remarkably gallant officer, only 19 years old, among the killed, at Marion, Dec. 18. Dec. 20—lead works near Wytheville and salt works at Saltville, Gen. Burbridge's official dispatch says, "are in ruins and cannot be repaired during the war;" but the Confederate Gen. John C. Breckinridge telegraphs they "can soon be repaired; the enemy are being pursued; our troops are bearing the fatigue and exposure with great cheerfulness; many bridges and depots on the railroad have been burned." Official reports of the Federal Ky. regiments say: "The expedition was hazardous and exhausting;" the 53d "suffered much from the excessive cold, and the long and fatiguing marches;" the 11th "suffered terribly, having many officers and men frost-bitten and rendered unfit for service;" the 54th "lost many men by exposure to the extreme cold weather."

Dec. 9—Gen. H. B. Lyon's Confederate troops, with two masked batteries on the bank of the Cumberland river, capture the Thomas E. Tutt, Ben. South, and other steamers, and control the navigation.

Dec. 11—The U. S. marshal of Ky. confiscates, at Louisville, the household furniture and theological library of Rev. John H. Rice, D. D., in 1861 pastor of a Presbyterian church there, but now a chaplain in the Confederate army.

Dec. 12—In the absence of Gen. Burbridge and his troops from the state, on his second expedition to the salt works in Virginia, the guerrillas seem to have undisputed possession of a large portion of the state.

Dec. 12—Garret Davis, of Ky., introduces in the U. S. senate a series of resolutions for the restoration of peace and the Union; proposing to refer to a convention of all the states, as a basis of settlement, several important amendments to the constitution.

Dec. 13—Capt. James H. Bridgewater, with 110 Ky. state troops, reinforced by 40 Henry co. home guards, after a spirited engagement near Newcastle, Henry co., defeats Col. Geo. M. Jessee's force, which retreats rapidly, with serious loss.

Dec. 17—Gen. Burbridge issues an order requiring ferry boats plying on the Ohio river to have permits, or to know that the owners have permits, for cattle, produce, and goods crossing.

Dec. 17—Gen. Edward M. McCook's forces overtake Gen. Lyon's Confederate

cavalry at Ashbridge, McLean co., and after a sharp engagement defeat and put them to flight, killing a number and capturing one piece of artillery.

Dec. 18—A portion of Gen. Lyon's Confederate cavalry defeated at Hopkinsville, Christian co., and 42 prisoners taken.

Dec. 19—President Lincoln, by proclamation calls out 300,000 more troops.

Dec. 19—Only 4 newspapers in northern Ky.; 16 stopped since the war began.

Dec. 20—Confederate conscript-law being enforced by Gen. Lyon in western Ky.

Dec. 21—Congress passes a law taxing all whisky manufactured after Jan 1, 1865, \$2 per gallon; the stock on hand then is not to be taxed.

Dec. 23—Gen. H. B. Lyon's Confederate force attacks a train at Nolin station, Hardin co., having 200 Federal soldiers on board, which he captures after a spirited resistance.

Dec. 23—Court house at Campbellsville, Taylor co., burnt by Gen. Lyon's Confederate troops, after removing the records and papers to a place of safety; other outrages committed.

Dec. 23—Richard Davis, formerly of Maysville, executed by the Federal military at Memphis, Tenn. He was famous as a Confederate soldier, then as a guerrilla and bushwhacker; made a confession to a priest, admitted he had killed 76 "Yankees," and was sorry he could not live to kill an even 100.

Dec. 23, 24—Gen. Lyon's Confederate troops capture the garrison at Elizabethtown, Hardin co., parole the men (45), burn the stockade, railroad depot, and two bridges; and retreat on the arrival of a Federal detachment.

Dec. 24—The wife, son and daughter of Maj. Gen. Wm. Preston, C. S. A., arrive at Boston from Europe, on steamer Africa. The U. S. war department refuse them permission to go by rail to Canada, or even to come ashore; they must remain on board, and be taken back to Europe.

Dec. 27—Hall, of Gentry's guerrillas, captured on yesterday at Floydsburg, Oldham co., is publicly shot to death by a guard of Federal soldiers, at Lagrange, Oldham co.

Dec. 28—Capt. Basham and 20 guerrillas dash into Hardinsburgh, Breckinridge co., capture the home-guard arms in the court house, and set fire to that and other buildings. The citizens rally, fire upon the guerrillas, kill 2, wound 2, drive the rest from town, and save the buildings from the flames. In the afternoon, 80 mounted Confederates under Capt. Simeon Hanley, H. Clay Hodges, and Moses Webster, demand the surrender of the town, saying they would respect private property. The citizens refuse to surrender unless allowed also to retain the public arms, as their only protection against guerrillas—which is conceded by the Confederates, who repudiate all connection with guerrillas. They remain in the town until next day, in a quiet and orderly manner.

1865, Jan. 2—Geo. D. Prentice, editor of the *Louisville Journal*, returns to Washington city from Richmond, Va. He is under parole to tell nothing of what he saw in the capital of the Confederate States; but his interposition for his son was successful.

Jan. —Gen. H. B. Lyon's Confederate forces, on their way out of the state, visit Burksville, Cumberland co., burn the court house, plunder the stores, and impress horses.

Jan. 4—Adjourned meeting of the legislature. In the absence of the presiding officer, Lieut. Gov. Richard T. Jacob, (banished by Gen. Burbridge to the Southern States), John B. Bruner is elected speaker *pro tem.* of the senate.

Jan. 4—The (Radical) Union state convention in session at Frankfort, Judge Wm. C. Goodloe, president. Gen. Thomas and staff, and Gen. Burbridge and staff, invited to seats with the delegates. Brevet Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, "as a reward for his gallant services in the field, and for his able administration of the affairs of this military district," recommended to the president for appointment as Brig. Gen. in U. S. regular army. The appearance of Joshua F. Bullitt in his seat as chief justice of Ky., under the notorious circumstances existing concerning him, denounced as an outrage on all propriety, it demands the notice of the public authorities, both Federal and state." The convention "approves cordially of the most rigorous retaliatory warfare against all guerrillas, raiders, and predatory bands of assassins and robbers, and fully endorses the action of the Federal military authorities in the discharge of these duties." It declares in favor of abolishing slavery by an amendment to the national constitution.

Jan. 4—In the Union convention, Gen. Burbridge explains that Judge Joshua F. Bullitt's return to Ky. was by an exchange of prisoners between (Confederate) Gen. Forrest and (Federal) Gen. Washburne; that "he was liable to re-arrest on his return to Ky., *ought* to have been arrested and hung, and would have been arrested had he not escaped. Judge B. has friends even among the loyal men of Louisville, who talk as if they would consent to all other traitors being punished except Judge Bullitt."

Jan. 6—Radical politicians from Ky. now in Washington city concur in asking the President to appoint Gen. Benj. F. Butler to the command in Ky., in case he removes Gen. Burbridge.

Jan. 6—Gov. Bramlette, in his annual message to the legislature, recapitulates his efforts (by a personal visit to Washington to confer with the president and secretary of war) to allay excitement and prevent unlawful acts growing out of negro-recruiting; they agreeing to stop recruiting or drafting in each county as soon as its quota is filled, to confine recruiting to the regularly appointed officers

for that service, and to remove the recruited negroes to camps of instruction outside of the state. Gen. Burbridge, who was selected to carry out these agreements, "instead of doing so, adopted the most offensive and injurious modes of violating them."....."He also established a system of trade permits in violation of law and to the detriment of the public interests—which, as administered, was a most shameful and corrupt system of partisan political corruption and oppression." The governor advises the legislature "to collect the facts, showing its corrupt use, and present them to the national authorities, in such form as to secure the abolishment and future prohibition of all such interferences with the lawful and necessary trade of the country."

The message further says: "An attempt was also made, under cover of these military trade regulations, through the Commissary department, to perpetrate a most extensive swindle upon the farmers of Ky. in the purchase of their hog crop. Under the trade orders none could ship or drive to market without a permit; and all were prohibited from shipping across the Ohio river—thus closing the Cincinnati and other markets to our farmers. The buyers and packers at Louisville and elsewhere were warned off, under threats of arrest and confiscation, etc. Agents, who were assigned to this wholesale swindle, went actively to work, notifying the farmers that the government had determined to take their hogs, and had fixed the price which they must take—a price greatly below the market value. To have a stop put to this swindle—which was being carried on through the Commissary department, under the patronage of the commandant of the district of Ky. [Gen. Burbridge]—I sent a communication to the president, borne by reliable messengers, to explain the details of the matter of my letter. The hog swindle was promptly ended; but *not until the farmers had sustained losses to at least \$300,000—yet in time to save them the loss of over \$1,000,000.* It is due to the honest farmers of the state that you collate, or provide for so doing, the facts bearing upon this attempted and partially executed fraud, and present them also in connection with the military trade regulations."

"The gravest matter of military outrage has been, and yet is, the arrest, imprisonment, and banishment of loyal citizens *without a hearing*, and without even a knowledge of the charges against them. There have been a number of this class of arrests, merely for partisan political vengeance, and to *force them to pay heavy sums to purchase their liberation.* How the spoils, so *infamously extorted*, are divided, has not transpired to the public information..... I recommend that the limitation to actions for malicious arrest and false imprisonment be repealed, or so modified as not to begin to run until one year after the rebellion shall be suppressed." He further re-

ommends that the offense of causing or procuring such arrests and imprisonments be made punishable as a felony or high misdemeanor. The telegrams, letters, &c., growing out of the arrests of Gen. John B. Huston, Lieut. Gov. Richard T. Jacob, Col. Frank Wolford, etc., and also the report concerning the infamous conduct of Gen. Eleazer A. Paine, accompany the message.

The message shows the total enrollment of persons liable to military duty in Ky. to be 133,493; of whom, from the beginning of the war to Jan. 1, 1865, 76,335 volunteers were furnished to the U. S. army—61,417 white and 14,918 colored troops. Nearly 7,000 more are already recruited under the recent call, and some mustered in, but no rolls yet returned. Thousands more have been actively employed as home guards, state guards, and state forces.

The report of A. H. Buckner, commissioner to investigate the defalcation of Thos. S. Page, late auditor, shows the total defalcation to be \$88,927. His term of office extended from Feb. 28, 1839, to Dec. 31, 1859, nearly 21 years.

Jan. 8—President Lincoln sets aside the order of Dec. 17, restricting trade with Ky. Gen. Burbridge's adjutant general denies that such an order was ever issued.

Jan. 8—Court house and public records at Owensboro burned, by guerrillas under Davidson and Porter.

Jan. 9—U. S. senate passes a bill, by 27 to 10, setting free the families of slaves who have enlisted in the U. S. army.

Jan. 9—President Lincoln has called into the army, since the commencement of the war, 3,258,846 men.

Jan. 10—A young man named Allen, of Todd co., of Col. Malone's Confederate command, captured and shot to death by Federals, in Christian co.—said to be in retaliation for the shooting of a Federal soldier, a few days before, near the same place, by Malone's men.

Jan. 11—Galt House in Louisville burned early this morning; two corpses found in the ruins; the other guests escaped, losing their baggage; loss on buildings and furniture \$537,000, insured for \$231,000; guests lose, in addition, \$100,000.

Jan. 11—Gold in New York 219.

Jan. 11—James Guthrie elected by the legislature U. S. senator for six years from March 4, 1865; Guthrie 65, Lovell H. Rousseau 56, Wm. O. Butler 2, John B. Huston 3, L. Watson Andrews 1.

Jan. 11—Gov. Bramlette, in a special message, calls attention of the legislature to a telegram just received from the "general commanding" [His name is not mentioned, either in the dispatch or in the message, but it evidently is the act of Gen. Burbridge,] directing "immediate steps for the muster out of the state troops, in compliance with the orders from the war department." The governor declares his "purpose to go forward and encourage the organization of companies for one year

state service, under the act approved Feb. 20, 1864; but the commandant of the district prohibits this being done..... This malevolent opposition to the employment of the necessary means for defense of the citizens of the state, and this unwarrantable assumption of control over the civil authorities of the state, and the effort by military threats to nullify a law of the state, should be ended." He recommends the appointment of a legislative committee to go and see President Lincoln upon the subject.

Jan. 12—The special report of Wm. T. Samuels, state auditor, shows the total debt of the state, chargeable on the sinking fund, \$5,284,037, and the annual interest thereon \$299,765. The commissioners of the sinking fund had on deposit in New York, Dec. 1, 1864, bearing interest, \$570,223, and \$446,969 additional cash assets. The par value of the slackwater navigation and turnpike stocks is \$4,830,475, and of the bank and railroad stocks \$1,562,819; the present value of the former is very uncertain.

The report of C. D. Pennebaker, state agent at Washington city, shows that of \$475,000 paid by Ky. to troops on payrolls, \$66,678 is yet unrecovered by the general government; and of \$2,246,400 paid by Ky. for quartermaster's stores and commissary supplies, \$1,195,400 is yet due and unsettled.

Jan. 12—Francis P. Blair, sen., of Washington city—in his younger days a leading editor at Frankfort, Ky.—of his own suggestion visits Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States, at Richmond, and initiates the movement which results in a peace-conference, Feb. 3, in Hampton Roads on board the U. S. steamer River Queen—between President Lincoln and Wm. H. Seward, his secretary of state, and on the side of the South, Alex. H. Stephens, vice president, R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Campbell.

Jan. 12—Action in Lawrence co., between guerrillas and a detachment of 39th Ky.; several killed or wounded.

Jan. —Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge appointed secretary of war in the Confederate States cabinet, vice Jas. A. Sedden, resigned.

Jan. 13—Maj. Walker Taylor tenders his services, and those of his Confederate soldiers, to protect the citizens of Hardinsburg, Breckinridge co., from the outrages of guerrillas. They are accepted, and he co-operates with the home guards.

Jan. 14—Gen. Walter C. Whitaker and Wm. Sampson, from the senate, and Dr. Joshua Barnes, Alfred Allen, and Joshua F. Bell, from the house of representatives, appointed a committee to visit President Lincoln in person, and lay before him the present disturbed condition of Ky.

Jan. —The people of Ky., with only one twenty-seventh of the population of the United States, pay one-sixth of the direct revenue.

Jan. 15—It now appears that when Gen.

Burbridge issued his "hog order" of Oct. 28, 1864, [see *ante*, p. 144], Maj. Symonds "selected the following agents for the districts designated: 1. C. T. Worley; 2. E. H. Burnside; 3. I. S. Todd; 4. Vene P. Armstrong; 5. B. H. Bristow; 6. A. W. Holeman." Nov. 14th, C. T. Worley issued a handbill at Lexington, announcing that he "had been appointed government agent for the purchase of *all the hogs* in the counties of Woodford, Jessamine, Fayette, Clark, Madison, Montgomery, Bath, Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas; that, by order of Maj. Symonds, U. S. commissary at Louisville, *no hogs will be allowed to be taken out of the district by any one but his [Worley's] agents*; that his agents are authorized to pay, for all good merchantable hogs weighing 200 pounds and upwards, \$8 per hundred, if delivered at the neighborhood scales, or \$9 if delivered at the government pens in Louisville; that the cash will be paid by him, at Lexington, upon the presentation of the agent's receipts for the hogs."

It also appears that only about 60,000 hogs were purchased by Maj. Symonds's agents—at an average loss to the farmer, compared with the prices paid elsewhere, of \$5 per head, or \$300,000, as stated in Gov. Bramlette's annual message, Jan. 4. Great indignation is felt, all over the state, [except in the Legislature, which took no notice of the governor's recommendation,] at the "swindle,"—not only at the military authorities who used their power and threats to carry it out, but at the private individuals who were suspected, or more than suspected, of "sharing in the spoils of the plunder."

Jan. 16—The auditor reports 4,568 sheep killed by dogs, and their value \$12,176, in 20 counties, as per assessors' returns for 1864. The remaining 90 counties made no report.

Jan. 18—Death, near Frankfort, of Rev. David C. Proctor, aged 69, a Presbyterian minister, at one time president of Centre College.

Jan. 18—Capt. Edwin Terrell and 13 men have a desperate fight with guerrillas, killing 3, near New Haven, Nelson co.

Jan. 20—Fight at West Point, Hardin co., between the citizens and guerrillas under Ben. Wiggington; W. was badly wounded.

Jan. 20—Nathaniel Marks, of Graysen, Carter co., a Confederate soldier of Co. A, 10th Ky., executed at Louisville; he was condemned as a guerrilla, by a military commission; he protested his innocence, to the last.

Jan. 20—Legislature, by resolution, provides for the removal of the remains of the two pioneers, John Finley and Simon Kenton, to the cemetery at Frankfort. [Never carried out.]

Jan. 20—Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas issues an order, in substance, that all deserters from the rebel army who reside in Ky., will be allowed to take the amnesty oath and go to their homes—if they first

report at Nashville, and furnish satisfactory evidence of intention to become peaceable citizens.

Jan. 21—Near Bruce's Mills, Hopkins co., Capt. Sam. Taylor's Confederate soldiers, in a brisk skirmish, wound 3 and capture 11 Federal soldiers, the rest escaping.

Jan. 21—Legislature increases the fees of clerks of courts, county judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables, and other officers 28—Offices of public administrator and guardian established. 31—Tax levied upon dogs, of \$1 each—for benefit of common school fund; and owners made responsible for all damages by dogs.

Jan. 21—Rev. Chas. W. Forman, missionary of the Presbyterian church to Northern India, formerly of Washington, Mason co., declines the degree of D. D., conferred on him, last June, by Centre College.

Jan. 23—A special auditor's report shows the valuation of taxable property in Ky. for the years named, (except for the 11 counties of Breathitt, Calloway, Floyd, Fulton, Graves, Letcher, Morgan, Perry, Pike, Wayne, and Wolfe, which made no returns for 1864.)

Years.	Valuation.	Increase.	Decrease.
1860.....	\$516,766,167.....		
1861.....	464,472,036.....		\$52,294,131
1862.....	351,562,350.....		112,909,686
1863.....	369,515,543.....	\$18,013,193	
1864.....	375,129,756.....	5,614,213	

Jan. 24—A special auditor's report shows that \$570,000 in gold coin and \$30,000 in silver coin received by the state in part of her dividend from the Southern Bank of Ky., in liquidation, sold, between March 1 and April 1, 1864, at 50 per cent. premium for the silver, and 58@69½ premium for the gold; producing in all \$973,080, or an average premium of 62½.

Jan. 25—A Federal scout of 16, near Mt. Eden, Spencer co., rout some guerrillas, killing 1; they also capture 1, and execute him on the spot.

Jan. 25—Guerrillas have recently burned the court houses at Albany, Clinton co., at Marion, Crittenden co., and at Taylorsville, Spencer co.

Jan. 27—Military prison at Louisville destroyed by fire; 30 sick and wounded "rebel" prisoners escape; one, John A. Moore, is burned to death.

Jan. 27—5 guerrillas, with one-armed Lieut. Berry at their head, hold in check for 20 minutes, 30 Federal soldiers, near Bardstown, Nelson co.

Jan. 28—18 Federal home guards go into Bloomfield, Nelson co., and are plundering the stores; when 60 guerrillas under Sue Munday and Magruder dash into the town and attack them, killing 17.

Jan. 28—Publication of the Lexington *Observer & Reporter* resumed, by the "Observer & Reporter Printing Co.;" subscription price of semi-weekly increased to \$5, and of weekly to \$3. It had been suspended since Oct. 29, just 3 months, by the refusal of the "Board of Trade" Jno.

B. Wilgus, president, to grant a permit to purchase printing paper and ink; "according to instructions to the Board, they could not grant a permit." The veteran editor, D. Carmichael Wickliffe, relates the circumstances, and adds: "This looks as if these men intended to use their power for the suppression of the paper, for reasons known to themselves; it remained suspended until the whole system of trade regulations, with the boards of trade themselves, (which hung like the pall of death upon the business of this city,) were swept out of existence by the same hand that created them."

Jan. 29—Skirmish at Bardstown, Nelson co., between a detachment of Col. Buckley's 54th Ky. (Federal) and Sue Munday's guerrillas; latter repulsed.

Jan. 29—40 Confederate soldiers, Capt. Clark's 4th Mo. cavalry, make a raid on Danville, Boyle co. Brig. Gen. S. S. Fry and provost marshal Wm. Goodlee make "double-quick on horseback" to Camp Nelson.

Jan. 29—Capt. Jas. H. Bridgewater, with 45 state troops, overtakes 13 of Capt. Clark's Confederates 5 miles from Harrodsburg, Mercer co., kills 2, wounds 4, and takes 5 or 6 prisoners.

Jan. 30—The Louisville Journal publishes a letter from Lieut. Gov. Richard T. Jacob—who has just returned to Ky., via Richmond, Va., and Washington city, from his forced exile to the South. He says he was arrested, Nov. 11, at his country home, on the Ohio river, 25 miles above Louisville, by order of Gen. Burbridge, but at the instance of Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, "for the latter's revenge, not patriotism." [His invective against the two, as "master and tool," authors "of the most intolerable suffering in Ky." is one of the most merciless and scathing in the history of Kentucky politics and personalities.] "He was, by order of Gen. Burbridge, carried under strict guard, and expelled through the Federal lines—under penalty of death if he returned before the war was over." He refused "to accept any thing but unconditional release—he would perish in exile first." Feb. 4, he appeared in the senate, as speaker of that body, and delivered a thrilling, indignant and patriotic address—which, by 19 to 9, was ordered spread upon the journal, and 1,000 copies printed for the use of senators.

Feb. 1, 2—In the state senate, J. D. Landrum makes two separate efforts to have so much of the governor's message and documents as relates to the conduct of Lucien Anderson and other citizens at Paducah referred to a select committee; but the senate laid both resolutions on the table. In the house, a similar effort failed twice; and on the third effort, the resolutions were ordered to be printed, but received no further attention.

Feb. 2—25 guerrillas under Capts. Sue Munday [i. e. Jerome Clarke] and Quantrell dash into Midway, Woodford co., rob

the citizens, and burn the railroad depot; thence visit the farm of R. Aitcheson Alexander, robbing him of 15 fine blooded horses.

Feb. 5—In a note to the Lexington Unionist, Gen. Burbridge denies that Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge had anything to do with the arrest of Lieut. Gov. Jacob; he alone is responsible for the act.

Feb. 7—Of 1,663 Kentuckians in Camp Douglas, Chicago, as Confederate prisoners of war, 241 refuse to be "exchanged" and go back into the service; the others are to be sent off to be exchanged.

Feb. 7—By act of the legislature, taxes hereafter are to be paid to the sheriff at the county seat; if not, he is authorized to collect 10 per cent. additional tax, and retain it for his compensation. Common school law amended. 9—Tax of 50 cents per share to be paid by all National Banks, same as other banks. 10—If no officers authorized to grant marriage license in the county where female intending marriage resides, license may be obtained in adjoining county. 14—County courts may increase the poll tax to \$2. Railroads from Louisville to Lexington authorized to charge increased rates, 10 per cent. 22—Substitute brokers taking substitutes out of this state may be fined \$1,000 and imprisoned one year. Ky. banks deprived of the right to issue bank notes for 3 years, but allowed other privileges. Increased salaries allowed state officers and their clerks. 23—Salaries of circuit judges raised to \$2,000. 24—Common pleas court for Jefferson co. established. \$82,960 appropriated to complete buildings of Western Lunatic Asylum. Compensation of public printer and public binder increased 33½ per cent. Salary of superintendent of public instruction raised to \$1,700 and that of his clerk to \$700. 27—Further provisions about state agent at Washington city, and his salary raised to \$4,000. Governor to appoint agents to visit and aid sick and wounded soldiers of Ky. Sale of tobacco in Louisville further regulated. Several acts to relieve the inconvenience of no courts being held, owing to the war, in some counties.

Feb. 7—Gov. Bramlette transmits to the legislature for action the joint resolution of congress proposing, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States,

ARTICLE XIII.

SEC. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. [Approved Feb. 1, 1865.]

The governor's message, while not in terms recommending its ratification, ably reasons in favor of it; suggesting "that, as England, in the act of 1833 abolishing slavery, appropriated £20,000,000 [nearly

\$100,000,000] to compensate the owners—it cannot be that *our* government will be less just, if we accept the amendment upon condition that the assessed value of 1864 be paid to the state to compensate owners who are to be affected by the proposed amendment. Our slave property was assessed for taxation in 1860, before the war began, at \$107,494,527. In 1863, the effect of rebellion and unfriendly legislation reduced the valuation to \$57,511,770; and in 1864 to \$34,179,246."

In the senate, Feb. 20, Henry D. McHenry made a majority report from the judiciary committee, in favor of rejecting Article XIII. John F. Fisk moved a substitute and resolutions ratifying said Article, and "requesting our senators and representatives in congress to urge that compensation for losses in slave property be made to *loyal men who have not participated in the rebellion, nor given it aid and comfort*—said rebellion and the measures necessary for its suppression having practically destroyed property in slaves." Jas. F. Robinson made a minority report, with resolutions ratifying Article XIII, upon the payment by the United States to the state of Kentucky, for the use of its citizens, owners of slaves, of \$36,530,496—the assessed value in 1864—as compensation for all claims for value of slaves enlisted or drafted into the U. S. army, and for all other claims growing out of the labor and service of their slaves; providing, further, that all laws concerning slaves shall be repealed, and thenceforth they shall have all the rights, responsibilities, and privileges of free-born colored persons; that they shall remove from the state within 10 years after their emancipation is perfected; and the state of Ky. will accept said sum as in full of all values and liabilities, and sacredly distribute it according to the just claims of slave owners. The majority report was adopted, by 21 to 13.

In the house, Feb. 11, E. H. Smith, of Grant co., offered resolutions submitting the question of ratification to a vote of the people next August. Wm. R. Kinney offered the same resolution as that of Mr. Fisk in the senate. Feb. 17, Jas. F. Lauck offered resolutions in favor of rejection, which were adopted, Feb. 23, by 56 to 28.

Gov. Bramlette, March 1, sent a message to the legislature, saying he regarded its action as complete without his approval; but expressing his opinion that the rejection now only remits the question to the next and each succeeding legislature until ratification shall take place.

Feb. 8—By order of the U. S. war department, Gen. Burbridge revokes his own order of Feb. 6, to disband the Ky. state troops being raised for defense against guerrillas.

Feb. 10—\$98,917 appropriated for buildings and improvements in the penitentiary; of which, \$53,293 for a workshop, \$18,323 for a chapel and dining-room, \$4,452 for a smoke-house, \$11,000 for

steam heating apparatus, and \$11,848 for steam engine, boilers, &c.

Feb. 10—The Louisville *Journal*, of this morning, has this announcement: "Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, of Ill., has been appointed to command in Ky. Thank God and President Lincoln!"

Feb. 16—Geld in New York 204½%.

Feb. 20—The legislature invites Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, the new military commandant of the state, to occupy the hall of the house of representatives from 11 to 12, this A. M., to enable the members and others to pay their personal respects to him; and afterwards adopts a handsome resolution of welcome to him.

Feb. 20—Capt. Bates and some Grayson co. home guards attack a camp of guerrillas near Hartford, Ohio co., and after a brisk skirmish kill 6, wound 4, and disperse the balance; home guards lose 1 killed and 1 wounded.

Feb. 21—Wm. Hughes, with 15 guerrillas, captures and burns a freight train on the Lebanon branch railroad in Marion co.

Feb. 21—Guerrillas burn the court house at Hodgenville, Larnie co.; because it had been used as a barracks for Federal soldiers.

Feb. 22—Col. Robert J. Breckinridge, jr., of the Confederate army, captured, near Versailles, Woodford co. On his person was found an order from Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, dated Wytheville, Tenn., Jan. 6, commanding all persons in Ky. upon Confederate recruiting service to report immediately to Col. B. and obey his orders; those failing to do this, "will be at once reported to the military authorities in Ky. as *not recognized by the Confederate government, and not entitled, if captured, to be treated as prisoners of war.*"

Feb. 22—Gen. Palmer, by general orders No. 2, "in accordance with directions from the war department, relieves Brevet Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge from the command of the district of Ky."—ordering him to report to Gen. Thomas at Nashville, for duty in the field.

Feb. 22—The legislative committee appointed to go and see President Lincoln and his secretary of war E. M. Stanton, report in substance that they saw and consulted with them, and at their request laid before them in writing the committee's plans and propositions for putting down the guerrillas. Mr. Stanton promised to "think about it," "and it is presumed that the plans of the president and secretary of war are committed to Gen. Palmer for execution."

Feb. 22—The act establishing an Agricultural College in Ky.—which passed the senate by 20 to 10, and the house by 64 to 19—provides for its establishment in or near Lexington, as a college of Kentucky University; "its leading object to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts, including military tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies;" a model farm, "whereon the student may

be enabled to earn his support while being educated, in whole or in part, by his labor and industry;" "in the appointment of professors, instructors, and other officers and assistants, no partiality or preference shall be shown to one religious denomination over another, nor shall a majority of the professors belong to the same religious denomination;" "nor shall anything sectarian be taught therein;" all the income of the fund from the sale of the land scrip donated by congress shall be used for the proper expenses of this college and farm: the governor and senate shall appoint, every two years, a board of six visitors; each representative district [100 in all] shall be entitled to send to said college free of charge, one properly prepared pupil, (and 3 from each district, 300 in all, whenever the whole of said land scrip shall be sold and invested)—said right to free tuition extending to every college or class in Ky. University, except those of law and medicine; said pupils to be selected by the majority of justices of the peace in each representative district. The legislature "reserves the right to modify and repeal at pleasure so much of this act as refers to the establishment of the agricultural and mechanical college." [This was based upon a merging or consolidation of Transylvania University—its buildings and property of over \$100,000 in value, and its cash funds of \$59,000, yielding over \$3,500 annual income—into or with Ky. University, now at Harrodsburg, with a cash endowment of \$200,000 and annual income of about \$12,000; but to be removed to Lexington, and to raise \$100,000 additional, to purchase a farm and erect buildings and improvements to carry out the Act. Feb. 28—The legislature provides for the sale of the land scrip, by the commissioners of the sinking fund, and the investment of the proceeds in Ky., or U. S. bonds—the annual interest to be paid over to the Agricultural College. Another Act consolidates the two universities; and provides that Ky. University is bound to refund to the citizens of Mercer co., who may claim it, the scholarships and coupons subscribed by them. Paris and Bourbon co. had made a handsome proposition to secure the Agricultural College fund, which secured 9 votes in the senate; the offer of Ky. University was much more liberal, and therefore successful.]

Feb. 23—From official documents it appears that nearly 7,000 men who were drafted, in 1864, in Ky., failed to report, and are now considered deserters.

Feb. 25—Several farms within 5 miles of Lexington sold at auction at prices ranging from \$110 to \$135½ per acre.

Feb. 25—Gen. Palmer encourages deserters from the Confederate army, by an order that all such now in Ky. or who may come into Ky. shall report to the county provost marshal and be registered—thereby renouncing further connection with the Confederate government and becoming entitled to U. S. military protection.

Feb. 27—President Lincoln signs the bill introduced into the U. S. senate by Gov. Powell, of Ky.—which passed the senate by a large majority, and the house of representatives by 113 to 19—to prevent military interference with elections; the penalties for violation are very severe.

Feb. 28—The Frankfort *Commonwealth*, the great central organ of the Radical Union party in Ky., defends President Lincoln and secretary of war Edwin M. Stanton for placing Maj. Gen. Palmer in command of the department of Ky., in the room of Gen. Burbridge; and reads a sound lecture to "certain gentlemen in and around Lexington, who claim to be the exclusive Radical Party in Ky., and who seem to think that Gen. Burbridge can do no wrong—particularly when he is aided in his administration of military affairs in Ky., by their sage advice."..... "Mr. Lincoln either had to change his commander here, or give the whole of his time to the management of Ky. affairs. To give a few illustrations: Gen. Burbridge issued a general order, during last summer, requiring all the people of Ky. to obtain *Permits from Boards of Trade*, appointed in each congressional district. Every person in Ky. knows how exceedingly oppressive this order was upon the great mass of the people, and how very few did and could avail themselves of its benefits. Hundreds—we may say thousands of persons had paid to the Revenue Collectors in Ky. a license tax to transact, for twelve months, a particular kind of business, who were refused a *permit* by these boards of trade. Was this right? Was it just? President Lincoln did not think it either right or just, and gave directions to Gen. Burbridge that it should be discontinued. When Maj. Symonds, backed by Gen. Burbridge, issued the celebrated bog order in Oct.—commonly known as the "*Great Hog Swindle*" in Ky.—President Lincoln did not know that such an order was in existence, nor that the people were being swindled, in the name of the general government, out of from \$2:50 to \$4 for each 100 pounds of their pork. But when the President did understand this, he immediately directed Gen. Burbridge to revoke the order, and let the people sell to whom they pleased and for what prices they could obtain. By the way, how much pork did the general government obtain, under this general order of Maj. Symonds and Gen. Burbridge?" The *Commonwealth* further instances the arrest of Col. Wolford and Lieut. Gov. Jacob—both of whom the President released.

Feb. 28—Maj. Hamilton's command at Hawesville and Cloverport rout the guerrilla band of Davison and Magruder, badly wounding the latter.

March 1—Legislature authorizes the building of turnpikes of less than 5 miles, the tolls to be in proportion to the distance traveled.....2—Any school district may

levy a special school tax, for building, repairing or furnishing a school house, paying a teacher, or other school object.....

4—Increase of tax for the ordinary expenses of government, 5 cents on each \$100 of taxable property.....Justices in Jefferson and Kenton counties to have original common law jurisdiction to \$100, and equity jurisdiction to \$30.....The bank notes of the Southern Bank of Ky. (now in liquidation, by law) no longer to circulate as money, but to be treated as promissory notes.....Militia law altered and re-enacted.....Governor to appoint a committee to inquire into the iniquities and abuses of the boards of trade system.....Chief Justice Joshua F. Bullitt summoned for trial before the legislature, May 23, on the charge of belonging to a treasonable association; and President Lincoln requested to grant to Judge B., who is now in Canada, such respite from arrest that he may be present at his trial.....6—Legislature adjourns to May 16.

March 1—A bill in the senate to authorize any county to issue bonds not exceeding \$50,000, for bounties to volunteers, in order to avoid the draft, is laid on the table, by 16 to 8. Next day, a bill providing for the payment of a state bounty of \$100, was laid upon the table, by 15 to 9.

March 1—Guerrillas enter Louisville, help themselves to Julius Fosses' (assistant inspector general of cavalry) two elegant horses, valued at \$2,000, and dash out of the city, leaving their compliments to Capt. F.

March 3—A motion directing the auditor to suspend any further payment of salary to Judge Bullitt until after his case is finally tried and disposed of, is voted down in the house.

March 6—142 charters for coal oil or petroleum companies granted by the legislature during this session.

March 6—Mason, Boone, Nicholas, Campbell, Greenup, Gallatin, Bracken, Grant, Kenton, Butler, Carroll, Livingston, Lyon, Caldwell, Fleming, Oldham, and Jefferson counties, and the city of Louisville, each authorized by special legislation to raise a bounty fund to aid enlistments and provide substitutes.

March 8—Great freshet in the Ohio river; all the stores along the levee in Louisville, from 3d to 9th st., under water.

March 12—The people of Columbus, Hickman co., ordered to build a levee in front of the town. The military superintend the job, and negro soldiers are the guard that stands over white citizens while they work.

March 12—Death at Stanford, Lincoln co., of Rev. James C. Barnes, D. D., the oldest Presbyterian minister in the state. He preached in the morning (Sunday), and died in the afternoon.

March 12—Sue Munday (i. e. Marcus Jerome Clarke), Capt. Billy Magruder, and Henry Metcalfe, three notorious guerrillas, surprised and captured, near Webster, Breckinridge co., by a detachment of 50

soldiers of 30th Wisconsin, sent from Louisville. The others were nursing Magruder, who was dangerously wounded on Feb. 28. Munday wounded 4 Federals, one mortally, and refused to surrender until promised that he should be treated as a prisoner of war. This promise was dishonored; for he was captured on Sunday morning, taken to Louisville, tried and convicted for acts as a guerrilla on Tuesday, and hung on Wednesday, March 15, at 4 P. M. He is only 20 years old. Shortly before his death, he said, if allowed to do so, he could prove that he had been a Confederate soldier for nearly four years, was in the battle of Fort Donelson, with Gen. Morgan in Ky., wounded at Cyntiana and cut off from his command, and remained in Ky.; but the court martial refused to let him introduce witnesses. He denied his guilt of many outrages charged against him but committed by others. Just before he was taken from prison to be executed, he penned a very touching letter to a young lady to whom he was betrothed.

March 13—The *Louisville Journal* has a severe article against Joseph Holt, now Advocate General of the United States at Washington city—charging him with (although advised of them) omitting the most startling, terrible, and easily proved outrages from the list of charges against Gen. E. A. Paine, on which he is now being tried by court martial, and ordering trial only on those which are least material and most plausibly explained. No wonder Paine is acquitted!

March 15—Skirmish at Pitts' Point, Bullitt co., between the citizens and guerrillas under two brothers named Wiggington; one of whom was killed and his party dispersed.

March 23—Judge L. Watson Andrews, in the Carlisle circuit court, decides as unconstitutional the late act of congress liberating the wives and children of enlisted negro soldiers.

March 23—Gen. Palmer revokes the order prohibiting the circulation in Ky. of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

March 23—The extensive hotel buildings at Drennon Springs, Henry co., destroyed by fire.

March 25—Engagement for three hours, near Garnettsville, Meade co., between guerrillas under Hays, Marion, and Webster, and 25 Federals under Capt. W. C. Shannon.

March 26—A portion of the 54th Ky. under Maj. John D. Russell and Capt. Geo. T. Buckley come upon a party of guerrillas near New Liberty, Owen co., kill 3, wound 3, and disperse the rest.

March 27—Robert Mallory, late representative in congress, while addressing the people at Lagrange, Oldham co., was interrupted by a lieutenant from Ohio, who pronounced him a *rebel*. Mallory told him he *lied*; whereupon the lieutenant brought up a file of soldiers with fixed bayonets, and told him he *should not speak*.

Mallory was disposed to go on, and risk the issue, but his friends persuaded him to desist and avoid a difficulty.

March 29—Desperate fight, 30 miles from Paducah, between guerrillas under Capt. McDougall, and Federals under Capt. Gregory; both officers killed.

March 31—W. F. Ashcraft, Alfred Nichols, and Thos. B. Payne, found guilty by a military commission of being guerrillas, and condemned to be shot to-day at Lexington; but respited for 30 days.

April 1—Phil. Tompsett, the Democratic candidate, elected Mayor of Louisville.

April 9—Gen. Robert E. Lee surrenders the army of Northern Virginia to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, at Appomattox C. H., Va.; the officers to retain their side-arms and private horses and baggage, and to give their parole and a parole for their men not to take up arms against the United States until properly exchanged; the arms, artillery, and public property to be packed or stacked, and turned over to a U. S. officer.

April 13—Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, commanding Confederate army, and Maj. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, "commanding the army of the United States in North Carolina," near Durham's Station, Orange co., North Carolina, about 27 miles from Raleigh, make a memorandum or basis of agreement—under which, if approved by their principal powers, the Confederate armies are to be disbanded, conducted to the several state capitals to deposit their arms and public property, and each officer and man to execute an agreement to cease from acts of war; the Southern state governments, upon their officers and legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the U. S. constitution, to be recognized by the U. S. executive; the Federal courts to be re-established; the Southern people to be guaranteed their political rights and franchises, as well as their constitutional rights of person and property; war to cease; and a general amnesty. President Johnson and his cabinet disavow and disapprove of the Sherman-Johnston contract; and, April 26, Gen. Sherman, by instructions, demands and receives a surrender of Gen. Johnston's army, "on the same terms as were given to Gen. Lee, pure and simple." [This surrender includes a large portion of the Confederate troops from Ky.]

[The number surrendered and paroled by Gen. Johnston was 31,243, with 108 pieces of artillery, &c.; by Gen. Lee 27,805; by Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor 42,293, and by Gen. E. Kirby Smith 17,686. The total number of Confederates surrendered, by all the armies, was 174,223, besides about 2,600 in Ky., (1,105 of Giltner's, or Morgan's old, command,) and 98,802 prisoners of war—275,625 in all. By the official reports, the aggregate Federal military force, on March 1, 1865, was 966,591—increased by enlistments to 1,000,516, on the 1st of May, 1865—besides the prisoners in Confederate hands, number not known.

April 13—Gold in New York 146.

April 14—Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, in Ford's theatre, Washington city, by J. Wilkes Booth, the actor.

April 14—Col. Geo. M. Jesse, Moses Webster, and others offer to surrender upon the same terms that Gen. Lee and his army surrendered to Gen. Grant. Gen. Palmer announces that "each man, officer and soldier, must make a personal surrender, and surrender his arms and horses." "No man will be allowed to surrender who has been guilty of crime against the rules of civilized warfare; persons charged with such offense may surrender to answer such charges, and they will be heard before a commission."

April 15—Andrew Johnson, vice president, inaugurated as president of the United States.

April 17—A Federal scouting party routs a lot of guerrillas beyond Mount Sterling, kills Wash. Carter and David Doom, the leaders, and wounds others.

April 17—Gov. Bramlette, by proclamation, calls upon the people of Kentucky "to pay homage to the national grief" at the death of the chief magistrate, and at the hour of his funeral, 12 m., on Wednesday 19th, "let every church bell throughout the commonwealth be tolled; on that day let all business be suspended, all business houses closed, and the public offices closed and draped in mourning."

April 18—A large public meeting in Louisville adopts resolutions of respect to the memory of President Lincoln. Gov. Bramlette presided, and he and Senator Guthrie addressed the meeting. Next day (Wednesday) was observed as a day of humiliation and sorrow, the business houses closed, and a funeral procession three miles in length marched through the streets. Similar demonstrations of respect in other places.

April 20—Among the Confederate soldiers returning home, and duly registering their names according to the order of Gen. Palmer guaranteeing their protection, is Capt. Mat. Carey, of Newport, Campbell co. Some violent "stay-at-home patriots" peremptorily order him to leave the city, which he did. Provost marshal W. H. Bennett "calls upon all good citizens to aid him in preserving the public peace, and in protecting from injury those who have Gen. Palmer's pledge for their protection and security; they shall be protected by all means at his disposal." Others, in other places, are treated like Capt. Carey.

April 20, 22—Singular correspondence between James S. Brislin, "brevet brigadier general, and S. O. U. S. troops," and Gov. Bramlette. The former's letter shows how emancipation is being forced on Ky., notwithstanding the U. S. secretary of war has announced that "recruiting and drafting for the U. S. army is discontinued for the present." Gen. Brislin seems to be at the head of the negro re-

recruiting business in Ky., informs the governor that he is engaged in recruiting 17 additional regiments in the state, that "negro enlistment has bankrupted slavery in Ky., over 22,000 of the most valuable slaves having already gone into service, while the few thousands left are being rapidly gathered up by the recruiting officers and put into the army. Even old men and boys are found to be fit for duty in invalid regiments, and are taken. From 70 to 100 enlist daily, freeing, under the law of congress of March 3, 1865, an average of 5 women and children per man. Thus from 300 to 500 black people are daily made free through the instrumentality of the army."

April 21—Gov. Bramlette appoints Thursday, June 1, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

April 24—Maj. Gen. Burbridge presented, at Camp Nelson, with a \$1,000 sword, belt and spurs, by the colored cavalry in brigades 5th and 6th, U. S. C. C. of Ky. Gen. Brisbin made the presentation speech, in which he spoke of Gen. Burbridge as "the pioneer of freedom to the slaves of Ky." Gen. Burbridge said "the war is ever with the rebels, and he expected and hoped soon to see our colored troops sent into Mexico."

April 26—J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of the president, killed in St. Mary's co., Maryland.

April 28—Explosion and burning of the steamboat Sultana, 7 miles above Memphis, with 2,175 persons on board—1,966 of them paroled Union soldiers. Over 1,400, many of them Kentuckians, lost.

April 29—Gen. Palmer issues an order saying "the power of arrest will hereafter be sparingly exercised, and directed against real offenders. There is no dignity or justice in pursuing foolish people for foolish words. The bands now prowling through the country are simply guerrillas and robbers, and are to be treated as such; they will be allowed to surrender for trial."

May 5—15 guerrillas tear up the track of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, in Ohio, on the Ohio river near North Bend, 14 miles below Cincinnati; when the night train stopped, they rob the passengers and Express safe of money and valuables, and \$30,000 in U. S. bonds, and escape across the river into Boone co., Ky.

May 6—The tax assessor of Boone reported on his list 1,281 negroes, but placed "no value" on them; his assessment was approved.

May 8—Negro enlistments in Ky. discontinued by order of the U. S. war department.

May 14—Gen. Basil W. Duke, of the Confederate army, with his officers and men, including about 260 Kentuckians, surrender, at Augusta and Washington, Georgia.

May 16—Legislature in adjourned session 26—Adopts resolutions touching the murder of President Lincoln.

May 22—Adjutant general Daniel W.

Lindsey reports to the house of representatives that under the act of Jan. 26, 1864, "empowering the governor to raise a force for the defense of the state," Col. Pierce B. Hawkins' 1st Ky. Capital Guards (infantry) were raised, composed of the Big Sandy, Frankfort, and Paducah (3) battalions, 1,313 men, rank and file, and the Mercer co. state guards, 98 men. As these were mustered out, the following 8 battalions and 1 company were recruited and are still in service: Green River, Middle Green River, North Cumberland, South Cumberland, Three Forks Ky., Hall's Gap, Frankfort, Col. Silas Adams' regiment, and Capt. Perin's Casey co. state guards—2,223 in all.

May 24—Gen. Palmer disbands all the independent Federal scouts in Ky.

May 24—Meeting at Frankfort of Democratic and Conservative Union citizens of Ky., Jos. R. Underwood presiding.

May 25—The senate, by yeas 10 nays 19, rejects a bill granting to Henry H. Houston, of McCracken co., "authority to practice law in all the courts, as though he had never entered into the service of the army of the so-called Confederate States of America."

May 30—Geo. W. Norton, president of the Southern Bank of Ky., reports to the legislature that, since its organization in 1850, said bank has paid into the state treasury, 1. An annual tax or bonus; 2. The entire interest [\$18,000 and N. Y. exchange, semi-annually, for 10 years] which the state had to pay on its \$600,000 of bonds issued to the bank in payment of that amount of stock originally subscribed—until the state paid off the bonds in 1860; 3. Semi-annual dividends on its stock—to amount of \$297,750; 4. \$600,000 in gold and silver, which the state sold for \$973,080 in U. S. legal tender notes; 5. If no unexpected losses occur in the final winding up of the affairs of the bank—in liquidation since Dec. 22, 1863—a further installment of 15 or 20 per cent. (\$90,000 to \$120,000) will be paid to the state. [The history of the commercial world has but few instances of such remarkably successful banking.]

May 31—The senate, by 11 to 17, refuses to entertain a resolution to rescind the joint resolution of Feb. 4, 1865, rejecting the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, Article XIII.

May 31—Samuel Robertson, condemned by a military commission for being a guerrilla, hung at Lexington.

June 2—Jno. B. Bowman, general agent of Kentucky University, reports to the legislature the raising, mostly in the city of Lexington, of the \$100,000 required as a condition of its removal to that place. More than \$500,000 are already secured, in the way of endowment, grounds, and buildings.

June 3—Legislature repeals the act authorizing the governor to raise 5,000 men, but leaves such force now in service to be mustered out so soon as the safety of the

state will admit Every corporation in Ky. required to report, on Dec. 1st annually, to the Auditor, the amount of stock taken, amount paid in, amount of liabilities, assets and income, and full expose of their condition and management—under penalty of \$500 fine, which fine shall go into the school fund..... Requests President Johnson to withdraw the order of President Lincoln which placed Ky. under martial law.... Requests the President to immediately remove all negro troops from the state, and assign white soldiers for duty in their stead.

June 3—Gov. Bramlette approves the "address of the legislature to him requesting him to remove from office Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, one of the judges of the court of appeals" [for the 3d district, and chief justice,] formally removes him, and declares his office vacant. The address was "for the reason that the said Bullitt has vacated his office by absenting himself from the sittings of said court and from this state, and having taken up his residence within the territory of a foreign government." It had first passed the house, May 31, by 68 to 19, and then the senate by 20 to 7. In the senate, by vote, the prosecution was conducted by James F. Robinson, and the defense by Asa P. Grover; and in the house James T. Bramlette and Thos. W. Varnou were elected to prosecute, and A. Harry Ward and W. M. Fisher to defend. May 25, Joshua F. Bell read a statement, in the house, to the effect that, if time were given, it could be proven that the case of Judge Bullitt was disposed of without any trial; that he was arrested, ordered and sent out of the state by the military authorities without any opportunity for defense; that he returned to Ky., and discharged his official duties from Dec. 6 to Dec. 24, 1864; that shortly after—learning that "the military commander of the state had declared that he should be tried by a military court and executed, without any chance of his appeal to the clemency of the President—he, in consequence, left, and remains out of the state; that if he has heard of the President's order permitting his return to Ky. to attend this trial, it is only since these proceedings have been taken up, and not in sufficient time to be here to make defense; that if he were here, and time allowed him, he could establish that he is not guilty of the charges preferred against him in resolutions for his address out of office." Whereupon Mr. Ward moved to postpone indefinitely the further proceedings in the case—which was voted down by yeas 12, nays 71.

The house of representatives, on May 29, refused, by a vote of 11 to 63, to dismiss the 1st and 2d charges in the address—which were, "1. That said Bullitt was a member of a secret society or organization commonly known as 'The Sons of Liberty' or 'American Knights,' which is treasonable in its purposes and aims—the same being to give aid and comfort" to those in rebellion, &c.; and "2. That

said Bullitt is guilty of a high crime by conspiring with others to oppose with force the lawful government of the United States."

The house then, by a vote of 38 to 34, resolved "That the defense take the evidence on the 3d charge against Judge Bullitt; if that is not sufficient to satisfy the house of the necessity of removing him from office, the 1st and 2d charges will be taken up, and evidence taken to establish said charges or acquit said Judge Bullitt."

On the 30th, the governor transmitted to the senate, and it was read in both houses, Judge Bullitt's letter to him, as follows:

NEAR AMHERSTBURG, Canada West, }
May 24, 1865. }

His Excellency, Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky:

SIR: I received a dispatch from you yesterday evening, giving me "a copy of Gen. Palmer's permission for you [me] to attend the sitting of the legislature." I determined to make no defense before the legislature for two principal reasons. In the first place, whilst in the performance of my duties as chief justice of the court of appeals, I was compelled to leave the state in order to avoid arrest and trial by a military commission, for an alleged offense (treason or conspiracy against the United States), over which the Federal court has jurisdiction, and the military authorities no rightful jurisdiction whatever. In other words, I was driven from the state by lawless violence, against which you nor the legislature could protect me.

Upon this point the facts leave no room for doubt. Soldiers searched my house on the night of the 27th of December last, and again on the night of the 1st of January, for the purpose of arresting me; and on the 8th of January Gen. Burbridge declared, in a public speech at Frankfort, that I ought to have been arrested and "hung," and that I would have been arrested if I had not escaped. I left Ky. and came to Canada after the 27th of December, and solely in consequence of the attempt to arrest me. There is no room for doubt that I was driven from Ky. by lawless violence, against which the state owed me protection.

I do not deny the constitutional power of the legislature to remove an absent officer, by address, for any reason deemed sufficient by that body; and if I had left the state voluntarily to join the Confederate army, as did one or two officers who were thus removed, I should not have questioned the propriety of the proceedings against me. But for the legislature to try me during my enforced residence in a neutral country seemed to me improper and unjust. I should have resigned soon after coming here if those proceedings had not been inaugurated. I determined to give to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth an opportunity to decide the question whether they would rebuke the

violence with which the state has so long been outraged, in the persons and property of its citizens, by refusing to entertain the charges against me, during my enforced absence; or whether they would approve that violence, by trying me whilst I continued to be its victim, and condemning me upon the evidence of detectives in the employment and pay of those who have thus trampled upon my rights as a citizen and officer of the state. Compared with that question, the question of my guilt or innocence seemed to me of small importance. For that reason I determined not to resign. And I determined not to defend, because an appearance by counsel would have been an implied recognition, which I was unwilling to make, of the propriety of the proceeding against me.

In the second place, I felt convinced that I could not have a fair trial. I do not impute unfairness to a majority of the legislature. But, under the military despotism prevailing in Ky., I deemed it impossible to obtain the benefit of evidence, which could otherwise be easily produced. For instance, during the trial of Walsh and others in Cincinnati, several witnesses for the defense were arrested by the judge advocate's order as soon as they left the stand. Again: Many of Stidger's statements concerning me and others are known to be false by a number of honest, reliable men; and I have, what I consider reliable information, that respectable men, well acquainted with him, regard him as unworthy of belief on oath; but that, when called upon so to testify during the trial of Dr. Bowles and others, at Indianapolis, they feared and refused to do so. Who, in Ky., under the pains and penalties of martial law, would venture thus to assail the great detective, whose statements formed the chief basis of Mr. Holt's pre-election report, asserting that the Northern States had more conspirators in their midst than soldiers in the field? I regret to find that this difficulty in the way of a fair trial has not yet been removed; that, though the war has ended, martial law still prevails in Ky.; and that, though you were elected to the office, Gen. Palmer is governor of the Commonwealth. This is sufficiently proved by the fact that you have deemed it necessary to obtain Gen. Palmer's permission for me to return to Kentucky.

Nor am I satisfied that, if I should return to Ky., I would be safe from military arrest. In November last, Gen. Washburne released me in Memphis, with an assurance that I could return to Ky. without danger of further molestation. Gen. Burbridge, when informed of my release, ordered my re-arrest. If I should return now, I might find Gen. Palmer's position held by some one else, who would treat his order as contemptuously as Gen. Burbridge treated Gen. Washburne's. The evil to which I allude—the uncertainty of life and liberty—is a natural and perhaps necessary result of the despotism that has

been established over you, which makes martial law by paper proclamations far in the rear of contending armies, and enforces it against non-combatants in communities where the courts are open and untrammelled except by the military power of the United States.

But what would it profit me to return, even if I felt sure that Gen. Palmer's permission would be carried into full effect? I am permitted to return merely for the purpose of attending my "trial" by the legislature. At its close, let it end as it may, my permission ends and I must leave the United States or be subject to military arrest and trial. The privilege of returning to Ky. merely for the purpose of confronting such accusers as Coffin and Stidger appears to me to be of very little value. My observation and experience of martial law lead me to believe that I will not again voluntarily submit myself to its jurisdiction. I would willingly return home if I could do so as a freeman, amenable only to the laws of the land. But I have not yet found the laws of Canada so oppressive, nor its climate so inhospitable, nor its soil so unfruitful, nor the labor of tilling it so grievous, as to make me willing to return as a slave by the special permission of Secretary Stanton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. F. BULLITT.

June 3—Lien law extended so as to give mechanics a lien for excavating cellars, cisterns, wells, vaults, for walling the same, for grading and paving, making fills, &c.

June 3—Additional appropriations for the benefit of the American Printing house for the Blind in Jefferson co.

June 3—Legislature provides that any vacancy in the court of appeals, or circuit courts, occurring within ninety and more than twenty days before the 1st Monday in August, shall be filled by election on that day.

June 3—Gov. Bramlette vetoes a bill to "amend" the militia laws, which, he says, proposes to "abolish" all the means and agencies necessary to carry the law into operation. The veto is sustained.

June 3—\$700 appropriated by the legislature to erect head and foot stones over the graves of Gov. James T. Morehead, Gov. Charles Scott, Hon. Wm. T. Barry, Bland Ballard and wife, and senators Walter Chiles and Milton P. Buster.

June 4—Judge G. W. Johnston, of the city court of Louisville, under a law of Ky. commits a negro slave, Jacob Hardin, to the work-house "until his master should give bail that he would not be suffered to go at large and hire himself out as a free man;" whereupon Gen. John M. Palmer, by military power, prohibits the enforcement of the law, and orders the release of the slave "unless detained in custody for some other cause than the order of the city court of Louisville."

June 5—Gov. Bramlette commissions Wm. Sampson, state senator from Barren

co., judge of the court of appeals, in place of Joshua F. Bullitt, removed by address.

June 12—Gen. Palmer refuses to surrender Jesse Taggart to the civil authorities for trial in Muhlenburg co. for killing Philander Welbourne—claiming "exclusive jurisdiction for military courts" because Taggart was at the time a soldier, and alleging it "the duty of the military to protect him from a possible trial by disloyal courts and juries;" he must have "evidence that judges, juries, commonwealth's attorneys, &c., charged with the administration of justice, are loyal to the government and would give to persons employed by the government a fair trial," before he will give up any such for trial by the civil courts.

June 15—The house of worship and session room of the 1st Presbyterian church, Louisville, Rev. Samuel R. Wilson, D. D., pastor, taken possession of by the military for hospital purposes. [The "war" is over, but persecution for opinion's sake continues.]

June 15—About 1,200 deaths, within the year past, among the negroes refugeeed at Camp Nelson, Jessamine co.

June 16—The court of appeals decides unconstitutional the act of congress making U. S. treasury notes a legal tender. Judge George Robertson delivers the opinion.

June 17—Gen. Edward H. Hobson, commanding 1st division of department of Ky. at Lexington, forbids further arrests by the military "unless there is good proof that the party accused is guilty" as alleged; no more arrests for personal feelings must be made.

June 22—Death, at Cincinnati, aged 74, of Thos. H. Barlow, formerly of Lexington, the inventor of the planetarium.

July 1—The average annual rain-fall at Lexington, for more than 30 years past, is about 45 inches; but for the year ending to-day has been 65.73 inches—nearly 21 inches above the average, or no less than 14,000 barrels to the acre.

July 7—David E. Harrold, who was captured with J. Wilkes Booth; Lewis Payne, who attempted to murder the U. S. secretary of state, Wm. H. Seward; Geo. A. Atzerott, who was to assassinate vice president Andrew Johnson; and Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, at whose house these parties met and plotted—sentenced to death by a military commission, and hung at Washington city. In the case of the latter, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Wylie, of the U. S. district court; but President Johnson suspended the writ, and Judge Wylie refused to proceed further. As a consequence, Mrs. Surratt was hung—whose father-confessor, Rev. Mr. Walters, says, "not revealing the confessional, that, as God lives, she was innocent of the murder, or of any intent or conspiracy to murder, President Lincoln."

July 8—Military interference, in order to keep its hand in, makes "another departure." Gen. Palmer orders the arrest

to-night of all dealers in or keepers of faro or faro banks. In Louisville and Frankfort every bank is closed up and the stocks confiscated. They have swindled the soldiers out of many thousands of dollars.

July 11—Gen. Palmer issues an order to quartermasters to pay all wages earned by negroes to them; and not to "pretended masters," unless with the consent of the laborer.

July 16—Emerson Ethridge, one of the most distinguished citizens of Tennessee, is held under guard at Columbus, Ky., by order of Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, and not allowed to converse on political affairs, on pain of close confinement.

July 20—Upwards of 200 Federal soldiers, arrested on various charges, have been released from prisons throughout Ky., during this month, by the judge advocate of the department of Ky.

July 20—2,336 persons in Louisville pay a U. S. "income tax"—1 on over \$75,000, 2 over \$70,000, 2 over \$60,000, 2 over \$50,000, 10 over \$40,000, 21 over \$30,000, 29 over \$20,000, 33 over \$15,000, 76 over \$10,000, 82 over \$7,000, 86 over \$5,000, 248 over \$3,000, 505 over \$1,000, and 1,236 under \$1,000; making an aggregate of \$7,296,390 of income in one year.

July 20—Gen. John M. Palmer—who seems to act as if he were the *autocrat* of Kentucky, instead of military commandant—issues general orders No. 49, which directs provost marshals or commanding officers of troops to issue—to all colored persons applying, and representing themselves as unable to find employment—"passes authorizing them to pass at will in search of employment, upon any railroad, steamboat, ferryboat, or other means of travel in the state of Ky. or plying out of it from any point in it;" and ordering the arrest and sending out of the state, or trial and punishment by military commission, of any railroad or steamboat conductor or clerk or other public carrier who refuses them transportation anywhere, upon their presenting said pass and the usual fare. July 22 to 28—At Paris, Lexington, and some other points, such passes (which the negroes call their "*free papers*," and act accordingly) are issued as fast as they can be filled out—about 1,300 at Paris alone.

July 22—Gov. Bramlette issues a long proclamation addressed "to the officers of election and citizens of Ky.," in which he notifies them that "the law requires that the person offering to vote should state on oath that he has not entered into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, nor into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, since the 10th day of April, 1862, nor has he continued in such service since that date; nor has he given since that date any voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against the United States or the state of Kentucky." [This procla-

mation, although in its general spirit aimed at preventing the occasion for military interference, and counseling peace and observance of law, was regarded by many good citizens as likely to bring on the very acts of military interference which followed, and which so disgraced the state at the ensuing election, Aug. 7. It having been widely published and made generally known that two judges, on their respective circuits, Jos. Deniphan and Richard Apperson, jr., had declared unconstitutional, and therefore of no binding force, the law which required said oath—the Expatriation Act of March 11, 1862; and the war, which was the excuse and occasion of said Act, having been over for more than three months; a strong feeling of dissatisfaction at and disapprobation of the governor's course manifested itself, and found utterance on the street, and through the press, and in the decided and repeated action of the ensuing legislature.]

Aug. 7—The vote for congressmen is:

District.	Conservative.	Radical.
1st.....	L. S. Trimble.....3,749	C. D. Bradley.....3,542
2d.....	B. C. Ritter.....3,974	G. H. Yeaman.....3,786
3d.....	H. Grider.....3,328	J. H. Lowry.....4,871
4th.....	A. Harding.....3,437	M. C. Taylor.....3,632
5th.....	R. Mallory.....4,704	L. H. Rousseau.....3,751
6th.....	A. H. Ward.....3,421	G. C. Smith.....3,666
7th.....	G. S. Shanklin.....7,624	S. S. Fry.....3,943
8th.....	T. T. Garrard.....3,624	W. H. Randall.....10,634
9th.....	J. S. Hurtt.....6,241	S. McKee.....8,163

For state treasurer, Jas. H. Garrard (Conservative) elected. Garrard 42,187, Wm. L. Neale (Radical) 42,082—maj. 105. For judge of the court of appeals, in district No. 3, Wm. Sampson 6,327; Geo. W. Kavanaugh 6,268—maj. 59; W. E. Riley 3,467. The next senate will stand 20 conservatives and 18 radicals—maj. 2; and the house, 60 conservatives and 40 radicals—maj. 20. Very serious interference in many counties with the election by the military; in some cases soldiers prevented voters from going near the polls, and in others arrested and took them off to prison. In Lexington, "citizens stood in front of the polls, and indicated to the soldiers those who were not entitled to vote; all thus pointed out were not allowed to present themselves to the judges"—so telegraphed the sheriff, W. W. Dowden, to Gov. Bramlette. Negro soldiers were sent as guardians of the polls in several precincts in Mercer co.

Aug. 15—The U. S. secretary of war issues an order to muster out of service 5,000 out of the 21,000 men who are on duty in the department [state] of Ky.

Sept. 5—Judge Jos. Deniphan, in the circuit court at Covington, decides the expatriation act unconstitutional.

Sept. 8—The grand jury in the Fayette circuit court, Judge Wm. C. Goodloe presiding, report five indictments for violations of the election laws by military force and control—against David S. Goodloe, U. S. assessor, John B. Wilgus, M. C. Brickey, Capt. H. Johnson, and Thos. E. Bramlette. Judge Goodloe, without motion or word from any one, dismisses the indictments.

Sept. 14—In Campbell co., the board of contested elections decided that on Aug. 7 "there was such an interference at the various voting places, by armed soldiers, who so governed and controlled the election as to render it invalid, null and void;" they adjudged Thos. Jones, the incumbent, not lawfully elected clerk of the circuit court, and declared the office vacant.

The grand jury of Powell co. indict Henry C. Lilly, senator elect, and John N. B. Hardwick, county judge, for obstructing the freedom of elections.

Sept. 25—Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer and Brig. Gen. Jas. S. Brislin indicted at Louisville for abducting slaves, and otherwise violating the slave code of Ky.

Sept. 25—Dr. Joshua T. Bradford, of Augusta, Bracken co., sells to Wm. P. Anderson's "Longworth's Wine House," Cincinnati, 10,000 gallons of native wine from his own vineyard, at \$2.36 and \$2.50 per gallon.

Sept. 28—Some of the very men who were among the foremost to welcome and cajole the petty tyrant, Gen. John M. Palmer, when he made his advent in Ky. as the successor of Gen. Burbridge, are now willing to see the latter re-instated in preference. "Gen. B. is in Louisville, without any command whatever, and has not had one for some time. During the absence of Gen. Palmer at Washington city, the troops in the state—negroes chiefly—will be under the command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, of Indiana, who will be remembered as the slayer of Gen. Wm. Nelson."*

Oct. 2—Gen. Ulysses S. Grant sends an order to Gen. Palmer—commanding the military, the negroes, and the churches in Ky.—"requiring the immediate and unconditional release" of Rev. Lorenzo D. Huston, D. D., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Newport. Dr. H. had been arrested for a speech in Conference opposing a secession of Ky. Conference from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in order to unite with the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North,) and for attempting to occupy the pulpit in Newport to which the Conference had assigned him.

Oct. 2—Gen. James S. Brishin, from headquarters 1st division of the department of Ky. at Lexington, issues general orders No. 14, that....."any returned Confederate soldier found armed, or dressed in any part of the Confederate uniform, shall be arrested and sent beyond the limits of this division [i. e. the state of Ky.], not to return. Returned Confederates are notified that they must at once discontinue the dangerous and obnoxious practice of carrying arms and wearing the Confederate uniform."

Oct. 3—Upon recommendation of Gen.

* Editorial correspondence of the Maysville Eagle.

Palmer, the U. S. war department has decided to muster out 4,000 of the colored troops now serving in his command (Ky.), which will still leave him about 6,000 troops with which to enforce order.

Oct. 9—As the sheriff of Montgomery co., Tenn., with two negroes charged with crime in his custody, was passing from Clarksville to Nashville, by the railroad which leads through Bowling Green, Ky., he was attacked by the negro soldiers at the latter place, his prisoners taken from him, and the most insolent threats made against the sheriff or any one attempting to interfere.

Oct. 12—Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, by solemn proclamation, modifies the proclamation issued July 5, 1864, by Abraham Lincoln, then president of the United States, "in so far that martial law shall be no longer in force in Kentucky," inasmuch "as the danger from insurgent raids has substantially passed away."

Oct. 16—The mayor of Lexington, Jos. Wingate, issues his proclamation, notifying owners of slaves to remove them from that city to their homes, and take care of them, "by Oct. 5, or legal proceedings will be instituted under the state law to compel compliance." Whereupon, Gen. John M. Palmer, "Major General Commanding" department of Ky. at Louisville, orders "Brig. Gen. J. S. Brisbin, commanding" at Lexington, "to inform said mayor that you are instructed to protect the people of his city from the violence he invites; that no portion of them can be seized and removed from that city at the mere will of persons who may choose to call themselves "owners and claimants;" "....." that all the people of the state are presumed to be free, and will be protected as free until orders are received to the contrary."

Oct. 20—The Ky. Central railroad company orders its conductors to stop the transportation of slaves, except they are provided with written orders from their owners; several slaves, with military passes, are refused transportation. The Louisville and Jeffersonville ferry company have also refused such passes since the abrogation of martial law.

Oct. 20—Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas having "approved the administration" of Gen. Palmer, and reported in favor of his retaining the command in Ky., President Johnson *refuses to remove him*, although requested to do so by Gov. Bramlette and Gen. Green Clay Smith.

Oct. 21—Gen. Brisbin notifies Jason Williams and wife, at Lexington, that unless they pay their ten slaves, children of a negro soldier, reasonable wages for all their labor since March 3, 1865, (when congress passed the unconstitutional act freeing the wives and children of negro soldiers), "suit will be entered before the Freedmen's Bureau, and steps taken to compel payment."

Oct. 21—As recommended by Gov. Bramlette, Gen. Palmer releases from their

bonds and parole James Brien, representative elect from Marshall co., John W. Oglevie, representative elect from McCracken co., and Jas. C. Calhoun, sheriff of McCracken co. Shortly after their election in August last, they were each arrested—on the charge that *their candidacy was in violation of Palmer's proclamation*—and placed under bonds not to leave their respective counties, and Calhoun not even to leave Paducah.

Oct. 26—Special telegraph dispatches from Lexington announce that "the quarrel between Gen. Burbridge and Gov. Bramlette has been settled, to the satisfaction of both parties, and they have renewed their former relations."

Oct. 30—As he is sustained by the president and secretary of war, Gen. John M. Palmer gives renewed diligence to the work of *forcing emancipation in Ky.* At the provost marshal's office in Louisville, passes are issued to 150 to 300 negroes per day, and a constant guard is kept at the Jeffersonville ferry to compel their transportation over the Ohio river when they apply.

Nov. 3—Granville Pearl, judge of the 12th circuit, appears in Lexington under arrest, by order of Gen. Brisbin—whose command here is a brigade of negro soldiers—because in the discharge of his duties as judge he had ordered the sale, in partition among some infants, of a negro woman—who, to avoid the sale, married or pretended to marry a negro soldier. A squad of negro soldiers was sent to arrest him; but an influential friend succeeded in turning them back, and saved him that humiliation—by his personal assurance that he would report as soon as cited, and which he did.

Nov. 5—The findings of the military commission in the case of Gen. Eleazer A. Paine—charged with executing and imprisoning several dozen citizens at and near Paducah, during his reign of terror there, when he became infamous for his oppressions and outrages—has just been made public by Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war. Paine was found guilty of part of the charges, and merely sentenced to be reprimanded in general orders. Even this shamefully inadequate sentence was remitted.

Nov. 10—Gen. Brisbin notifies Garret Davis, Brutus J. Clay, and other prominent citizens of Bourbon and Fayette counties, that he will bring suit against them, before the Freedmen's Bureau, for wages alleged to be due for the labor of some of *their own slaves*, (whose husbands by various means had been gotten into the U. S. army as soldiers.)

Nov. 10—Ky. newspapers contain a list of names of 492 Ky. soldiers, with their company, regiment, and date of death—who died while prisoners of war at Andersonville, Sumter co., Georgia, and are buried in the national cemetery there.

Nov. 11—Gen. Wm. T. Sherman visits Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and is asked what

he thought of Gen. Palmer's course in Ky.; he replies: "If it is monarchy or consolidation we are after, he is right; but if we want to preserve the old form of government, he is all wrong."

Nov. 5—Death of Mrs. Hannah Sweat, aged 106 years, at Owensboro, Ky.

Nov. 14—In the circuit court at Cynthiana, Harrison co., Samuel F. January and Maj. Jas. R. Curry recover judgments for damages against Capt. Crauston for interfering with their right to vote at the August election—the former for \$5,000 and the latter for \$500, being for all each claimed.

Nov. 21—The grand jury at Louisville indict Gen. Jno. M. Palmer for enticing slaves to leave the state. He was held in bail of \$500, to answer.

Nov. 21—Burning of the offices of the clerk of the court of appeals, secretary of state, and governor, at Frankfort; consuming all the books and records of the court of appeals then in the office. The archives and all the papers of value were saved from the secretary of state's office.

Nov. 22, 24—Several regiments of negro soldiers, recently at Lexington and elsewhere in Ky., embark at Louisville for Arkansas, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Jas. S. Brisbin. This leaves only one regiment of whites, and two of negroes, in Ky.

Nov. 23, 28—Spirited letter of ex-Gov. Beriah Magoffin in reply to a threatening letter of Gen. John M. Palmer. The former refuses to interfere in a lawsuit, as requested by Palmer, "to protect a friend of the government from an unmerited prosecution" [the lawsuit of Nat. Gaither, Jr., vs. James E. Thompson, who while judge at the August election rejected Mr. G.'s vote]; assures Gen. P. that all his correspondence with the Confederate authorities which Palmer has unearthed by application at Washington city, had been published in the Legislative Journals of Sept. 1861; and that "he fully comprehends what he (Palmer) says and what he means."

Nov. 25—Mining for lead ore, in Fayette co., 7 miles from Lexington, on the Lees-town pike.

Nov. 26—President Johnson revokes the rewards offered for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, of Miss., Beverly Tucker, of Va., and Geo. N. Sanders and Wm. W. Cleary, of Ky.—on a charge of complicity in the plot for assassinating President Lincoln; subsequent developments proving them entirely innocent.

Nov. 30—President Johnson restores the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*—suspended by President Lincoln on Dec. 15, 1863, and ever since—in a number of states, including Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, and Missouri, but not in Ky., Tennessee, and other Southern states. Kentucky is the only border state to which that great writ is still denied!

Dec. 1—The remains of Simon Kenton, one of the most daring and useful of Ky. pioneers, removed and re-interred, with

appropriate ceremonies, at Oakdale cemetery, Urbana, Ohio—with this inscription on his tomb:

"In memory of Gen. Simon Kenton, who was born April 13, 1755, in Culpepper co., Virginia, and died April 29, 1836, aged 81 years and 26 days. His fellow-citizens of the West will long remember him as the skillful pioneer of early times, the brave soldier and the honest man."

Dec. 1—Lead ore discovered in Owen, Henry, and several other counties. Many oil wells being bored; and oil indications in many counties.

Dec. 4—The auditor's report gives the total indebtedness of the state, at the close of the fiscal year, Oct. 10, 1865, \$5,254,346; the resources of the sinking fund are ample to pay it off as it matures.

During the war, for war purposes, the state of Ky. borrowed and expended \$3,-621,000. Of this sum, on Oct. 10, 1865, the Federal government had refunded \$1,051,000, and in addition was entitled to credit for \$606,641—Kentucky's proportion of the \$20,000,000 direct tax levied by congress, and which the state assumed. There is still due from the Federal government \$1,963,359—enough to pay all debts of a military character against the state.

The valuation of slave property in 1865 is only \$7,224,851; in 1864 it was \$34,-179,246.

During the fiscal year ending Oct. 10, 1865, and Oct. 10, 1845, respectively, there were paid from the state treasury, for the following objects:

	Oct. 10, 1865.	Oct. 10, 1845.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	\$13,469	\$2,306
Blind Asylum.....	13,049	1,305
Eastern Lunatic Asylum.....	43,733	12,000
Western Lunatic Asylum.....	97,830	None.
Institution for Feeble-minded and Imbecile Children.....	8,637	None.
Care of Idiots.....	19,334	17,500
Jailers.....	49,584	11,633
Criminal prosecutions.....	34,645	15,234
Kentucky sick and wounded soldiers.....	5,400	None.
Military Fund.....	534,104	None.
Legislature—per diem of members, &c.....	57,445	21,317
Salaries of state officers, clerks, judges, &c.....	74,525	44,720
Stationery for public use.....	3,165	467
Public Printer.....	14,914	8,100
Paper worked by Public Printer.....	7,779	
Public Binder.....	8,223	2,702
Red Foxes \$57, and Wild Cats \$36.....	93	None.
Wolves.....		1,266

Dec. 4—Legislature meets. Harrison Taylor again elected speaker of the house of representatives, receiving 57 votes, and Col. Alex. M. Stout 34.

Dec. 8—In the circuit court at Louisville, Judge Geo. W. Johnston dismisses the indictment against Gen. John M. Palmer for aiding a slave to escape—upon the ground that, before the indictment, the requisite number of states had adopted the XIIIth amendment to the U. S. Constitution, abolishing slavery; therefore all criminal and penal laws of Ky. relating to slavery are of no effect.

Dec. 9—Gov. Bramlette, by special message to the legislature, recommends that

body [which alone can grant pardon for treason against the state of Ky.] to grant a general pardon of all indicted in the courts of this state for treason by acts of war within Ky. against the U. S. Jan. 13, 1866, a law to that effect is approved, having passed the senate by 18 to 11, and the house by 57 to 34.

Dec. 15—The court of appeals, in the case of *Corbin vs. Marsh*, from Nicholas co., affirms the decision of Judge Andrews—that the act of congress of March 3, 1865, setting free the wives and children of negro soldiers, was unconstitutional and void.

Dec. 15—Large fire in Owensboro; ten business houses and contents burned; loss \$230,000.

Dec. 18—Death, at Washington city, of paralysis, of ex-Gov. Thos. Corwin, of Ohio. He was born July 29, 1794, in Bourbon co., Ky.

Dec. 18—Legislature (by 21 to 15 in the senate, and 62 to 33 in the house) repeals the act of Oct 1, 1861—declaring any citizen of Ky. who, as a Confederate soldier or officer, invades this state, guilty of felony, to be punished by confinement in the penitentiary from 1 to 10 years. 19—Repeals the Expatriation act of March 11, 1862, (by 22 to 12 in the senate, and 62 to 33 in the house.) Repeals (by 24 to 12 in the senate, and 61 to 32 in the house) the act of Aug. 31, 1862, requiring ministers and others to take an ["iron-clad"] oath before solemnizing marriages. 20—Repeals the act of Aug. 22, 1862, requiring an additional ["iron-clad"] oath from jurors. Makes confirmed lunacy of three years a ground for divorce.

Dec. 18—Wm. H. Seward, U. S. secretary of state, announces by proclamation, that the legislatures of 27 states out of 36—three-fourths—have ratified the XIIIth Amendment abolishing slavery, and it "has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States." The states are: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin—27. Eight of these belonged to the Southern Confederacy, and are states when necessary to ratify this Constitutional amendment; but treated as *not* states when claiming a representation in congress; they are still kept out of congress, although the Constitution of the United States provides for and requires their full representation therein.

Dec. 22—A lot of 48 Ky. cattle, mostly fed by Jacoby and Penn in Bourbon co., and taken to New York for a market, sold at 21 to 25 cents per lb. They were nearly all 4 year\$ old, very fine animals, some having drawn prizes; 4 sold at \$350 each, 4 at \$300, 4 at \$290, 2 at \$245, 12 at \$215, and the rest at figures between these—all

to first-class butchers, who intend to make a splendid Christmas show of fine beef.

Dec. 26—Assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, Brevet Maj. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, by circular No. 10, extends the guardianship of that concern over the negroes of Ky., and announces the establishment of "agencies of the bureau at points easy of access, to fairly adjust the labor question, and to see that contracts are equitable and enforce them."

Dec. 28—The Union Coal and Oil Co., at Maysville, commences the manufacture of paraffine candles, of the richest blue, pink and yellow colors, as well as white, and of 22 per cent. greater illuminating power than those of spermaceti.

Dec. 29—A tornado at Bowling Green blows down part of the brick walls of several houses, unroofs the Branch Bank of Ky. and other buildings.

1866, Jan. 2—Phil. Tomppert, mayor of Louisville, deposed by the city council; who unanimously elect James S. Lithgow in his place.

Jan. 2—Northern Bank of Ky. declares a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent.; and the Central Bank of Ky., at Danville, a 10 per cent. dividend from the profits of the last six months, and 18 per cent. out of its contingent fund. 11 national banks, with \$2,200,000 capital, already established in Ky.

Jan. 9—Mysterious murder, in Louisville, of Rev. Thos. J. Fisher, of the Baptist church, celebrated for thirty years past by his successful labors on revival occasions.

Jan. 10—In the circuit court at Covington, in the two suits of H. Gay White and John J. Macklin against Dr. David B. Miller, John M. Bowen, Thos. Dempsey, and R. G. Mathews—sued as the "board of trade" for the 6th congressional district—Judge Jos. Doniphan held that the act of congress purporting to authorize the removal of such cases to the United States circuit court was "unconstitutional, as tending to the utter subversion of the jurisdiction of the state courts;" he refused the motion for removal. The defendants claim that "in taking possession of the business houses of plaintiffs and excluding them therefrom, they were acting upon the authority of President Lincoln." Damages claimed, \$5,000 and \$10,000 respectively.

Jan. 10—Gen. Henry Heth, late of the Confederate States army, while on a visit to Cincinnati, examines the earth-works thrown up in the rear of the cities of Covington and Newport, in Sept., 1862, to check the progress of his army. He said he was constantly advised of the accessions to the U. S. forces, and their exact situation, and was abundantly able to capture the three cities. The Cincinnati *Commercial* reports him as saying that "he was fully aware of the absence of veterans, and knew when Gen. Granger came in with his regiments from Corinth. He telegraphed to Gen. Kirby Smith, at Lexington, that he could take Cincinnati with the loss of

perhaps a hundred men, and asked for instructions. Gen. Smith's reply ordered him to take the city. He promptly prepared to mass his forces and break the greatly extended and imperfect Federal lines—fixing the time and place to do so. But a second telegraph from Gen. Smith informed him that Gen. Buell's movements made it necessary for Gen. Bragg to concentrate his whole army; that a division could not be spared, even to hold Cincinnati; and that after Buell was whipped in Ky., the cities on the Ohio river would fall into their hands without further fighting. This compelled a countermand of the order to advance upon the Federal intrenchments, and the Confederate troops moved off rapidly to the center of Ky." [Additional proof of the incompetency of the Confederate general, Braxton Bragg!]

Jan. 11—State farmers' convention at Frankfort; 40 counties represented.

Jan. 12—Legislature enacts a law to prevent the careless or wanton or malicious use of deadly weapons; gives to the widow and children action against the slayer, with vindictive damages..... Makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of from \$50 to \$500, to sign the name of another to certain petitions, memorials, or remonstrances..... 19—Increases the salaries of circuit court judges to \$2,200, and of court of appeals judges to \$2,700..... 24—Remonstrates with congress against a tax on leaf tobacco..... 26—The governor requested to obtain from the U. S. secretary of war copies of the rolls of Ky. soldiers in the Mexican war, there being none now in possession of the state authorities.

Jan. 13—A bill chartering the Grant Deposit Bank of Louisville—all the incorporators of which are men of color—passes the senate by 22 to 7, but is not acted on in the house.

Jan. 13—Death, in Boyle co., of John Spears, sen., aged nearly 95 years. Although a boy of ten years at the time, he was with the patriot army as an assistant in charge of a wagon, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va.

Jan. 15—The public buildings—court house or clerks' offices—in each of 28 counties were destroyed, or more or less injured, during the war; as appears from a bill introduced in the legislature to restore them.

Jan. 15—"Ashland"—so long the home of Henry Clay, near Lexington, embracing 325 acres of the best land in the bluegrass region—purchased at \$90,000 by the trustees of Ky. University, as the site for one of its departments, the new Agricultural College.

Jan. 17—Gold in New York 139%.

Jan. 18—The senate, by 21 to 14, rejects the nomination, made Dec. 15, 1865, of Wm. L. Neale as treasurer of Ky., for the vacancy caused by the death of Jas. H. Garrard—to commence Jan. 1, 1866. Next day, Capt. Wm. L. Neale having tendered his resignation of the commission he now holds as treasurer of Ky., the

governor nominates, and the senate by 35 for 1 against, confirms Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden to be treasurer.

Jan. 20—The house of representatives rescinds a resolution of that body, adopted Jan. 19, 1864, which dispensed for the remainder of that session, with the services of Rev. Jas. M. Lancaster and Rev. Jno. N. Norton, (one of whom, or of the other resident ministers of Frankfort, had for years opened with prayer the sessions of each branch of the legislature,) "because they would not or did not take a certain oath prescribed by law." The rescission now is because "it appears that said resolution and the report accompanying it was an improper and unjust reflection upon their private and ministerial character."

Jan. 22—Convention of amateur fishermen at Frankfort; stock-books opened for the Ky. Piscatorial Co., and the legislature memorialized to protect the fishing interest of the state.

Jan. 23—Hog cholera quite prevalent in several counties.

Jan. 23—Gen. Abraham Buford receives at his farm near Versailles, Woodford co., the celebrated English stallion Lenington, which cost \$22,000, and two mares, Jerusalem and Lady Moments, which were valued at \$2,500 each in England.

Jan. 24—Alarming prevalence of the small-pox among the negroes in Louisville.

Jan. 25—The house unanimously, and the senate with a slight amendment, adopted the following joint resolution:

"Whereas, it is represented in the public journals that Maj. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Ky., did, on the 18th inst., deliver an address in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which he made, amongst others, these statements:

"Only the day before yesterday, in Lexington, thirteen discharged colored soldiers stood in the streets, in full sight of Henry Clay's monument, with their bodies lacerated, their backs bleeding from the cruel lash, their heads cut to the scalp, and one or two of them with their eyes put out! And what for, do you suppose? Simply for going to their former masters and asking for their wives and children. I appealed to the civil authorities in their behalf, and was told there was no law in Ky. to help them. I heard there of a slave to be sold on a certain day; I made an arrangement with the master commissioner to buy him myself—as the last slave to be sold in Ky!"

"And whereas, it is believed that those statements have no foundation in fact, and are calculated to place the people of Ky. in a false light before the country; therefore, be it *Resolved*, that a committee be appointed, of two from the house and one from the senate, to proceed immediately to Lexington, and ascertain the truth or falsity of the statements," &c. Wm. A. Dudley, from the senate, and Benj. F. Buckner and John M. Armstrong, from

the house, were appointed the committee. Feb. 15—The committee reported an outline of the testimony taken, with the testimony in full, and a letter of Feb. 2 from Gen. Fisk; and came to the conclusion—"that the charges made by Gen. Fisk are false and slanderous; they are but a continuation of the system of misrepresentation to which the people of this state have been exposed for several years—a system introduced and persevered in by office-holders of the general government, in order to extend and continue their own profits and powers; and but too much encouraged by certain citizens of the state itself, in the hope of recommending themselves thereby to the patronage of the party in power at Washington." Mr. Armstrong filed a minority report—saying "he had not arrived at the conclusion that the alleged statements of Gen. Fisk are *false and slanderous*," and arguing in favor of further time for a more full investigation. Gen. Fisk's letter spoke of being denounced as a "liar and slanderer," and said he would "retract before the world if it should appear that he had in the least misrepresented the people" of Ky. On motion of Mr. Armstrong, amended by others, Feb. 17, the committee was directed to sit during the recess and make the investigation at an early day, giving Gen. Fisk notice to attend, cross-examine and introduce witnesses; when finished, to furnish a full report of the testimony, with their decision thereon, to the governor, who "is hereby directed to furnish the same to the president of the United States."

Jan. 26—Great storm in Logan co., at midnight; a number of tobacco barns and stables blown down, horses and mules killed, fencing for miles blown away, and much other damage done.

Jan. 27—Jno. H. Harney elected public printer, by the legislature, receiving 78 votes, Albert G. Hodges 42, Geo. D. Prentice 3, Thos. M. Green 1. In the caucus of the Conservative members of the legislature, previously, the 2d ballot stood Green 41, Harney 26, Samuel I. M. Major 8; but on the 3d ballot, Harney was nominated.

Jan. 27—The house, by 68 to 21, resolved that the speaker appoint a committee to inquire into certain charges against Judge Wm. C. Goodloe—that he "had been guilty of a high misdemeanor in requiring, of his own will and without authority of law, the clerk of the Fayette circuit court to enter an order dismissing indictments for crimes found against David S. Goodloe, Hiram Shaw, and others, at the appearance term and immediately after the grand jury had returned the same into court; and also that he had been guilty of other malpractices in office; with power in said committee to sit at any place in this state, to summon, swear, and examine witnesses, and report in writing at as early a day as practicable." Jos. W. Davis, Geo. W. Carlisle, and Wm. L. Conklin were appointed the special committee. Feb. 1—The commit-

tee were "instructed to give to Judge Goodloe notice of their sitting—that he may introduce testimony before them, and cross-examine witnesses introduced to testify against him; *provided* that, in the absence of the witnesses, said depositions shall be read as evidence on the final trial, if said Goodloe shall be impeached" before the senate of Ky. This proviso, that the depositions should be read on the trial, was repealed, Feb. 6, and afterwards, on same day, a communication from Judge Goodloe, dated Feb. 5, was read—which strongly protested against being deprived of the Constitutional right to meet the witnesses face to face. The select committee were then discharged from the further consideration of the same, and the whole matter referred to the committee on the judiciary—who, Feb. 14, were directed to sit during the recess, "with power to send for persons and papers, to swear witnesses, and do any other act necessary to the proper investigation of the alleged malpractices of said Goodloe."

Jan. 30—Explosion of splendid steamer Missouri, in Ohio river, near the mouth of Green river; boat wrecked, and nearly 100 lives lost.

Feb. 1—24 counties report 8,138 sheep, of value \$20,273, killed by dogs, in 1865.

Feb. 3—While Jas. W. Peore, late a Federal soldier—who, on yesterday, when in a state of intoxication, killed a negro man without provocation—was undergoing his examining trial before Judge Thomas Edwards, at Harrodsburg, Capt. Wm. Goodloe, of the Freedmen's Bureau, makes his appearance with a detachment of negro soldiers, and presents an order from Gen. Clinton B. Fisk for the custody of the prisoner; the civil authorities are compelled to submit, and the prisoner is taken to Camp Nelson. Feb. 10—The legislature—by a vote of 76 to 2 in the house, and unanimous in the senate—appoints committees to "present the matter to the governor, and request him to call on the president to *remove instantly* from office and command Clinton B. Fisk and Wm. Goodloe, and deliver them to the civil authorities of this state to be tried for their violation of the laws; and that the prisoner be remanded back to the civil authorities for trial." Such prompt and decided action and unanimity had its (partial) effect. Feb. 14—The governor sent to the house a despatch from Gen. Fisk, then at St. Louis, saying he "had ordered that Peore, the murderer, be returned to the civil authorities for trial. Officials of the Bureau are directed to adjudicate difficulties only in such cases as the testimony of colored persons is excluded by the civil code."

Feb. 3—Legislature passes an act authorizing married women and minors to deposit in banks and check out 5—Establishes a criminal court in the 9th district, Bracken, Campbell, Harrison, Kenton, and Pendleton counties Repeals the act authorizing Ky. soldiers to vote for U. S. president, if out of the state.....10—

Loans \$20,000 to the Agricultural College, upon special terms Exempts from execution or attachment for debts a homestead of \$1,000, of white house-keepers, with a family 14—\$37,000 appropriated to complete building of Western Lunatic Asylum and furnish same..... Railroads shall transport coal mined in the state at not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ton of 2,000 pounds per mile, or if in shippers' cars at not over $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents..... 15—Children going to and from school exempt from turnpike tolls Made finable to hunt or shoot on the Sabbath..... 17—Bounty allowed for killing wolf $\$2\frac{1}{2}$, wildcat $\$1\frac{1}{2}$, red fox $\$2$, and grey fox $\$1$ Military interference shall make any election invalid.

Feb. 4—Death, at Bethany, near Wheeling, West Virginia, aged 77, of Elder Alex. Campbell, one of the founders of the Reformed Baptist or Christian church.

Feb. 5—Death, at Glasgow, of William Sampson, chief justice of Ky. Gov. Bramlette appoints ex-chief justice Thomas A. Marshall to fill the vacancy.

Feb. 6—Death, at Ashland, aged 78 years, of Aaron Dupee, the faithful servant of Henry Clay—who accompanied him in all his travels in Europe, and during his residence in public life in Washington city.

Feb. 6—Jno. Lucas, as executor of Wm. Garth, dec'd, notifies the public that he is ready to pay over the sum of \$42,612 for the endowment of a professorship of mathematics in a college to be located at Paris, Bourbon co., so soon as \$100,000 additional is secured to establish such college.

Feb. 6—A. W. Lawwill, superintendent of Freedmen's Bureau in Mason co., addresses to Thos. Daulton, mayor of Maysville and also a justice of the peace, two communications "proposing that he shall act as agent of said Bureau in the administration of justice, and in such case *admit the testimony of colored men* in his courts." Daulton replies indignantly to some of Lawwill's suggestions, then adds: "While not recognizing your right in the premises, it is respectful to say, that in all cases where the laws of Ky. allow negroes to testify, they are freely heard in my courts and never denied the privilege."

Feb. 7—In the U. S. house of representatives, Mr. Stevens' proposition in reference to the Freedmen's Bureau—which involved giving of homesteads to the freedmen from forfeited lands of the Southern white people—was voted down, ayes 37, nays 126. Of the Ky. delegation, Green Clay Smith, Wm. H. Randall, and Samuel McKee voted for it, and Lovell H. Rousseau, Burwell C. Ritter, Aaron Harding, Geo. S. Shanklin, Henry Grider, and Lawrence S. Trimble against it.

Feb. 10—A petition, signed by 70 members of the Ky. legislature, asking the pardon of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, sent to President Johnson.

Feb. 10—"One-arm" Berry, the noted guerrilla, tried by a military commission

at Louisville, found guilty of 11 separate murders, and condemned to be hung on March 3d. Subsequently, Gen. Palmer commutes the sentence to 10 years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y.

Feb. —The seats of the following senators were contested, declared vacant, and new elections ordered: 1. Dr. A. Sidney Allan, of Clark co., by Harrison Thompson; 2. R. Tarvin Baker, of Campbell co., by Geo. R. Fearons; 3. Mortimer M. Benton, of Kenton co., by John G. Carlisle; 4. Lucien B. Goggin, of Mason co., by Wm. C. Halbert. Mr. Baker was again elected, and Messrs. Thompson, Carlisle, and Halbert.

In the house, the seats were contested and declared vacant of the following: 1. Geo. W. Ballew, of Madison co., by A. J. Mershon; 2. Lander Barber, of Bath co., by Basil D. Lacy; 3. Ulysses Pelham Degman and Jacob Hawthorn, of Campbell co., by John C. Beck and Jas. White; 4. Richard Gregory, of Hopkins co., by Wm. A. Morton; 5. Dr. James Wilson, of Pendleton co., by Wm. A. Brann; 6. John Stronbe, of Bracken co., by Wm. H. Reynolds; 7. Daniel Murphy, of Garrard co., by W. J. Lusk. Messrs. Degman and Hawthorn were again elected, and Messrs. Mershon, Lacy, Brann, Reynolds, and Lusk; Chas. S. Green was elected in place of R. Gregory.

These seats were declared vacant because the election in each case was "neither free nor equal in the sense required in the Constitution," or was "controlled by force and violence," or was "regulated, controlled, and unduly influenced by armed soldiers in the service of the United States, in utter disregard of the law." The testimony proved that soldiers, armed with guns and bayonets, in some cases took possession of the polls, so far as to arrest some and threaten to arrest others who were accused of having Southern sympathy, and prevent them from voting. At the Cold Spring precinct, in Campbell co., several witnesses swore that Capt. Jas. W. Read, 53d Ky., arrested seven voters, separately, and put them under guard in a pen, 15 steps from the polls, and in full view of the turnpike; that he grossly insulted, abused, and cursed one, threatened to shoot, and threatened to gag him; that he tied two of them with ropes, their backs to a tree, their arms drawn behind them and tied—in which position they were kept from about 8 A. M. until $7\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. Capt. John F. Herbert, of Gen. Palmer's staff, was there, released several from the pen, but refused to release others. Many similar outrages, only less violent, were proved.

Feb. 13—A committee, of John B. Bruner and Milton J. Cook in the senate, and Dr. John F. McMillan, John Draffin, and Jno. M. Armstrong in the house, appointed to receive propositions from Louisville and other places for the removal of the seat of government from Frankfort.

Feb. 14—Legislature passes seven acts concerning negroes; conferring certain civil rights, relieving them from most of their legal disabilities as slaves, making them subject to the same punishments for crime and misconduct as whites (except for rape on white women), authorizing schools and appropriating to the education of their children *all* taxes collected from the colored race, except so much, not over one-half, as may be necessary to support their paupers; besides other provisions.

Feb. 15—Gen. Henry E. Read of Larrue co., Col. Jack Allen of Shelby co., Col. John D. Morris of Hopkinsville, (former "provisional treasurer of Ky."), Lewis Garth, Messrs. Bell, and a number of others—ex-Confederate military and civil officers—arrested for treason, by direction of Judge Bland Ballard, of the U. S. district court for Ky., and released on parole to answer at the ensuing term of the court.

Feb. 17—Legislature, claiming "to have enacted laws for the colored population—characterized by justice and humanity, suited to their present condition, and necessary and proper for their welfare"—by resolution "requests the president of the U. S. to cause a removal of the Freedmen's Bureau from this state;" and also to revoke his order suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Feb. 18—The Freedmen's Bureau proves itself a dangerous machine. In Louisville, about two years ago, Dr. Keller was annoyed by a little mulatto boy living near by, who persisted in ringing the doctor's door-bell; until Dr. K. caught him at it, and switched his legs for it. The mother came up and abused the doctor with the vilest of epithets, which he resented by striking her several times with a whip. For this he was first arraigned before the police court, where the case was dismissed. He was then brought before a military court and sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment, but was let off before the expiration of the term. Next he was sued for \$5,000 damages, which case is still pending. And now the Freedmen's Bureau arraigns and fines him \$50. What the end will be, under the military tyranny of the day, is yet to be developed!

Feb. 22—Large and enthusiastic meeting at Louisville, without distinction of party, to indorse the "policy" of President Andrew Johnson. Gov. Bramlette presided, and was one of the speakers.

Feb. 22—Capt. Jas. W. Read, late of the 55th Ky., fined \$4,000 by a jury in the circuit court at Alexandria, Campbell co.—upon two indictments charging him with preventing legal voters from voting at the last August election; and for a like offense, Capt. J. H. Lennin, late of the 53d Ky., is fined \$500. Being unable or unwilling to pay the fine, both were cast into jail—first telegraphing to Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, "who had issued an order that no citizen should be arrested and imprisoned for acts committed while in the military service of the U. S."

Feb. 25—Jesse Root Grant, father of Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, appointed postmaster of Covington, in place of Hamilton Cummings, removed for the purpose.

Feb. 27—Golden wedding, at Maysville, of Christian Shultz and wife Charlotte—a daughter of Gen. Henry Lee, who came to Ky. in 1779.

March 10—Jas. Guthrie, of Ky., on the floor of the U. S. senate, states his opinion "that ten thousand millions' worth of property has been destroyed in the South," in consequence of the war.

March 25—Death, at Louisville, aged 77, of Thos. Smith—over 50 years ago, an enterprising publisher at Lexington, first of the *Ky. Gazette* and then of the *Reporter*.

March 25—The affairs of the Ky. Trust Co. bank at Covington, which closed doors in 1854, finally wound up. The entire circulation, over \$1,000,000, has been redeemed, dollar for dollar, and every depositor paid in full.

March 26—Duel, with pistols, on the farm of Jas. K. Duke in Scott co., between Capt. Joseph Desha and Capt. Alex. Kimbrough, both of Harrison co.; on the second round, Kimbrough wounded in the hip, not dangerously; cause—a personal matter before the war, renewed since; Desha was in the Confederate, and Kimbrough in the Federal army.

March 26—U. S. supreme court, at Washington city, decides that the shares of National banks are personal property, and as such, subject to state taxation.

March 26—Geo. W. Spurrier, of Shelby co., has just purchased, for \$1,150, a steer 6 years old, which weighs 4,000 pounds—probably the largest in the country.

March 27, 28—At Paris, a negro man commits a rape on a white child ten years old, then cuts her throat and disembowels her. He is taken out of jail by the citizens, and hung.

March 27—Maj. Gen. Palmer tenders his resignation. Maj. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, of Indiana, is his successor, as military commandant of Ky.

March 28—Bertrand, a returned negro soldier, hung by a mob at Paris—for rape and murder of a daughter of Thos. Doolin, 4 miles from Paris.

April 1—Discoveries of lead ore in Owen, Scott, Fayette, Grayson, and other counties, and of oil in Barren, Cumberland, Pendleton, Montgomery, and many other counties.

April 1—Death, at Boston, aged about 75 years, of Chester Harding—who has painted the portraits of more distinguished men in Europe and America than any one living. Besides portraits of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Washington Alston, he hunted up the great pioneer Daniel Boone in his Missouri home, when over 80 years of age, and preserved his features—believed to be the only portrait of him ever taken from life.

April 2—President Johnson, by formal proclamation, declares "the insurrection

which heretofore existed in the Southern states at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded."

April 5—Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., of the 2d Presbyterian church, Louisville, returns from Canada, after several years' absence, and resumes his pastorate.

April 12, 14—Several cases of "Lynch law" in Boyle and Woodford counties.

April 17—Sales of stock of Ky. banks at Lexington: Northern Bank \$127,10; Farmers' \$115, Louisville \$102, and Commercial \$100.

April 23—Isham Henderson, of the Louisville *Journal*, arrested by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis and Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Coyl, under orders from Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, through Gen. R. W. Johnson, at Nashville—sues out from Judge Bland Ballard, of the U. S. district court for Ky., a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable next day. (The U. S. secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton—in which he was sustained by President Johnson—had directed that Henderson be tried by court martial at Nashville, on a charge of complicity in the corral frauds in that city; and hence the order for his arrest.) Gen. Davis and Col. Coyl refused to obey the writ of *habeas corpus*, alleging the orders of their superior officers; Davis producing the "confidential" telegram from Gen. Thomas, which directed him to arrest Henderson, "send him under guard to the provost marshal general at Nashville, and obey no writ of *habeas corpus* in his case." Judge Ballard adjudged these returns insufficient, and issued a peremptory order that the body of Isham Henderson be forthwith produced. Davis again shielded himself behind Thomas, and Coyl behind Davis—both again refusing to obey the writ. Judge Ballard immediately ordered their arrest for contempt of court. Davis resisted the order of arrest, and Judge Ballard decided such resistance a criminal act, for which his case would be presented to the grand jury. Henderson was forcibly taken to Nashville, and there released by Gen. Thomas under bonds to appear for trial. June 19—Judge Ballard ordered his discharge from the custody of the military authorities; but Gen. Thomas refused to surrender to Henderson his bonds, notwithstanding his release from trial before the military. It was announced, June 21, that he would be tried before the U. S. court at Nashville, on the same charges for which he was arraigned before the general court martial there.

April 25—Population of Paris, by a census just taken, 4,100, of which 2,200 are blacks.

April 26—10 distilleries, in the Louisville district, closed, for violations of the internal revenue laws.

May 1—Democratic state convention at Louisville; 81 counties, out of 110, in the state, represented. Judge Alvin Duvall nominated for clerk of court of appeals, receiving 622 votes, W. P. D. Bush 352, S. W. D. Stone 107, and Wm. C. Ireland 31.

May 3—Negro man hung by Lynch law, at Brunerstown, Jefferson co., for rape on a white girl 9 years old. May 7—Negro hung at Frankfort, by the same law, for attempt at rape on a white child 7 years old. May 18—Negro hung by Lynch law at Owensboro, for attempted rape on a white young lady.

May 4—Death, in Louisville, of Capt. Thos. Joyes, aged 77—the first white male born in that place.

May 8—Total valuation of taxable property in Louisville \$46,720,000.

May 10—The venerable Elder ("Raccoon") John Smith, of the Christian Church, (a citizen of Ky., nearly 82 years old, and for 58 years a minister,) having been preaching occasionally for several months in the town of Mexico, Missouri—without having taken, and having positively refused to take, the *test oath* required by the new Constitution of Missouri, of all ministers of the gospel—indicted by the grand jury several weeks since; to-day, just after having bidden his children and friends farewell, and started to the train going towards his Ky. home, he was arrested by the sheriff; who politely told him the cause of his arrest: "We all know that you are a Union man, but you have preached without taking the oath." "I have done so," replied the brave old elder, "and I shall preach on without taking it. I say this, not in the spirit of resistance to law, but, with the example of the first Christians before me, I submit to law, and take the penalty; *I will not take the oath!* You will have no trouble in conducting me to jail; but tell my friends to build them an arbor near my window, for I will still try to preach to them. I never flee from civilized man." The sheriff, unwilling to incerate the noble minister, presented a bail bond for his appearance for trial on Oct. 15, 1866, and begged him to sign it; "Any one will go on it as your security; if the law permitted, I would do it myself." He refused positively, preferring to suffer; but upon being informed that at least 100 men had resolved to deliver him from prison, at the risk of their lives, that blood would doubtless be shed in the attempt and some of his own friends might fall, he hesitated. Rather than be the occasion of a human life being taken, he resolved to give up; with a palsied and trembling hand, he signed the bond. It was done reluctantly, and gave his brave heart great pain. [The trial never came off. The oath was set aside by decision of the supreme court of the United States, and the indictment afterwards dismissed.]^{*}

May 12—Large emigration, by wagon through central Ky., from North Carolina and East Tennessee to Illinois and Indiana.

May 12—Murder, in Paris, of Robert T. Armstrong by Robert Merimee.

May 17—Lebanon branch of the Louis-

* Life of Elder John Smith, p. 562.

ville and Nashville railroad opened to Stanford, Lincoln co.

May 23—Death, at Frankfort, of Ephraim L. Van Winkle, secretary of state. His brother, John S. Van Winkle, appointed to the vacancy.

May 26—Rev. Lewis G. Barbour, now city surveyor of Lexington, announces to surveyors that he has just determined the variation of the magnetic needle by an observation of the North Star on its meridian, 3° 35' east. In the spring of 1852, while engineering on the Lexington and Danville railroad, he took the variation at Shakertown and in Jessamine co.—then a little over 4°. This corresponds with the statements of writers on the subject—that, in the Western states generally, the variation is diminishing at the rate of nearly 2' per year. The annual variation of 2' should be added to all S. W. and S. E. courses, and subtracted from all N. W. and N. E. courses. Fifteen years will make a difference of half a degree, thirty years of one degree, and in the same proportion back to the year 1801.

May 30—Union state convention at Louisville; R. R. Bolling nominated for clerk of the court of appeals.

May 30—Hemp, selling at \$16 per 100 pounds; its production greatly stimulated.

May 31—National Tobacco fair at Louisville; premiums very liberal, and the premium hogheads sold at remarkably high prices per 100 pounds as below:

No. and Am't of Premium.	To whom awarded.	Price realized, per 100 lbs.
Manufactured Leaf:		
1st.....\$100.....	Carpenter & Sturgeon,	
	Hart co.	\$550
2d..... 50.....	Geo. W. Wicks, Louisville.....	180
3d..... 25.....	M. C. Woodson, Ballard co.	120
Shipping Leaf:		
1st.....\$100.....	Edward Boy, Christian co.	25
2d..... 50.....	Thos. F. Pettus, Montgomery co., Teon.....	24
3d..... 25.....	Lyle & Howell, Christian co.	23
Cutting Leaf:		
1st.....\$100.....	John Thomas, Owen co.	115
2d..... 50.....	D. P. Yancy, Owen co.	65
3d..... 25.....	D. B. Morgan, Owen co.	47
Cigar Leaf:		
1st.....\$75.....	Jas. Norris, Mason co.	40
2d..... 40.....	Alfred H. & T. Pollock,	
	Mason co.	28½
3d..... 20.....	Wm. H. Reynolds, Bracken co.	29
The Lady's Hoghead:		
\$100.....	Miss Betty Wilson,	
	Barren co.	\$100
Ten Hogheads of Cutting Leaf:		
Best.....\$100.....	R. R. Wakefield, Barren co.*	
2d..... 50.....	Elliott & Goldsberry, Mason co.*	
Five Hogheads of Leaf:		
Best.....\$100.....	M. C. Woodson, Ballard co.	
2d..... 50.....	W. G. Simpson, Owen co.	
3d..... 25.....	Geo. W. Wicks, Louisville.	
Three Hogheads Leaf Tobacco:		
Best.....\$75.....	A. G. Oglesby, Ballard co.	
2d..... 40.....	W. G. Simpson, Owen co.	
3d..... 20.....	B. P. Yancy, Owen co.	
For the best-prized hoghead of leaf tobacco, premium to M. W. Frewett, Louisville.		

* The best 10 hds. sold at \$86, \$82, 48½, 48, 37, two at 25, 22½, and two at 19. The second best, at \$47, 42, 40, 39½, 30¾, 27½, 26½, 26, 25, and 22. 403 hds. sold at auction for \$113,557.

June 3—The Harrison circuit court, at Cynthiana, decides that there is no law authorizing the Freedmen's Bureau in Ky.; and that all acts of its agents affecting the property or personal liberty of others are but trespasses. Jonathan Smith,

for flogging, in Sept., 1865, a negro man belonging to him, was summoned in April, 1866, for trial before the Bureau agent at Cynthiana, Capt. Jas. W. Read, [the same who conducted the election at Cold Springs, Campbell co., in Aug. 1865—see p. 169], and fined \$75. He told the Bureau he would not pay it; whereupon the Bureau fined him \$25 for "contempt." Failing to pay in 10 days as ordered, the Bureau sent a file of soldiers, and levied upon two of his horses. Smith sued for their recovery; the sheriff took them from Read, and restored them to Smith. In the circuit court, the Freedmen's Bureau was adjudged to surrender the horses, and pay the costs of suit; and, of course, had to pocket the "contempt," without the \$25 soothing cordial.

June 5—U. S. attorney general James Speed, of Ky., by order of the President, instructs "all U. S. marshals and attorneys to cause the arrest of all prominent, leading, or conspicuous persons called *Fenians*—who are probably guilty of violations of the neutrality laws." [This is in consequence of the Fenian raid on Canada, since June 1st.]

June 6—Rev. Geo. D. Cummings, D.D., of Chicago, unanimously elected assistant bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Ky.

June 10—President Johnson telegraphs military commanders to report every case where unpardoned Confederates have been elected to civil office. He directed the removal from office of the mayor of Portsmouth, Va., because he had been a Confederate colonel, and is yet unpardoned.

June 13—Gold in New York 145¾; within a week after, it rose to 163, falling, June 20, to 152.

June 14—In one of the halls of the U. S. capitol, at Washington city, Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, representative from the Louisville district, breaks his cane over the face of Josiah B. Grinnell, a representative from Iowa, for offensive words in debate—an apology having been demanded and refused. June 18—The house laid on the table the resolution censuring Mr. Grinnell, and passed the resolution that for the assault on him Gen. Rousseau be reprimanded by the Speaker. June 21—Gen. Rousseau made an able speech in defense of his assault, and then tendered the resignation of his seat as a member—which the house decided did not clear him from its censure. The Speaker called him to the bar of the house, and briefly reprimanded him—when he retired from the hall. [He was a candidate, and re-elected, Sept. 15th, without opposition.]

June 26—Col. Richard R. Bolling declines the canvass as the Union party nominee for clerk of the court of appeals, and Gen. Edward H. Hobson becomes the candidate.

July 2—Northern Bank of Ky., out of the last six months' profits, declares a dividend of 7, Bank of Ky. 3, Bank of Louisville 3, and the Farmers' Bank 10 per cent.

July —Hog cholera prevailing to an alarming extent over a large portion of the state. In Oct. succeeding, a farmer in Braeken co. lost 300 head of hogs, and another in Mason co. 145 head.

July 9—Judge James P. Harbeson, of the Louisville city court, decides the civil rights bill incompatible with state laws in some of its provisions, and so far inoperative in Ky.; and refuses to admit negro testimony in the case of Ryan, charged with a deadly assault upon a negro; his is a Ky. court, and Ky. statutes must rule. He regrets that the Ky. legislature did not pass an act giving free negroes the right to testify in such cases, and leave the credibility of their statements to the judges and jurors.

July 21—Riot at Columbus, Hickman co., caused by a railroad conductor attempting to cut some buttons off a negro's coat. Three or four negroes killed and several wounded; several whites missing, but whether killed or not, not ascertained.

July 23—Terrible freshet in Brush creek, Owen co., raising the Ky. river, into which it empties, 14 feet higher than ever known; dwellings, cabins, stables, fencing, swept away; the residence of Mr. Noel carried off, and his whole family of 9 persons drowned.

July 26—Whirlwind passed over Danville, tearing off half the tin roof of Caldwell Female Institute, and doing much other damage.

July 26—At Lonisa, Lawrence co., two men and a boy who, three months ago, were found guilty of murder and robbery, taken out of jail by a mob, and hung.

July 30—Orville H. Browning, of Ill., (a native of Harrison co., Ky.,) appointed U. S. secretary of the interior, in President Johnson's cabinet—*vice* Jas. Harlan, resigned.

Aug. 6—County judges, sheriffs, and other officers elected. Judge Alvin Duvall elected clerk of the court of appeals: Duvall 95,979, Gen. Edward H. Hobson 58,035—maj. 37,944. Great excitement and much bad blood around the polls in many precincts; not less than 20 men killed, in the aggregate, in the state. M. R. Hardin elected judge of the court of appeals, in the 3d district, over Judge Thos. A. Marshall.

Aug. 7—Burning of the splendid steamer *Bostona No. 3*, opposite lower end of Maysville; loss of property \$160,000; wife of Rev. Jonathan E. Spilman fatally burned.

Aug. 9—Mr. Buford's stables at Nicholasville, Jessamine co., destroyed by fire—the work of an incendiary; 26 fine horses, brought here to attend the agricultural fair, and worth over \$16,000, burned.

Aug. 11—Deaths from Asiatic cholera in Cincinnati 38, 12th 54, 13th, 68, 15th 78, 21st 54, 22d 33, 29th 3. But few deaths, thus far, in Ky.

Aug. 14, 15, 16—National Union convention at Philadelphia; 24 delegates, of all parties, from Ky.

Aug. —In Covington, 5 citizens report

incomes during 1865 over \$20,000, viz.: Vincent Shinkle \$31,066, Geo. W. Ball \$30,390, Amos Shinkle \$29,961, Robert Hemingray \$22,840, and Jas. S. Wayne \$20,649; 12 report incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000, and 26 over \$5,000 and under \$10,000. In Lexington, only 1 reports an income over \$20,000, viz.: Henry Bell \$53,710; 8 report incomes over \$10,000 and less than \$15,000, and 18 over \$5,000 and less than \$10,000. In Maysville, 1 reports an income of \$13,273, and 5 between \$5,000 and \$10,000. In Ashland, Boyd co., John Means reports \$23,062 income.

Aug. 23—Wire suspension bridge over the Licking river at the Lower Blue Licks opened.

Sept. 5—A negro man, drunk and making fight, shot, on the agricultural fair grounds near Paris; he is arrested, and at night forcibly taken from the jail by Lynch law, and shot dead.

Sept. 6—450 persons attend R. A. Alexander's annual stock sale, at Woodburn Farm, Woodford co. Aneroid sold for \$7,000, and other thoroughbred young stallions for \$1,000 to \$1,500 each; thoroughbred fillies from \$400 to \$1,080.

Sept. 14—Corn in the field sold, at auction, at \$24 per acre, in Bourbon co.

Sept. 15—Brevet Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge appointed a lieutenant colonel in the regular U. S. army.

Sept. 17—Death, at Louisville, suddenly, from rheumatism of the heart, of George Alfred Caldwell, one of the ablest lawyers in the state, and a representative in congress in 1843-45 and 1849-51.

Sept. 20—The grand jury of Gallatin co. having found an indictment for murder against C. W. Ferris, U. S. mail agent on the steamer Gen. Buell, he is forcibly seized, when the boat lands at Warsaw, by 200 citizens who board the boat for the purpose, and is sent by the sheriff to the U. S. authorities at Louisville—the circuit court having transferred his case to the U. S. district court for trial. He had been provost marshal at Warsaw, during the war, and was said to be instrumental in the execution of two guerrillas by Gen. Burbridge.

Sept. 20—Judge Wiley P. Fowler, of the Paducah circuit, decides the Freedmen's Bureau law unconstitutional.

Sept. 20—Death, near Manchester, Clay co., aged 85, of Col. Daniel Garrard, son of the late Gov. James Garrard, of Bourbon co., and father of Brig. Gen. Theophilus T. Garrard and the late state treasurer Jas. H. Garrard. Col. G., at his death, was the oldest native of Bourbon county.

Sept. 28—Death from cholera, near Hopkinsville, Christian co., of Henry C. Burnett, representative in the U. S. congress from 1855-61, and senator from Ky. in the late Confederate States congress, 1861-65.

Sept. 28—An immense crowd, estimated at over 10,000 people, present at the hanging, at Newport, Campbell co., of Allen P.

Eggleston *alias* Walter B. Watson, for the murder of Capt. Almon P. Mentor, leader of the celebrated "Menter's Band" of musicians.

Oct. 1—Great interest in Pulaski, Wayne and other counties, in the proposed extension of the Kentucky Central railroad from Nicholasville, through Danville and Somerset, towards Knoxville, Tenn. Written pledges of voters given to subscribe \$200,000 by Pulaski, \$50,000 by Wayne, and other sums by other counties, as soon as the legislature authorizes a vote.

Oct. 3—At the St. Louis agricultural fair, the great premium of \$700 awarded to Knight of St. George, a splendid imported stallion belonging to Keene Richards, of Scott co., Ky.

Oct. 5—Death, in Breckinridge co., aged 80, of Fred. A. Kaye, for 16 years mayor of Louisville; he was born in the first brick house erected there.

Oct. 10—Permanent division of the Presbyterian Synod of Ky., in session at Henderson; each party claims to be the Synod of Ky.

Oct. 18—Court of appeals decides the Ky. laws expatriating so-called rebels unconstitutional.

Oct. 19—About 20 houses occupied by negroes, in and near Lebanon, Marion co., broken into, robbed, and greatly injured by a band called "Skaag's men."

Oct. 22—132 car-loads of cattle, eastward bound, passed over the Ky. Central railroad to-day.

Nov. 1—Wm. T. Samuels, state auditor, reports \$1,336,152 in the state treasury.

Nov. 8—Guerrillas throw the train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad from the track, four miles from Franklin, Simpson co., and plunder the passengers; the forward cars were burnt; the robbers were arrested, a few days after.

Nov. —\$976,956 of taxable property in Ky. owned by negroes, upon which the tax is \$3,661.

Nov. 11—Remains of Brig. Gen. Roger W. Hanson, who fell at Stone River, in Jan. 1863, interred in the cemetery at Lexington.

Nov. 15—Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, state treasurer, resigns, to become a colonel in the regular U. S. army. Alfred Allen appointed his successor.

Nov. 18—Duel, near Bowling Green, between Joo. H. Grasseup and Jno. Blair, both officers in the late C. S. army; the former slightly and the latter seriously wounded.

Nov. 24—Banquet to Geo. D. Prentice, on this 36th anniversary of his editorial management of the Louisville *Journal*, by the *attachés* of the office.

Nov. 24—Three prisoners, charged with robbery, Clem. Crowds, Wm. Goode, and Thos. Stephens, taken out of jail at night by a party of 120 men on horseback from the surrounding towns and country, and hung to the limb of a tree, at Lebanon, Marion co.; no other prisoners molested.

Nov. 27—Col. Geo. D. Blakey and Dr. Noah S. Moore, of Ky., and Gen. A. McAllister, of Pa., appointed commissioners under the law of congress to make awards to loyal owners of slaves enlisted into the Union army, open their sessions at Frankfort.

Dec. 1—During the month of Nov., live stock as follows carried over the Ky. Central railroad, from Paris northward: hogs 22,404, cattle 4,064, sheep 1,074, and mules 381.

Dec. 1, 2—The iron suspension bridge over the Ohio river between Covington and Cincinnati opened for passengers; 46,000 people crossed on Saturday, 1st, and about 120,000 on Sunday. Jan. 1, 1867—Formal opening for vehicles; about 48,000 people crossed.

Dec. 6—Georgia legislature passes a vote of thanks "for the Ky. donation of 10,000 bushels of corn for the poor of Georgia."

Dec. 8—Geo. Brumbach sues the city of Louisville for \$25,000, alleging that the death of his wife and daughter by cholera, last summer, was caused by the city's negligence in so grading Tenth street that the yards of the houses were overflowed, thereby producing the pestilence.

Dec. 10—Between 1,000 and 1,200 bales of cotton produced in Hickman co., this year.

Dec. 14—The bill legalizing negro suffrage in the District of Columbia passes the U. S. house of representatives by 118 to 46—all the Ky. members voting against it.

Dec. 15—President Johnson grants pardons to Gen. Abraham Buford and Gen. Humphrey Marshall. He had previously pardoned Gen. Geo. B. Hodge and others.

Dec. 24—Al. McRoberts, a negro, desperate and of bad character, resists and shoots a constable while arresting him, at Danville, and is himself shot. At 11 p. m., a mob takes him from the jail, and hangs him in the old graveyard.

Dec. 27—Thos. Shelton, now 91 years old, re-elected a justice of the peace of Huntington township, Brown co., Ohio. His residence is in Aberdeen, opposite Maysville, Ky.; he has held the office 53 years in succession, and has married 3,100 couples, most of them "runaways" from Kentucky.

Dec. 31—O. B. Duke killed, at Mountsterling, by Wm. Barnes, whose life the former had threatened. Dec. 3—Duke had been taken to Louisville for killing a lieutenant in the regular army, (his 6th victim), and remanded to the civil authorities for trial.

1867, Jan. 1—During the year 1866, there were in Louisville 116 fires, with an aggregate loss of \$408,055, of which \$290,230 were covered by insurance.

Jan. 2—Judge Jos. Doniphan grants an injunction restraining the city council of Covington from transferring to Vincent Shinkle the \$100,000 of stock held by the city in the Cincinnati and Covington bridge.

Jan. 2—Northern Bank of Ky. declares

a semi-annual dividend of 12 per cent., Bank of Ky. 3, Farmers' Bank 5, and People's Bank and Bank of Louisville each 4 per cent.

Jan. 4—Documents accompanying the governor's message show the total amount of money received by the Military Authorities of Ky. from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1866.....\$4,095,314
Amount disbursed during same time.....\$3,331,077
Amount refunded to banks (loans)..... 661,941
Balances due by quartermasters and others..... 81,051—4,074,069

Amount on hand..... \$21,245
Outstanding claims against Military Department..... \$100,491
Balance due banks for loans.....\$2,601,585
Balance due Ky. by U. S. government.....\$2,438,347
Jan. 7—A special report by the auditor shows 187,870 "qualified voters" in the state.

Jan. 8—The final report to the legislature of the Southern Bank of Ky., in winding up, shows that the state has received upon her \$600,000 of stock, \$600,000 in gold and silver (which sold for \$973,080 in legal tender notes), and two installments in currency of \$120,000 and \$18,750—is all \$1,111,830; all this, in addition to handsome annual dividends during the life of the bank, from 1850 to Jan. 1864—about 13½ years.

Jan. 10—Geo. and Alfred Underwood, two notorious and desperate characters in eastern Ky., are pursued into West Virginia, and arrested for horse-stealing, &c.

Jan. 10—The senate by 24 to 9, and the house by 67 to 27, passed a resolution—which Gov. Bramlette approved—*rejecting* the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

ARTICLE XIV.

SEC. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of

the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Jan. 12—Geo. D. Blakey, as one of the commissioners for affixing the valuation of enlisted slaves of Ky. loyal owners, denies, as "malignantly and slanderously false," the charge recently made by a Ky. member of congress, Samuel McKee, that "the compensation for eight out of ten enlisted slaves in Ky. would go into the pockets of rebels;" and adds that "he will pay all such, if the M. C. will examine the report of awards now on file in the war department at Washington city, and show that one or more awards are made to one or more rebels."

Jan. 14—An auditor's report shows, as paid out since Feb. 17, 1866, for red foxes \$5,412, for grey foxes \$2,516, for wildcats \$388½, for wolves \$20½; total for "scalps" \$8,337.

Jan. 16—Judge Richard Hawes, of the Bourbon county court, on *habeas corpus*, releases from apprenticeship and remands to their mother two minor colored children—declaring these and all other contracts of apprenticeship by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in Ky. null and void. The provisions of the law establishing said Bureau are not applicable to Ky., but to those states only which have been in rebellion and where the ordinary process of law was suspended by armed force. Kentucky has not been in rebellion;

but throughout the war was a loyal state and as such fully represented in the U. S. congress; and only during the temporary occupancy of the state by the Confederate forces in the fall of 1862, was the ordinary process of the law suspended.

Jan. 20—An Indianapolis, Indiana, firm challenges all Ky. to beat "33 hogs, all raised by one man, average weight 456 pounds and highest weight 641 pounds." A Boyle county farmer responds with "21 head, age under 19 months, average weight 463 pounds." Bourbon county responds liberally thus:

Sanford Talbott.....	35 hogs, aver'ge w'ht 543 lbs.
John Talbott.....	25 " " " 505 "
E. G. Bedford and	" " " " " "
S. H. Clay.....	5 " " " 720 "
Sam. H. Clay.....	1 " 3 yr. old " 1,036 "
Wm. Richardson, a car-load under 1	" " " " " "
year old, average.....	412 "

Jan. 23—Town of East Maysville annexed, by act of the legislature, to the city of Maysville.

Jan. 24—The legislature, on Feb. 17, 1860, directed the governor to procure four gold medals—one each for Jas. Artus, Dr. Wm. T. Taliaferro, Jno. Tucker, and Jno. Norris, all in 1813 residents of Mason co., but Norris now a resident of Boone co., and Dr. Taliaferro of Cincinnati, Ohio—"as survivors of the Ky. volunteers who—at the request of Commodore Perry—with such ready alacrity and heroism, repaired on board his fleet and assisted in achieving the glorious victory of Sept. 10, 1813, over the British fleet on Lake Erie." [The medals were promptly procured, but, in the excitement of the intervening times, overlooked, and are only now delivered.] March 9—A similar gold medal was directed to be made for Ezra Younglove, another surviving soldier who fought in the battle of Lake Erie—not known to the legislature to be living, when the medals were first ordered.

Jan. 26—The city of Louisville, by a popular vote of 1,101 for and 698 against, subscribes \$1,000,000 to complete the Lebanon Extension railroad to Knoxville.

Jan. 26—The legislature passes an act to establish the county of Henrietta, out of that portion of Trigg county which lies between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers and in addition a very small patch of Marshall county, 1 mile each on its northern and western, and less than 1½ miles each on its southern and eastern boundaries—purposely to include East and West Aurora, on the Tennessee river, one of which shall be the county-seat. But its establishment is dependent upon the approval of the voters in Trigg county at the next August election. [The majority voted *against* the new county, and it was not established.]

Jan. 27—Death, at Frankfort, of ex-Judge Mason Brown, aged 67.

Jan. 31—A ten per cent. conventional interest bill passed the house by 50 to 36, but was lost in the senate by 16 to 18.

Jan. 30—Garret Davis re-elected U. S. senator for six years from March 4, 1867.

One, two, or three ballotings were had, each day, from Jan. 15, as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	5th.	6th.	8th.	9th.	15th.	19th.	20th.	21st.
Garret Davis.....	32	33	32	32	33	43	43	43	41	34	78
Lazarus W. Powell.....	38	39	39	39	40	45	40	35	41	...	2
Aaron Harding.....	15	15	15	20	21	...	44	45	48	...	...
Henry D. McHenry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Etijab Hise.....	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
James F. Robinson.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
John M. Harlan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
John C. Breckinridge.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jesse D. Bright.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
William O. Butler.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union Nominees.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William H. Randall.....	41	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John A. Prall.....	10	40	40	40	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Speed.....	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin H. Bristow ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	41

Feb. 5—A man named Trowbridge, charged with stealing, taken by a mob from the jail in Danville, Boyle co., and hung.

Feb. 5—Legislature establishes a court of common pleas in the 1st, 3d, and 14th judicial districts.....7—Directs how companies for mining and manufacturing, boring for petroleum and salt water, transporting coal, &c., shall be incorporated.....Establishes a criminal court in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, Harrison, and Bracken.....8—Establishes the Jefferson court of common pleas.....Appropriates \$21,000 to the Western Lunatic asylum.....11—Requires county courts to provide fire-proof vaults or safes to preserve the public records.....Establishes the county of Robertson (named after ex-chief justice Geo. Robertson) out of parts of the counties of Mason, Bracken, Harrison, and Nicholas, with the county seat at Mt. Olivet.....18—Provides for an election of members of the 40th congress on May 4, 1867, instead of at the next August election.....20, 21—Salaries of the quartermaster general and adjutant general of the state each raised to \$2,400, and \$6,000 appropriated for clerks to assist the latter in preparing the 2d volume of his "Report of Ky. Officers and Soldiers during the late War.".....27—Governor's salary increased to \$4,000 per annum.....28—County of Josh Bell established (named after ex-congressman Joshua F. Bell), in the extreme south-eastern part of the state, (which includes Cumberland Gap,) and out of parts of

Harlan and Knox counties—with county-seat at Pineville, on the Cumberland river. Importation and sale of Texas cattle between March 1 and Nov. 1 in each year, prohibited.

Feb. 10—Butterfield, Stacy & Co., of Cincinnati, purchase of Wm. L. Sudduth 11,000 acres of land, on the Licking river, in Bath co.—valuable for coal, iron and timber; they will initiate a heavy lumbering business.

Feb. 10—A burr oak tree, cut on the farm of Meredith Anderson, near Oxford, Scott co., measured 70 feet in length and 7 feet in diameter; the top made 18 and the body 25 cords of wood, which sold on the ground for \$5 per cord, or \$215 in all.

Feb. 13—In the senate, a proposition to remove the seat of government from Frankfort to Lexington was voted down—as, also, to Danville, Bowlinggreen, and Louisville, respectively; and then the resolution was laid upon the table. March 1—The house by 42 to 37 passed a bill submitting to a vote of the people, next August, the question of removing the seat of government to Louisville—a defeat thereof to be regarded as instructions to make appropriations to rebuild or enlarge the capitol and public buildings at Frankfort. Next day, the speaker (Harrison Taylor) decided that the bill had not received the Constitutional majority [at least 51 votes], and therefore had not passed.

Feb. 13—In the house of representatives was presented, by Henry D. McHenry, a petition which set forth that the "following named persons, being duly elected by the Synod of Ky., constitute the Board of Trustees of the Centre College of Ky., viz.: Rev. Dr. Edward P. Humphrey, Rev. Robert F. Caldwell, Gen. Jerry T. Boyle, Thos. Barbee, Wm. Ernst, Glass Marshall, Geo. Frank Lee, Judge T. T. Alexander, Rev. Robert L. Breck, L. L. Warren, Rev. Ezekiel Forman—(11)—Judge Wm. B. Kinkaid, Rev. Miles Saunders, Rev. Thos. A. Bracken, Rev. Jas. V. Logan, Dr. J. M. Meyer, J. G. Phillips, and Isaac C. Vanmeter. That the Board of Trustees—Glass Marshall chairman, and Rev. Jas. V. Logan secretary—met in Louisville Feb. 11th, 1867, in accordance with the instruction of the Synod of Ky.—petition the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Ky., (as desired and recommended by the Synod, in session the same day, with Rev. Rutherford Douglass as Moderator, Rev. Robert Morrison as temporary clerk, and Rev. Thomas A. Bracken as stated clerk *pro tem.*) for such change of the charter of the college as will better secure the interests of the Synod of Ky. in said college, and as is in substance set forth in the following proposed bill, viz.:

WHEREAS, There now exist in Ky. two distinct bodies of Presbyterian clergy and elders, each claiming to be the Synod of Ky., and to have the right to elect Trustees of the Centre College of Ky., and other rights over and concerning said college;

and whereas that one of said bodies of clergy and elders of which Rev. Rutherford Douglass is Moderator, and which claims to be a majority of the Presbyterian clergy and elders, and to represent a large majority of the Presbyterian churches and people of Ky., and to be, in fact and in right, the true Synod of Ky., has authorized the Board of Trustees of said college to petition this General Assembly, and certain persons claiming to be said board have made petition for a change or modification of the charter in order to promote the prosperity of the college, and render more secure to the true Synod its control; now,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Ky.,* That if it shall be decided and settled by the civil courts that the body of clergy and elders of which said Douglass is Moderator, and which has approved the petition of said persons claiming to be the Board of Trustees of the Centre College of Ky., is now the true Synod of Ky., and authorized under the charter to appoint Trustees, and to make or approve such petition, then the clause in the charter which describes the Synod of Ky. as "in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," is hereby repealed, and said Synod and its successors shall continue to exercise exclusively the power of electing Trustees of the Centre College of Ky., and all other rights over or concerning the college granted in the charter, whether in connection with said General Assembly or not.

Joshua F. Bell, Feb. 18, presented an earnest remonstrance from "the Board of Trustees of Centre College, by John M. Harlan, their counsel," "against any such legislation as that asked for above, or any other legislation in regard to said college." They claim that there are 19 Trustees, of whom "the right of 12 to act as Trustees is unquestioned by any one, they having been elected by the Synod of Ky. before any division therein," viz.: the 11 first named above, and Jas. Barbour [whose name does not appear in the list of Trustees in the official printed "Minutes of the Synod of Ky. for Oct. 1865," either as one re-elected then (when his term expired), or as one holding over.] "As to the 7 remaining Trustees, there is a dispute between the two rival synods—each body having, in 1866, elected 7 to act in conjunction with the old Trustees. Those now in charge of Centre College recognize the following new Trustees: Rev. John L. McKee, Rev. Dr. Wm. C. Matthews, Rev. Aaron A. Hogue, Rev. Sidney S. McRoberts, Rev. Richard Valentine, Geo. W. Welsh, and D. J. Curry." They file sworn statements of each on whom they claim to be Trustees (except Glass Marshall, Geo. F. Lee, Rev. Robert L. Breck, and Rev. Ezekiel Forman); and the various legislative acts, amended acts, compacts or agreements, &c., incorporating and controlling the college; and a strong condensed argument of their case, pre-

pared by two able lawyers—all which the house ordered to be printed, and which is accordingly laid before the members as "Legislative Document No. 15."

The house committee on the judiciary, Feb. 18, reported the above bill to amend the charter of Center College, which had its first reading. Feb. 20, by 54 to 28, it was ordered to, and had, its second reading. A resolution to consider it in Committee of the Whole, on Feb. 28, and hear the argument of counsel on the floor of the house, was laid on the table, by 53 to 24; the third reading was dispensed with, and the bill engrossed. Feb. 21, and again, Feb. 28, the merits of the bill were discussed; the vote was taken, and the bill rejected, by yeas 37, nays 44. March 2, a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Feb. 14—On motion of Joshua F. Bell, the house of representatives, by yeas 87, nays 1, resolved, "that this assembly and the people of Ky. are unalterably opposed to negro suffrage, whether unlimited or special, general or qualified; and they do most earnestly protest against the passage of any law by congress which has for its object the extension of such suffrage in any state or territory."

Feb. 14, 17—Great freshets in the North Fork of Licking, in Benson creek in Franklin co., and in other small streams; much damage.

Feb. 17—The "regulators," at I. A. M., break open the jail at Danville, and take out Ed. Carrier, to hang him, but finding him not the man they want, return him to the jail unharmed. After other outrages, they seek Thos. Carrier, at his home near Parksville, Boyle co., and hang him.

Feb. 18—Brevet Maj. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Ky., formally notifies his agent at Paris, Henry C. Hastings, that "the decision of Judge Hawes, denying the legal existence of the Bureau in this state, is not regarded of any importance or binding effect on the agent in Bourbon co. Had the proceedings before Judge Hawes resulted in taking the negro child away from Dudley Cummings, Gen. Davis would have used the U. S. troops to enforce his decision."

Feb. 20—Hemp crop of 1866 turning out very fine and yield heavy, in some cases 1,500 pounds of lint to the acre; price \$10 per 112 pounds.

Feb. 21—Gov. Bramlette, by special message, calls the attention of the legislature to the outrages and murders committed by lawless bands of men in Marion, Boyle, and adjoining counties, who set themselves up as "Regulators" and execute "Lynch law;" and suggests that provision be made for their arrest and punishment.

Feb. 22—Democratic state convention at Frankfort. The first ballot for nominee for governor stood: John L. Helm 448, Richard H. Stanton 218, Geo. W. Craddock 120, Wm. F. Bullock 35, Col. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge 13.

Feb. 26—(Radical) Union state convention at Frankfort. For nominee for governor, Col. Sidney M. Barnes 405, Col. R. Tarvin Baker 185.

Feb. 28—In accordance with the spirit of the governor's message and recommendation, the senate by a very large majority, and the house by 67 to 9, pass the following extraordinary amnesty bill, entitled "An act to quiet all disturbances growing out of the late rebellion:"

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

SEC. 1. That no officer, soldier, or sailor of the United States, or of the so-called Confederate States, and no person acting in conjunction or co-operating with any one of them, or with the authorities of either government, shall be held responsible, criminally or civilly, in the courts of this state, for any act done during the late rebellion by compulsion of, and under color of, military authority.

SEC. 2. That, for the purposes of this act, the rebellion shall be deemed to have commenced on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1861, and to have terminated on the 1st day of October, 1865.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this act shall preclude the maintaining an action for the recovery of money or property illegally or wrongfully taken, though taken under color of military authority, where the money or property is in the hands of the person who took the same, or of one claiming under him, or has been disposed of for his own personal benefit. But no recovery shall be had beyond the money or property so taken, or its value.

SEC. 4. That it is not intended by this act to declare that the rebellion was justifiable or proper, or that all acts done under color of the military authorities of the United States were right, but that for the purpose of giving tranquillity to the state, a general amnesty is given so far, that redress for wrongs done under color of authority of one or the other government shall not be given by the municipal courts of this state.

Feb. 28—\$150,000 appropriated for additional buildings at the Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

Feb. 28—The senate, by 28 to 3, passed a bill forbidding a man or a woman to marry his or her cousin; not reached in the house.

Feb. 28—Dr. John M. Johnson, formerly a Ky. state senator from Paducah, but now residing in Georgia, petitions the legislature for an appropriation for the purpose of re-interring, in cemetery grounds at Atlanta, Georgia, already donated for the purpose, the Ky. Confederate dead who fell at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Atlanta, Decatur, Jonesboro, and in East and Middle Tennessee; about 300 are already identified, and 200 unidentified; it will require about \$20 each, or \$10,000; Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, military commandant, and the city of Atlanta, have consented in writing. March 7—The



KENTUCKY LAWYERS,

AND THEIR OFFICES, IN THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

judiciary committee reported a resolution making the appropriation; but, by 18 to 8, it was laid on the table.

March 1—Several cases (of persons charged with crime or other violations of state laws) which were removed to the U. S. district court, dismissed recently, or verdict of not guilty—because no witnesses present or no prosecution.

March 1—Col. Robert M. Kelly, U. S. revenue collector for the 17th district of Ky. (which includes Bourbon and other counties) reports 539,986 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of whisky made in that district, between Feb. 1, 1866, and Feb. 25, 1867, and the tax of \$2 per gallon thereon \$1,079,972.

March 1—In the senate, a bill appropriating \$200,000 to enlarge the present Capitol, and provide apartments for public officers, was defeated by yeas 18, nays 17. Next day, it was reconsidered, and again defeated, yeas 18, nays 18. [The Constitution requires at least 21 votes in favor of any bill appropriating money.]

March 2—Taxation for sinking fund purposes reduced, by act of the legislature, five cents on the \$100.....Monuments ordered over the graves, in the Frankfort cemetery, of the late governors John J. Crittenden, Robert P. Letcher, and Wm. Owsley—to cost not over \$1,500 each.....

6—Governor authorized to borrow \$350,000 from sinking fund commissioners or banks, if necessary to meet appropriations made at this session.....School law amended; forbids a common school commissioner from being a teacher in any common school.....

7—Representation in the senate and house of representatives apportioned for the whole state; gives to the city of Louisville, by wards, 8 representatives and 2 senators, and to the city of Covington 2 representatives.....235 copies ordered to be purchased of Adj. Gen. Daniel W. Lindsey's Report for 1861-66, known as the "History of Kentucky Soldiers during the late War;" at same price as state printing and binding costs, with 10 per cent. added.....8—Income on U. S. bonds to be taxed 5 per cent. on gross amount.....9—\$109,027 appropriated to build additions to the penitentiary.....

Additional capitation-tax of \$2 on each colored male over 18 years levied, to be applied (together with all other taxes paid by colored people) exclusively to the support of colored paupers and education of colored children, in the county where paid.

.....Turnpike road companies authorized to charge stone quarries toll for the distance used, whether passing through a toll-gate or not.....Law of 1863, raising rates of fare and freight on the Ky. Central, Louisville and Lexington, and Louisville and Nashville railroads, repealed.

.....Governor authorized to offer \$500 reward for the apprehension of each person engaged in organized mobs or unlawful assemblage [Lynch law or "regulators."]

.....Law of rape modified.....Fine, not over \$50, for enticing laborer away from employer.....Rent of penitentiary

fixed at \$10,000 per year.....Interest not to be paid upon any state bonds after maturity, for state is ready and desirous to pay.....Common carriers must keep tariff of freights posted.....Sureties of Thos. S. Page to be released upon payment of one half of \$88,000, interest and costs.

March 4—*Per diem* and mileage of members and officers of this legislature directed, by resolution, to be paid in gold. The house originated and adopted the resolution Jan. 31, by yeas 46, nays 37. The senate, Feb. 8, by 16 to 12, laid it upon the table; Feb. 14, reconsidered, and then by 14 to 16 rejected it; Feb. 18, again reconsidered, and by 17 to 13 passed it. An effort was made in the senate to repeal it, but failed.

March 5—The Louisville *Journal* places the nominees of the Democratic state convention at the head of its columns, and advocates their election.

March 8—The court of appeals decides the Bounty Fund acts, authorizing the levying of taxes to pay bounties to volunteers entering the U. S. military service, unconstitutional.

March 8—By resolution, the legislature requested Ky. senators and representatives in congress to procure, if possible, a grant or donation of the Harrodsburg Springs or Asylum grounds to the Grand Lodge of the Independent order of Odd Fellows of Ky.—to establish thereon a home for the widows and orphans of the Order, and a college or university.

March 8—The senate, by 12 to 9, passes a resolution providing for the exchange of the present Executive mansion for another for the use of the governor; but it was not reached in the house.

March 9—The legislature cedes to the United States the jurisdiction over the national cemeteries at Perryville, Boyle co., London, Laurel co., 4 acres at Camp Nelson, Jessamine co., and 2 acres each at Lebanon, Marion co., and at Mill Springs, near Logan's Cross Roads, Pulaski co.; and makes stringent laws to prevent injury to or mutilation of same.

March 17—A "sulphur shower"—or shower of pollen resembling flowers of sulphur in appearance—falls near Bowlinggreen, during a severe rain storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning.]

March 18—The great suit of Breckinridge's Administrators and Heirs against Lee's Executors and others—which has been pending since 1803 in the various courts, now 64 years—finally decided in the court of appeals, (substantially in favor of the plaintiffs.) The most remarkable men of Ky. for three generations, have been connected with this case—either as contestants, lawyers, judges, or witnesses, viz.:

John Breckinridge,
George Nicholas,
Henry Clay,
John Allen,
Benjamin Mills,
George Robertson,

Thomas Dye Owings,
James Morrison,
Alfred Wm. Grayson,
Robert Wickliffe, sen.,
Charles A. Wickliffe,
Jos. R. Underwood.

Rev. Robert J. Breckin- Samuel S. Nicholas,
ridge, D. D., Richard Hawes,
Jos. Cabell Breckinridge, Richard H. Chinn,
Jesse Blelsae, Aaron K. Woolley,
Thomas M. Hickey, Richard A. Buckner, jr.
William C. Goodloe, George B. Kinkead,
Madison C. Johnson, William Preston,
John C. Breckinridge, James O. Harrison,
Frank K. Hunt, Robert W. Woolley.
James B. Beck,

The present appellate court, and many others who are or have been distinguished in Ky. Few states have as illustrious names, Ky. none more so. Out of this suit, in part, arose the famous personal controversy between Robert Wickliffe, sen., and Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge—that war of giants.

March 24—Remarkable and extensive caving in of the banks of the Ky. river, in and near Frankfort.

April 4—The Paris *True Kentuckian* publishes a list of names of a portion of the Harrison co. citizens upon whom Col. Leonidas Metcalfe levied a military assessment or forced loan, in 1862: Wm. M. Davis \$275, Thos. M. Dills \$125, Thos. English \$125, Thos. T. Garnett \$800, Abram Kellar \$1,000, M. D. Martin \$450, Wm. McMurtry \$225, G. Remington \$325, Martin Smith \$300, Milton Smith, \$200, Jas. I. Victor \$600, Wm. T. Wigglesworth \$300, Rhodes Wigglesworth \$300. Col. M. subsequently compromised with some of them, by disgoring a part of his ill-gotten gains.

April 11—Union Democratic (or conservative Union) state convention, in session at Louisville. Aaron Harding nominated for governor, and Judge Wm. B. Kinkead for lieutenant governor.

April 27—Duel, on an island in South Licking river, at Townsend bridge, on the line between Bourbon and Harrison counties, between Isaac Hanson, who challenged, and Noah Alexander, both of Paris, Bourbon co. Hanson received three shots, two through his clothes, and a slight flesh wound in his right hip; Alexander received one shot through his clothes. May 1—The parties met in a store in Paris, and Alexander shot Hanson in the right foot, a severe wound.

April 29—A fire at Crittenden, Grant co., destroys the Masonic hall, and several stores and other buildings.

May 4—Regular election for justices of the peace and constables, and special election for members of congress. The result of the latter was: 1st district. Lawrence S. Trimble, Democrat, 9,787, G. G. Symmes, Union, 1,780. 2d. John Young Brown, Dem., 8,922, Burwell C. Ritter, Union-Dem., 1,155, Sam'l E. Smith, Un., 2,816. 3d. Elijah Hise, Dem., 7,740, Gen. D. Blakey, Un., 1,201. 4th. J. Proctor Knott, Dem., 8,199, Wm. J. Heady, Un. Dem., 508. M. C. Taylor, Un., 2,277. 5th. Asa P. Grover, Dem., 7,118, Richard T. Jacob, Un. Dem., 2,417, W. A. Bullitt, Un., 742. 6th. Thos. L. Jones, Dem., 9,488, Wm. S. Rankin, Un., 3,839. 7th. Jas. B. Beck, Dem., 9,716, Chas. S. Hanson, Un. Dem., 1,388, Wm. Brown, Un., 1,664. 8th. Geo.

M. Adams, Dem., 7,690, M. J. Rice, Un., 7,175. 9th. John D. Young, Dem., 9,042, Thos. M. Green, Un. Dem., 862, Samuel McKee, Un., 7,563. [The "Union Democrats" were conservative Union men, and "Union" men those since called Republicans.] Aug. 5—Jacob S. Golladay, Dem., elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Elijah Hise—receiving 6,619, J. R. Curd, Un. Dem., 1,175, and W. T. Jackman, Un., 850 votes.

May 8—Suicide of ex-Judge Elijah Hise, in Russellville, Logan co. A note upon his table showed that, on April 21st, two weeks before his election to congress, he had determined to die by his own hand. Bodily infirmity from *diabetes*, and a conviction that he could do little or nothing, even if admitted to his seat in congress, towards restoring constitutional government to his suffering country, preyed sorely upon his usually desponding mind. He lashed together two 8-inch rifled pistols, and standing before a large mirror, discharged both at once through his brain, immediately over the eye-brows, blowing the top of his head completely off.

May 10—Miss Mary Godsy, living in Fulton co., 8 miles from Hickman, has continued for 12 years past in a deep sleep, from which it is impossible to arouse her. She awakes, with remarkable regularity, twice in 24 hours, receives nourishment, (mush, gruel, &c.), and converses, with some intelligence, for 5, 10, or 15 minutes; then gradually drops off to sleep. She never complains of bodily pain, but when awake is often drowsy and gaping, and makes persistent efforts to cleanse her throat. When asleep, she is at times very nervous, her hands are clenched tightly as if enduring severe pain, and she appears to suffer considerably by the violent twitchings and jerkings of her muscles and limbs.

May 10—During the month of April, 197,833 gallons of whisky were made in the 6th (Covington) district, on which the U. S. government tax is \$395,666.

May 13—Discharge of Jefferson Davis, late C. S. president, from imprisonment in Fortress Monroe, on bail to appear, on Nov. 26, 1867, for trial at the U. S. circuit court in Richmond, Va. Horace Greeley and Augustus Schell, of N. Y., and 14 others, become security on his bail bond.

May 15—Liberal subscriptions, all over the state, for the relief of the destitutions in the South.

June 3—John Devine shot, and then hung, by "regulators," at the house of Wm. Carey, 6 miles from Harrodsburg, Mercer co.

June 10—Death, in Alabama, of Maj. Theodore O'Hara, formerly of Frankfort, Ky.; he was editor of the *Democratic Rally* in 1844, of the *Louisville Times* in 1852, and a contributor to other papers; as a writer he was polished, keen and ready; he served with conspicuous bravery in four wars, the Mexican war in 1847, under Walker in Nicaragua, with Lopez in the

Cuban expedition, and in the Confederate army in the recent war.

July 2—On the business of the last 6 months, the Bank of Ky. and Bank of Louisville each declare 4, the People's Bank 5, and the Louisville Gas Co. 6 per cent. dividend.

July 3—Death, at Henderson, from apoplexy, of ex-Gov. Lazarus W. Powell, aged 54.

July 3—In the U. S. house of representatives, when Lawrence S. Trimble, Thos. L. Jones, John D. Young, and Jas. B. Beck went forward to the clerk's desk to be qualified as members, they were interrupted by a protest from Samuel McKee, who is contesting Mr. Young's seat. A motion was then made by John A. Logan, and carried, referring to the committee on elections—to report upon whether at the election loyal voters were not overawed by rebel sympathizers and ex-rebel soldiers, and deprived of voting; and, also, as to the "loyalty" of said members.

July 12—Death, at Houston, Texas, of Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, jr., for most of his life a resident of Louisville. At the close of the recent war, he was serving on Gen. Robert E. Lee's staff as chief medical director of the army of the Potomac; he was a man of brilliant talents and of fine social qualities.

July 18—Maj. James H. Bridgewater, while in the office of a hotel at Stanford, Lincoln co., attacked by 5 men, who entered the room and fired, killing him instantly; he had threatened the lives of several of them, had hunted for one to kill him, had sworn he would "eat the heart" of another, and made bloody threats about the others. They were promptly acquitted by an examining court.

July —200 houses being erected in Paris, and 60 in Lexington.

July 26—Death, at Frankfort, of Orlando Brown, aged 55, one of the most elegant and scholarly gentlemen of the state; for many years editor of the *Frankfort Commonwealth*, secretary of state under Gov. Crittenden for a short time, and commissioner of Indian affairs under President Taylor.

July —The Ky. General Association of Baptists, through a committee of ministers—Revs. Geo. Hunt, J. S. Coleman, D.D., W. Pope Yeaman, Geo. C. Lorimer, and R. M. Dudley—issues "To the People of Kentucky" an earnest protest against the action of the legislature "in giving up the Agricultural and Mechanical College, under a few trifling restrictions, to the management and control of the Campbellites—thereby making what was designed to be a benefit to all, a benefit to one sect;" because "tending to the union of church and state," &c.; because "making a state institution a sectarian one," &c.; because "embracing and caressing one sect more than another, and lavishing upon it the patronage and prestige of the state, as not only an act of the grossest injustice in itself, but tending to breed

wide-spread distrust and discontent." It appeals to the people to instruct their legislators to repeal the act above referred to. Sept. 10—Elkhorn Association—through a committee of ministers, Revs. W. T. Hearne, Squire L. Helm, D. D., George Varden, and J. E. Farnam—makes a similar protest and appeal.

Aug. 1—Corner-stone laid of an immense iron railroad bridge, over the Ohio river at the Falls at Louisville; its entire length, including graded approaches, 7,750 feet; length of the bridge proper, 5,220 feet, only 60 feet less than one mile; elevation 52 feet above the highest stage of water ever known at that point; the superstructure will be Fink's patent suspension truss, laid on 25 piers and 2 abutments.

Aug. 2—Grand tournament at Shaw's meadow, near Paris; 9 tilts, witnessed by a large concourse. Aug. 16—Another tournament near Paris; 10 tilts.

Aug. 3—Nathan Lawson, aged about 70, hung by "regulators," near Cornishville, Mercer co.

Aug. 5—Election for state officers: For governor, John L. Helm, Democrat, 90,225, Wm. B. Kinkead, Union Democrat, 13,167, Col. Sidney M. Barnes, Un. 33,939. Helm over Barnes 56,286, over Kinkead 77,058. Lieutenant governor, John W. Stevenson elected, over Harrison Taylor and R. Tarvin Baker. Attorney general, John Rodman elected, over Gen. John M. Harlan and Col. Jno. Mason Brown. Auditor, Col. D. Howard Smith elected, over Col. J. Smith Hurtt and Col. Silas Adams. Treasurer, James W. Tate elected, over Alfred Allen and Capt. M. J. Roark. Register of the Land office, Jas. A. Dawson elected, over Col. J. J. Craddeck and Capt. Jas. M. Fiddler. Superintendent of public instruction, Zach. F. Smith elected, over Capt. Ben. M. Harney and Rev. Daniel Stevenson. [The successful candidates were nominees of the Democratic party; those named second, of the "Union Democratic" or Conservative Union party; and those last named, of the "Union" or Republican party.] The legislature stands: Democrats in senate 28, house 85; Union Democrats in senate 3, house 5; and Union or Republican, in senate 7, house 10.

Aug. 8, 12—Several cases of rape by negroes upon white women and girls, in Fayette, Bracken, and other counties.

Aug. 10—Two negroes hung by the "regulators," near Mackville, Washington co.

Aug. 15—Upon opening the coffin of one of the Federal soldiers disinterred at Glasgow, Barren co., for removal to a national cemetery, it was evident that he had been prematurely buried. The pillow was lying upon his breast, and the distortion in body and members showed that he had revived after burial, and struggled terribly for release.

Aug. 25—Jos. Sutherland, confined in jail at Harrodsburg, Mercer co., on a charge of rape on a little girl of 11 or 12 years, taken from the jail at 1 A. M., to a

point 4 miles west, on the Mackville road, first shot, and then hung, by "regulators."

Aug. 26—Leake Hicks hung by "regulators," $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Danville, Boyle co.

Aug. 30—\$1,108,000 of Ky. state bonds, and over \$700,000 of coupons, (redeemed and canceled under the law of last winter,) burned at Frankfort.

Sept. 1—17 points selected in Ky. as "money-order post offices."

Sept. 3—John L. Helm inaugurated governor, while lying in bed and dangerously ill, at his home at Elizabethtown, Hardin co. Sept. 8—Death of Gov. Helm; and, Sept. 13, inauguration of Lieutenant governor John W. Stevenson as governor. He appoints Col. Frank Wolford adjutant general, and Maj. Fayette Hewitt quartermaster general. Wm. T. Samuels resigns the auditorship, to become assistant secretary of state; and the auditor elect, D. Howard Smith, is appointed auditor to fill the vacancy until Jan. 1868.

Sept. 8—The deputy sheriff of Boyle co. and 3 others arrested by the military, upon a charge of being "regulators," are released by Gen. George H. Thomas upon bail to answer any indictment found against them by the Federal grand jury.

Sept. 14—Grand tournament given by the Confederate Monumental society, at the fair grounds, near Cynthiana.

Sept. 15—L. L. Penny, of Boyle co., sells his thoroughbred Berkshire boar Bob Lee for \$150; he is $14\frac{1}{2}$ months old, and weighs 425 pounds.

Sept. —Gov. Stevenson issues a proclamation warning the "band of Regulators—who have attempted, regardless of all laws, to inflict punishment upon various citizens, for real or supposed offenses"—that the Executive cannot tolerate any such association of men, but will see that they are brought to condign punishment."

Oct. 11—Challenge to duel between Green Clay Goodloe and Geo. C. Brand. They meet for the purpose in Indiana, opposite the mouth of Ky. river; but by the exertion of their seconds, Capt. Lawrence and Elisha Warfield, the difficulty is honorably adjusted.

Oct. 11—Gov. Stevenson authorizes adjutant general Frank Wolford to raise 3 volunteer companies in Boyle, Marion and Casey counties, to sustain the laws and protect the people against the outrages and murders of the "regulators."

Oct. 16—A sub-committee on elections, from the lower house of congress at Washington city—Glenn W. Schofield of Pa., Michael C. Kerr of Ind., and Burton C. Cook, of Ill.—sent to Lexington and Louisville, "to take testimony in regard to the loyalty of Ky. congressmen."

Nov. 5—Freedmen's Bureau agents rebuked by the U. S. authorities at Louisville, for the abuse of power shown, frequently, in arresting citizens by the military, and dragging them off to the U. S. court at Louisville for trivial and petty offenses.

Nov. 16—Paris, Bourbon co., lighted with gas.

Nov. 22—Gen. Jas. S. Brisbin publishes, in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a letter abusing Kentucky and Kentuckians, and glorifying himself. In again defending Gen. Burbridge, he mentions several of "the men who had influence at headquarters"—adjutant general J. Bates Dickson, brigadier general James S. Brisbin, and Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge. The latter, he says, "was, throughout his administration, Burbridge's adviser and friend; he was frequently summoned to headquarters, and Burbridge often went miles to consult with the wise old Doctor. I was present at several of these interviews, and know that Gen. Burbridge regarded Robert J. Breckinridge as the wisest and ablest man in Ky. He was not alone in his high opinion of the venerable Doctor's wisdom in military as well as civil matters; for while in command in this part of Ky., I relied upon the advice and counsel of the Doctor more than any other man. And except, perhaps, Ben. Wade, I would to-day rather follow his advice than any man living."

Nov. 22—Col. Oscar H. Burbridge, in a personal altercation on the street in Covington, shoots with a pistol Maj. A. J. Morey, editor of the Cynthiana *News*—the ball passing through his right arm and into his side, inflicting a dangerous wound, and paralyzing his arm so that the pistol, which he was trying to use, fell from his hands. Burbridge had first struck Morey with his cane, and Morey was trying to get his pistol from his pocket, when Burbridge shot. Violent language had passed between them, in consequence of Burbridge demanding the author of, and threatening to hold Morey responsible for, a very bitter and abusive article in the *News* of the day before about Col. B.'s brother, Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge. The recent attempted vindication by the two generals was the occasion of the *News'* article—of which the following is one of the mildest passages:

"Does not the ghost of Walter Ferguson haunt Mr. Burbridge? Can he forget the appeals the ladies of Lexington made to him in behalf of this youth, and how he spurned them from his presence, and doomed him to an infamous death? Can he have forgotten so early how he sent young Jameson and Reese, of Harrison co., to eternity for no other cause than that they were rebel soldiers? Has the death of Thornt. Lafferty passed out of his mind? And many others we could mention. If he has, let him be assured the people have not filled their places yet; and that their homes are desolate and dreary to-day on account of their absence, and that their memory is fresh and green in the hearts of the people of Ky."

Nov. 28—The Louisville *Journal* closes its 37th year. The veteran editor, Geo. D. Prentice, commemorates the anniversary in an article of singular beauty and power.

Nov. 29—Court of appeals, in *Watson et al. vs. Avery et al.*, reverses the decision of the Louisville chancery court, and decides that the election of Messrs. Avery, McNaughton and Leech as ruling elders of the Walnut street Presbyterian church was null and void; that, although their election was ratified by the Presbyterian General Assembly last May, in St. Louis, yet—inasmuch as that ratification “was not made on an appeal, or in the exercise of its revisory or corrective jurisdiction in any of the modes prescribed by the constitution, but in the exercise of *original jurisdiction*” (which by the constitution of the church did not belong to the General Assembly)—said election was not thereby rendered valid. The opinion was delivered by Judge M. R. Hardin, and is one of great ability.

Nov. — Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge publishes a letter addressed to Gen. Jas. S. Brisbin, in which he asks him to disprove the following charges:

“1. That I issued an order stopping the shipment of pork (better known as the famous hog order), and thereby did the Ky. farmers great injustice.

“2. That I abused, banished, imprisoned, and punished innocent persons, in violation of the laws of war.

“3. That I executed, without trial, guerrillas, rebel soldiers, and citizens.

“4. That I conspired with agents and contractors of the government to make large sums of money for myself.

“5. That I made illegal assessments upon citizens and took away private property, which I appropriated to my own use and bestowed upon my friends.”

Gen. Brisbin replies specifically and at great length, and publishes certain official documents, tending to prove that his “hog orders” were issued at the instance of U. S. commissary officers against his judgment and efforts. Of the correspondence, the *Paris True Kentuckian* says:

“We think Gen. Burbridge has mistaken his true line of defense. Ist. To disprove the accusations against him, he has called upon one who has been so violent in his course and so intemperate in his language, as to render his defense of less weight than if it had proceeded from some source less obnoxious to our people. Moreover, Gen. Brisbin was on Gen. Burbridge’s staff, and in a measure identified with his administration of affairs while in command of this military department; he is, of course, anxious to present the actions of his superior officer in as favorable a light as possible.

“2d. Gen. Burbridge—in declaring ‘that he had never, in a single instance, failed to act on your [Brisbin’s] recommendation, even to the turning out of a rebel, or the setting aside of a death sentence’—acknowledges that the issues of life and death were in his hands; and that, if he [Burbridge] had so willed it, the numerous military executions during his administration might have been prevented. By this

admission, it seems to us Gen. Burbridge recognizes and assumes the full responsibility of all his acts.

“3d. In our opinion, Gen. Burbridge’s most effective defense would have been to disclose the names of those who pretended to be his friends—who were his advisers—and some of whom, it is charged, now revel upon the ‘blood-money’ extorted during that dark reign of terror and bloodshed. Who was that ‘power behind the throne greater than the throne itself?’ Who was it who sought to use Burbridge as a mere instrument to satiate their own cravings for human blood? Let those who were guilty be unmasked. And if this is done, our people are magnanimous, and will visit with their indignation those who were *really* the guilty, and not the mere instruments in their hands.”

Dec. 1—Death, in Woodford co., of Robert Aitcheson Alexander. He was probably the third wealthiest man in the state. He is believed to have contributed more than any man in America to the improvement of blooded stock. Few men have left behind the imprints of so useful a life, in more than one department of agriculture.

Dec. —Suicide of Col. R. B. J. Twyman.

Dec. 2—The superintendent of public instruction, Zach. F. Smith, in an able special report, recommends “an additional tax of 15 cents on the \$100, necessary as the basis of an effective and vigorous system, that will guarantee a free school for five months in each year, in every district—the shortest time for which tuition should be given, to educate the masses for good practical results.”

Dec. 2—Legislature in session. John T. Bunch, of Louisville, elected speaker of the house, receiving 80 votes, Richard J. Browne 2; Micah T. Chrisman, of Boyle co., and Thos. S. Pettit, of Daviess co., unanimously elected clerk and assistant clerk respectively, Wm. N. Robb sergeant-at-arms, and John A. Crittenden door-keeper.

Dec. 3—In the senate, Wm. Johnson, of Nelson, elected speaker without opposition, receiving 26 votes—the seat of the presiding officer of the senate having been vacated by the accession of the lieutenant governor, John W. Stevenson, to the gubernatorial chair; Dr. J. Russell Hawkins was elected clerk, J. A. Munday assistant clerk, Howard Todd sergeant-at-arms, and Wm. P. Duval door-keeper.

Dec. 3—Gov. John W. Stevenson, in his annual message, details his efforts to preserve order and put down the “regulators” in Boyle, Mercer, Lincoln, Marion, and some adjoining counties, and adds: “These disturbances originated from private feuds, or sprung from an impression in the minds of the ‘regulators’ that the laws were not sufficiently enforced; they do not owe their origin to any difference in political sentiment, and are wholly unconnected with antagonisms springing out

of the late civil war." He calls attention to the fact that of the nine Ky. representatives in congress, only Geo. M. Adams has been admitted to his seat. "Kentucky, entitled under the constitution to nine representatives, has at this moment but one!"

Dec. 4—The report of quartermaster general Fayette Hewitt shows that the U. S. government has refunded, during the past year, \$399,224, and still owes Ky. \$1,468,937 for expenditures arising out of the late civil war. There are now in the state arsenal, 8 pieces of artillery, and 18,077 stand of small arms, of which 9,377 are cavalry guns.

Dec. 7—Death, near Cornishville, Mercer co., of Mr. — Ould, aged 103 years.

Dec. 11—In the house of representatives, John W. Leathers, of Kenton co., offers a resolution to appoint a joint committee (of 2 from the senate and 3 from the house) to ascertain and report the names of all citizens of Ky. who have been—1st, "Put to death, not in battle, by order of any military commander;" or, 2d, "Arrested or imprisoned by order of any such commander;" or, 3d, "Expelled from the state." And John J. Allnut, of Louisville, offers the following:

"Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the general assembly, through the public press, that Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, while commandant of the department of Ky., is publicly charged with causing many persons—citizens of Ky. and other states—to be murdered under color of military authority, and was, while such commandant, guilty of many other atrocities in the state of Ky.; which acts, it is understood through the public press, the said Burbridge denies. Now, that the country may be fully informed of the verity or falsehood of said publications, and that the said Burbridge may have a full and fair investigation of his acts and conduct while such commandant; *Be it resolved*, that a committee of investigation, composed of 3 representatives and 2 senators, be appointed to take and hear proof, and report to the general assembly the result of their investigation—first giving notice to said Burbridge of the times and places of their meeting for investigation; and with power to send for persons and papers." [Subsequently referred to the committee on Federal Relations, where they slept the sleep that, in a legislative body, knows no waking.]

Dec. 17 to Jan. 10, 1868—Admiral Raphael Semmes, of the late Confederate States navy and commander of the war-steamer Alabama, lectures on the "Cruise of the Alabama," in nearly all the important towns in Ky.—for the benefit of the Confederate Monumental Society. At a Christmas dinner to him at ex-Gov. Beriah Magoffin's, at Harrodsburg, with a large company of prominent ex-Federals and ex-Confederates, "hobnobbing together, and forgetting their animosities," Gov. Magoffin's toast was: "The same of American soldiers and sailors, whether rebel or

federal, is the common heritage of our people. And here is the health of my distinguished guest, Admiral Semmes."

Dec. 19—Letter from Lieut. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman to Gen. Burbridge:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1867.

Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, Lexington, Ky.:

Dear General: I now have the pleasure to enclose you a copy of the letter I addressed to you June 21, 1864, when you were commanding in Ky., subject to my orders. [See extract from it, on page 135 ante.] The instructions contained in that letter were commands to you, binding on you under the Articles of War, and for which you were no more responsible than for the execution of any other order. *I alone am responsible*; and I have no fear but my orders were right and appropriate. I hear the people of Ky. blame you for your acts under my orders. If so, they are foolish, for some of them were thankful that you were too lenient.".....[Here follows a neat compliment upon Gen. B.'s services.]

Very truly, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

Dec. 19—The Danville Advocate puts on record the following:

"We remember that on a dark night, in the early part of Nov., 1864, the steamboat Allen Collier was stopped at the Maysville wharf, and a lieutenant with a squad of U. S. soldiers left the boat with an order from Gen. Burbridge for the arrest of Maj. Jas. J. Ross, editor of the Maysville Bulletin. Diligent search was made for him; but fortunately he had some intimation of what was intended, and was not found. We were less fortunate. On that same night we were a prisoner on board that boat, securely guarded. Our paper had been suppressed, we had been arrested at our home, taken without any charges preferred, and a decree of banishment issued without any trial. We presume our offense was that we were the editor of the Danville Tribune—one of the half-dozen Democratic papers in Ky., at that time, that adhered to constitutional principles, and did not worship at the shrine of King Burbridge. We have reason to know that it was the purpose of the Lexington 'clique' (who operated through Burbridge) to crush out the opposition to Radicalism in the state by suppressing the Conservative papers and banishing their editors. An attempt was made to arrest Dr. Carmichael Wickliffe, editor of the Lexington Observer, but he found out what was in the wind, made his escape from the state, and sought an asylum elsewhere. Paul R. Shipman, of the Louisville Journal, was arrested, taken as far as Catlettsburg, we believe, and released. Thos. S. Pettit, editor of the Owensboro Monitor, was arrested and put "across the lines" at Memphis, and was an exile for months from his home. Threats were made against Thos. M. Green, of the Maysville Eagle—which paper, with the Louisville Democrat, made up the list of Democratic or conservative papers then published in Ky."

Dec. — Mason co., by 1,421 to 964, votes a tax of one per cent. per annum for three years on all her taxable property, to pay for her stock subscription to the completion of the railroad from Maysville to Paris. In 1851-52-53, Mason co. issued \$250,000 of 30-year railroad bonds. By judicious sinking-fund management, that debt is already reduced to \$124,000.

Dec. 25—Death, near Louisville, aged nearly 79, of Maj. Aris Throckmorton, a soldier of the war of 1812, and distinguished before 1830 as the landlord of the Lower Blue Lick Springs watering-place, and from 1835 to 1865 of the Galt House at Louisville. His social qualities were remarkable, and the greatest men of Ky. and the West prized his company and friendship.

Dec. 27—The *Lexington Statesman*, the leading Radical organ in the state, says:

"The legislature proposes to investigate the official conduct of Gen. Burbridge while in command in Ky. The general does not shrink from this investigation; he rather courts it. If it ever takes place he will show: 1st, That Generals Ulysses S. Grant and Wm. T. Sherman both indorse that action, his alleged murders and all; 2d, That no man was executed by him that had not been regularly tried, convicted, and sentenced by court martial; 3d, That after such conviction ample time was given friends to get a reversal of the decree of the court martial from Washington; 4th, That fewer men were executed by him than by his successor, Gen. John M. Palmer; 5th, That he showed a great reluctance in the execution of severe measures, but that his orders from his superiors were explicit; 6th, That the charge that he received bribes to let prisoners off is false. Gen. Sherman, it is said, when the investigation takes place, will furnish the evidence that Gen. Bragg, while in Ky. in 1862, executed some 16 men without trial. He will also furnish Gen. Burbridge all orders and parts of orders given by him to Gen. Burbridge, which orders justify the latter in what he did. For Gen. Burbridge's sake, then, we say, let the investigation take place; and let this much abused man be justified before the public with the hearty indorsement of his superiors."

1868, Jan. 2—The editor of the *Maysville Eagle*, Thos. M. Green, in noticing Gen. Brislin's defense of Gen. Burbridge, relates several instances of innocent young men who were executed by order of the latter, without trial, without notice of trial, without notice to their friends of sentence until after execution; an instance of a man guilty of being a guerrilla who was "sentenced to be shot, in connection with another man who was not within 100 miles of Henderson when the murder was committed for which the former was condemned; the mother and sister of the former interceded with Burbridge to change the death sentence to imprisonment, but he rejected their prayers; they were ad-

vised to employ "an ex-Federal colonel who, for a large sum of money which was paid, undertook to secure the release of the condemned guerrilla, and succeeded—while an innocent man was hung in his place, at Henderson." He furnishes other instances and names, and alludes to still more; and renews a challenge, first given in 1865, to Gen. Burbridge "to take such measures as would give him an opportunity to produce witnesses to prove these statements, either before a military or civil court." The article, while couched in respectful language, is strong, pointed, and crushing.

Jan. 3—During the entire year 1867 the steamer *Magnolia* transported to Cincinnati from Maysville 2,162 hogsheads of tobacco, from Ripley, Ohio, 1,825, from Higginsport, O., 1,372, from Dover, Mason co., Ky., 994, from Augusta, Bracken co., 788, and from other points 2,083—in all, 9,165 hogsheads on one steamer alone.

Jan. 8—The city council of Louisville requests the Ky. senators and representatives in congress to insist upon some assurance from the general government that Gen. John C. Breckinridge "will be free to return home at any time, unmolested by any agent of the Federal government in resuming the pursuits of civil life," &c.

Jan. 8—The central committee of the Union Democratic (or "Third") party issue an address calling upon their political friends, and upon all conservatives and Democrats, to unite upon the candidate for governor who may be nominated by the Democratic state convention at Frankfort, on Feb. 22, and to send delegates to and take part in said convention.

Jan. 11—A report of the state librarian, sent to the senate by order, shows among the books in the library only one copy of any history of the state of Ky., (Collins', published in 1847); not a copy on hand of Folsom's, published in 1784, Imlay's in 1792, Littell's in 1806, Marshall's in 1812 and 1824, Bradford's in 1827, or Butler's in 1834 and 1836.

Jan. 15—Samuel I. M. Major elected public printer by the legislature, receiving 119 votes, and John H. Harney 2 votes. Walter N. Haldeman elected public binder, receiving 114 votes, and Adam C. Keenon 3 votes. A. W. Vallandigham elected state librarian.

Jan. 22—Legislature increases the fee of witnesses for each day's attendance at court to \$1.....25—Cities and towns on the Ohio river may contract to get their supply of water from, or may furnish water to, cities outside the state. [Especially adapted to Covington and Newport.]

Jan. 23—Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois, on the floor of the U. S. house of representatives, of which body he is a member, denounces Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge as "the military Jeffreys of Kentucky," and characterizes his military career in this state in strong language. 25th—Gen. Burbridge replies, in very harsh terms, in a communication in the Washington City

Chronicle. 31st—Mr. Marshall has the letter read on the floor of congress, comments in respectful terms, and makes a personal explanation; to which Gen. Burbridge replies, next day, in another newspaper article.

Jan. 24—The senate, by 29 to 5, passed a bill to purchase of the author 1,000 copies of a "Treatise on Pleading and Practice under the Civil Code of Kentucky, prepared by Jno. E. Newman," at \$5 per copy. The house, Jan. 31, rejected the bill, 38 to 41; reconsidered it, and, Feb. 25, again rejected it, 50 to 25 [51 votes being required to pass it].

Jan. 26—Death, near Louisville, of John H. Harney, aged about 65, editor since 1844 of the Louisville *Democrat*—a cultivated and genial gentleman, and a graceful, vigorous, and spirited writer.

Jan. 27—Mysterious disappearance of Judge Andrew Monroe, of Louisville. May 28—His body was found floating in the canal opposite the Falls; the belief was that he was accidentally drowned.

Jan. 29—A young woman is found, insensible, at the foot of the cliff at the east entrance of the railroad tunnel, at Frankfort; next day, when consciousness returned, she reveals the fact that she had been outraged by a negro man, and thrown down the precipice, 75 feet, to hide his crime by murder. He is immediately arrested and thrown into jail; but the news spreading like wildfire among the Irish citizens, they gather rapidly in an excited mob, force the jail, take the negro and hang him at the top of the cliff—before Gov. Stevenson and Adj. Gen. Frank Wolford can gather police enough to put down the mob and let the law take its course.

Jan. 29—The house, by 74 to 10, passed a bill to take the sense of the qualified voters of the state upon the expediency of imposing an additional tax of 15 cents on the \$100 for increasing the common school fund. It was defeated in the senate, by 18 to 15, by postponing further consideration until Jan. 6, 1869.

Feb. 1—Legislature declares it inexpedient to remove the seat of government from the city of Frankfort. The resolution passed the senate by 17 to 12, and the house by 60 to 31. And yet, March 9, they passed and the governor approved a resolution inviting the cities of Bowling-green, Lebanon, Danville, Lexington, Louisville, and any others, to make propositions, by Jan. 8, 1869, looking to the removal of the state capital to such place.

Feb. 3—Gov. Stevenson vetoes "An act to incorporate the Kentucky Silver Mining Company," in a very able message and for numerous strong reasons; and the veto is unanimously concurred in.

Feb. 5—Legislature orders the remains of Beverly L. Clarke, who died while U. S. minister to Central America, to be removed from the city of Guatemala to the state cemetery at Frankfort, and a monument erected.....13—Appropriates \$40,000 to

complete the new buildings at the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, \$17,756 for same purpose at the Western Lunatic Asylum, and \$20,000 at the Asylum for the Blind.....26—Authorizes the governor to borrow, from the commissioners of the sinking fund, \$500,000, if necessary, in aid of the ordinary revenue of the state, to meet the appropriations of the present general assembly.....28—Makes it lawful to import Texas cattle at any time between Nov. 1 and April 1 in each year, but any party importing same to be liable to prosecution if thereby fatal diseases are spread among our native cattle.29—Telegraph lines to be taxed 50 cents for each mile of wire.

Feb. 6—Mr. Barlow, in a letter of thanks to the legislature for the appropriation of \$1,500 to enable him to exhibit at the Exposition or World's Fair in Paris, France, in 1867, the Planetarium invented and constructed by his father, the late Thos. H. Barlow, and himself, says that "as Kentucky's contribution it was exhibited in the American section of the Exposition, and proved greatly superior to any other instrument of the kind. It attracted much attention, and was duly appreciated by many men of science; also, by millions of intelligent visitors. P. Demeulin Froment, who is extensively engaged in manufacturing philosophical apparatus in Paris, is manufacturing them of various sizes for the supply of numerous European demands. Thus Kentucky has furnished the civilized world the best school apparatus for the illustration of the planetary motions," &c.

Feb. 10—Resignation of U. S. senator Jas. Guthrie, because of severe illness preventing him from attendance "for many months." Feb. 18—Thos. C. McCreery, (Dem.) elected to fill the vacancy, receiving 110 votes, Sidney M. Barnes, (Union,) 9, and Aaron Harding (3d party) 5 votes. [In the Democratic caucus, the evening before, the 9th ballot stood: McCreery 46, Jesse D. Bright 30, Richard H. Stanton 24, Lucius Desha 5. Subsequently the last three were withdrawn.]

Feb. 12—The house had under consideration the bill to appropriate \$200,000 for "enlarging the present state capitol, so as to provide suitable chambers and committee rooms for the senate and house of representatives, and also suitable apartments and fire-proof rooms for the principal public officers of the state required by law to reside at the seat of government." [The city council of Frankfort, on Jan. 16, had tendered to the state "a sum sufficient to purchase the two half squares, one on the east and one on the west of the capitol grounds, to be incorporated into the capitol square," on condition sufficient money is appropriated to enlarge the capitol as contemplated.] The bill was lost, yeas 46 [51 being necessary to pass it], nays 42. Thos. L. Jefferson's motion to issue \$1,000,000 in state bonds for the purpose of said enlargement, subject to approval by a

majority of voters in the state as required by Art. 2, Sec. 36, of the Constitution, was lost—yeas 39, nays 51.

Feb. 13—A committee of three senators and five representatives appointed to inquire into the expediency of granting state aid towards constructing railroads in Ky.

Feb. 20—Grand banquet at the Capital Hotel, Frankfort, in honor of Thos. C. McCreery's election to the U. S. senate.

Feb. 22—U. S. house of representatives, by yeas 126, nays 47, not voting 17, resolves "that Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors." [The Ky. delegation (all of whom, except John Young Brown and John D. Young, were by this time admitted to their seats,) voted nay.]

Feb. 22—Democratic state convention at Frankfort, Jesse D. Bright permanent president. Acting-governor Jno. W. Stevenson unanimously nominated for governor. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, recommended as the Democratic nominee for the next presidency.

Feb. 25—Lead ore taken from several places in Bourbon co., the finest vein on Payne's farm, 3 miles west of Millersburg—a vertical vein, commencing at the top of a cliff 60 feet high, on the bank of Hinkston creek, very small at the top (about 1 inch) but enlarging to 9 inches in the depth of a few yards. At Roddell's Mills it has been found; and was mined on Esq. Nunn's place, to some extent, years ago.

Feb. 26—The senate, by 26 to 2, adopted the report of the committee on finance—that in directing the purchase of 235 additional copies of Adj. Gen. Daniel W. Lindsey's Report for 1861-66, or "History of Kentucky Soldiers during the War," per act of March 7, 1867, it was the sense and understanding of the senate that the price was to be \$20 per copy, and not \$94-19, as charged.

Feb. 27—Union state convention at Frankfort; R. Tarvin Baker, of Campbell co., nominated for governor, and Ed. R. Weir, of Daviess co., and Wm. Henry Wadsworth, of Maysville, as presidential electors. Gen. U. S. Grant for president. and Jas. Speed of Louisville for vice president, were declared to be the choice of the convention.

Feb. 28—Death, at Mexico, Missouri, aged 83, of Elder ("Raccoon") John Smith, of Bath co., Ky., a preacher of the Gospel for 20 years, from 1808 to 1828, in the Baptist church, and for 40 years, from 1828 to 1868, in the Reformed or Christian church.

Feb. 29—At Paris, Bourbon co., the wife of Maj. Geo. W. Williams celebrated her 17th birthday, although 68 years old. The gathering of husband, children, grandchildren, and friends, made it as remarkable and interesting as a golden wedding, than which such an occasion as this is much more rare.

March 1—In Bourbon co., Wm. T. Purnell sold, at 10 cents per pound, or for \$302.50, a bullock weighing 3,025 pounds. John McClinton, the purchaser, expects to fatten him to about 3,500 pounds.

March 2—Legislature divides the state into two divisions, eastern and western, according to the capacity of the two lunatic asylums. The counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Marion, Taylor, Adair, and Cumberland, and all the counties east of them shall belong to and be the Eastern division; and the counties of Meade, Hardin, Green, Larue, Metcalfe, and Monroe, and the counties west of them, the Western division. The Eastern asylum, at Lexington, will accommodate 525 patients, and the Western, at Hopkinsville, 325 patients.

March 3—Legislature appropriates \$4,000 to remove obstructions and improve Cumberland river between the mouths of South Fork and Rockcastle rivers [in Pulaski co., about 31 miles long], and \$2,000 to remove obstructions out of the Middle Fork of Ky. river, in Breathitt and Perry counties, as far up as the mouth of Cutshin 3—Dogs may be listed with county clerk and pay tax of \$2, and thus "be deemed personal property and protected as such." 5—Fine, from \$50 to \$100, for making or selling adulterated candies. 6—Pay of petit jurors raised to \$2 per day. The state divided into 16 circuit court judicial districts. Salary of the governor raised to \$5,000 per year, of circuit judges to \$2,300, and of superintendent of public instruction to \$1,700. \$22,000 appropriated to erect 108 additional cells in the penitentiary. 7—County courts authorized to create additional justices' districts. 9—Charter of Ky. Insurance Company repealed, and receiver ordered. County courts empowered to subscribe stock in turnpike companies, \$750 per mile. Railroad companies required to keep ticket office at each depot open for 30 minutes before train time, under penalty of \$100 fine. Fees of county assessors increased to 15 cents for each list of taxable property. Monuments ordered over the graves of Gov. Lazarus W. Powell and Gen. Henry Crist, the latter's remains to be removed to state cemetery, and the monument over Daniel Boone [which had been defaced by Federal soldiers during the war] to be repaired. Elections for members of congress to take place on Tuesday after 1st Monday in Nov., 1868, and every second year thereafter. Two copies of Colton's Works of Henry Clay to be purchased for state library. Gold medal to be presented to Samuel Hatfield, of Floyd co., another survivor of those Kentuckians who assisted in achieving Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813. Resolutions in favor of general amnesty, and the unconditional restoration of the Southern states to their former place in the Union.

March 3—The senate, by 21 to 8, passed

the following preamble and resolutions, (which the house did not act upon, for want of time, at this late day in the session):

WHEREAS, The Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, during the progress of the late civil war, was compelled by military despotism to leave the state, in order to save himself from illegal arrest and imprisonment; and being at the time one of the judges of the court of appeals, and chief justice of the state of Ky., and the civil authority at the time being wholly under the domination of the military, and unable to protect any citizen in his rights of person or property; and whereas, the governor of the state of Ky., upon the address of the general assembly—during said military domination, and at a time when the said Bullitt was absent by compulsion from the state, and dared not return to it—removed the said Bullitt from said office, contrary to law and in violation of all rules and course of proceedings in such cases; therefore,

1. *Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the proceedings of said General Assembly against the said Bullitt were unjust, illegal, and unconstitutional, and the removing the said Bullitt by said address was a palpable violation of the constitutional rights of said Bullitt, and an insult to the honor, justice, and dignity of the state.

2. *Resolved*, That the proceedings and address in said case are hereby rescinded, and declared null and void.

[Several substitutes were voted down; the votes thereon showing that every senator disapproved the action of the legislature of 1865 in "addressing" Judge Bullitt out of office, while they differed as to the terms of condemnation to be used. A preamble and resolution, much more full and specific, were offered in the house, by John M. Rice, but not acted upon.]

March 4—Garrard county, through the members of the legislature, presents to each of her sister counties in the state, a package of Ambalema tobacco seed, grown in the valley of the Andes, in the United States of Colombia, and which it is believed will prove equal to the Cuba tobacco, with the advantage that it does not deteriorate in quality so soon by culture in a strange soil.

March 5—The seat of Joshua B. Fitch in the house was declared vacant (yeas 67, nays 0) because of a constitutional disability—which requires all collectors of public moneys to obtain a quietus at least 6 months before his election to the legislature. [He had recently been sheriff.]

March 6—Gov. Stevenson concludes not to call a new election in John Young Brown's district, but to regard the action of the house of representatives of congress, in refusing to permit Mr. Brown to take his seat, as unconstitutional and illegal, and therefore creating no vacancy.

March 6—A committee of two in the senate (Benj. J. Webb and Jos. M. Alexander) and three in the house (Jas. A.

McKenzie, Sam. I. M. Major, and Richard M. Spalding), appointed to prepare biographical sketches of ex-Governors Lazarus W. Powell and John L. Helm; and the public printer ordered to print 3,800 copies of each, together with the speeches delivered on the passage of the resolutions in the senate and the house, in pamphlet form, accompanied with lithographic portraits of the deceased, and mail the same (postage paid) to the members of the two houses.

March 6—Legislature directs \$1,200 to be refunded to C. A. Dunean, late sheriff of Calloway co., being taxes collected by him in 1861, which he was forced, Jan. 12, 1862, by Confederate soldiers, to pay over to a commissioner of the Provisional Government of Ky., but which he afterwards also paid into the state treasury. The bill passed the house by 67 to 1, and the senate by 25 to 4. By a similar vote, \$500 was refunded to the administrator of J. T. Young, late sheriff of Lyon co., for taxes Young had collected, and although forced to pay to a collector for the Confederate States, had also paid into the state treasury.

March 7—Legislature passed an act refunding to T. W. Piekerling, of Caldwell co., \$350, or whatever sum was paid into the treasury by him—because of an indictment for usurpation of office in accepting the office of sheriff of said county, in Jan., 1862, under the Provisional Government of Kentucky, and judgment for \$500 fine. The house passed the bill, 73 to 7, and the senate 27 to 0.

March 9—Legislature orders an earnest "protest against the great constitutional wrong and manifest injustice done to the people of Ky. in refusing to admit their just representation on the floor of the U. S. house of representatives."

March — Death, at Toronto, Canada, of Maj. Chas. J. Helm, of Newport, Campbell co.—formerly U. S. consul to St. Thomas, and afterwards to Havana, under President Buchanan, and subsequently Confederate States' agent at Havana. Since the war, he has remained in exile from his home.

March 10—Lead mines discovered in Bath co., near Sharpsburg.

March 11—Death, in Clay co., aged 110, of Elder John Gilbert, a scout and soldier during the closing years of the Revolutionary war, and a Baptist minister for over 60 years.

March 11—Immense droves of Texas cattle shipped from the South to Ky., by steamboat to Louisville, and thence to the interior. After brief feeding and pasturage, they sell at a handsome advance.

March 12—Population of Lexington, by a census just taken, 20,941; whites 10,196, blacks 10,745. In 1860, there were 6,241 whites and 3,280 blacks. There are 440 more white females than white males, and 247 black females than black males.

March 18—Explosion, 9 miles above Cincinnati, of the Cincinnati and Mays-

vill packet-steamer *Magnolia*; about 35 persons killed by the explosion, drowned in the river, or burned to death on the wreck, which caught fire, was blown up again by powder, and sunk two miles below; a number of passengers crippled for life; among the lost were Capt. James Prather, Rev. F. W. Stone, Thos. K. McIlvain, Miss Retta French, and many other valuable citizens; boat valued at \$30,000, besides freight.

March 20—Banking house of N. Long & Co., at Russellville, Logan co., robbed in daylight of \$12,000; four robbers keeping the citizens at bay, while the fifth secured the booty; they made good their escape.

March 29—Death, in Noble co., Ohio, aged 106, of John Gray, reputed to be the last surviving soldier of the American Revolution; born at Fairfax Court-house, Va., Jan. 6, 1762, entered the army at 16 and served to the close of the war, became a citizen of Ohio before it was a state, and remained there until his death.

April 1—During the month of March, 1868, there were distilled in Bourbon and Nicholas counties 115,825 gallons of whiskey, in Fayette and Clark 32,578, in Franklin 17,477, and in Scott, Woodford, Boyle, Lincoln, and Jessamine 80,565 gallons.

April 6—Death, at Greenville, Muhlenburg co., of Edward Rumsey, a prominent lawyer, and representative in congress from 1837 to 1839.

April 9—Extraordinary fall of snow; 6 inches deep at Maysville; at Paris, ice half an inch thick. April 8, 1808, snow fell at Louisville 6 inches deep. April 10, 1823, snow fell so thick and fast around Paris as to hide the corn as people dropped it in planting. April 8, 1837, it snowed, hailed, and rained at Paris. April 14, 1832, snow fell in Ky. 12 inches deep. April 19, 1855, at Harrodsburg, and again April 17, 1861, at Taylorsville, Spencer co., snow fell 4 inches deep.

April 15—Fourth high rise, this season, in the Kentucky river. On the first rise, in January, 80, and on the second, in February, 30 boat-loads of coal were brought down, and about as many are expected on this rise. The Red River Iron Company have sent down 19 boat-loads of their celebrated iron, making 1,500 tons. Slack-water navigation would add immensely to such business, and make it permanent and regular.

April 17—Re-interment, with impressive ceremonies, at the cemetery in Lexington, (removed hither from Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va.,) of the remains of Gen. John H. Morgan. A large concourse of people from all parts of the state present, including several hundred who had followed in battle the varying fortunes of the dead hero.

April 25—Alex. H. Brand, of Lexington, sells his trotting stallion, Brignoli, to a New Yorker, for \$10,000.

April 29—Among the incomes, in 1867, now reported for U. S. taxation, in Bath

co., only two exceed \$1,600, viz. \$2,040 and \$2,076; in Fleming co. only three exceed \$1,000, viz.: \$1,817, \$2,430, and \$2,771; in Montgomery co. only four exceed \$1,800, viz.: \$2,022, \$2,502, \$3,533, and \$14,000 (John W. Clay); in Bourbon co., 16 exceed \$2,000 but are less than \$5,000, 4 are between \$5,000 and \$10,000, and 4 are higher, viz.: Jeremiah Duncan \$11,881, Samuel Clay \$22,696, Wm. Tarr \$24,425, and Geo. G. White \$25,244. In Louisville, 8 report incomes over \$20,000, viz.: Dr. John Bull \$105,625, Benj. F. Avery \$62,324, Ebenezer Bustard \$46,744, Thos. T. Shreve \$36,121, Richard Burge \$30,859, Michael Kean \$28,616, Wm. B. Belknap \$26,127, Samuel S. Nicholas \$20,162.

May 5—Death, at Philadelphia, Pa., of Commodore Daniel B. Ridgley, U. S. navy—a native of Ky., but a resident of Baltimore; he entered the service in 1828, and was made commodore in 1866.

May 5—In 1793, Elder Ambrose Dudley emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, and settled in Fayette co., near Bryan's Station, becoming pastor of the Baptist church there. He died at the age of 73, and his wife at 72—leaving 14 children, 11 sons and 3 daughters, all living and married. The following are still living: Gen. James Dudley, aged 91 years; Mrs. Polly Graves, 85; Dr. Benj. W. Dudley, 83; Gen. Peter Dudley, 81; Col. Ambrose Dudley, 79; and Elder Thomas P. Dudley, 76 years. Their united ages, 495 years.

May 9—The bail bond (for his appearance to be tried for treason) of ex-Confederate-States-president Jefferson Davis renewed, at Richmond, Va. The sureties are Horace Greeley, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Gerrit Smith, of New York, each for \$25,000, and citizens of Richmond for \$25,000 more.

May 9—City of Louisville votes to subscribe \$1,000,000 to aid in the construction of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad.

May 12—Nicholas co., by a majority of 236 in a total vote of less than 1,400, subscribes three per cent. (one per cent. yearly until paid) of the valuation of her taxable property to the capital stock of the railroad from Maysville to Paris.

May 14—Death, at Paris, Bourbon co., aged 76, of Noah Spears, a native of that county. He developed so early in manly appearance, that at the age of thirteen he voted, being supposed to be a man; when a young man he traded produce to New Orleans, in flatboats, and walked back.

May 18—Fenian state society in session at Louisville; large attendance and much enthusiasm.

May 20—Republican national convention, at Chicago, nominates Ulysses S. Grant for president, on the first ballot, unanimously—giving him 650 votes, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, on the 5th ballot, for vice president—he receiving 522, Reuben E. Fenton 75, Benj. Wade 42, and Henry Wilson 11. Ky. on the 1st ballot votes for Jas. Speed, of Ky.

May 20—In a sermon on the Passover, preached in the Jewish synagogue at Memphis, Tenn., Mr. J. J. Peres stated as a remarkable proof of the truth of the Bible prophecies about the Israelites, that "*their number in the world, this day, is, in round figures, the same as it was 2,000 years ago;*" so visibly were they under the influence of the consequence of dispersion, and of the Divine predictions: "The land of your enemies shall not consume you," and "Although in the land of your enemies, I will not destroy you." They are not destroyed, nor do they increase. [The number of Jews in Ky. is probably less than 3,000, in the whole United States about 200,000, in the world between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000, scattered in every clime and nation.]

May 20—The number of Federal soldiers buried in cemeteries in Ky. is 14,060, as follows: At

Louisville.....	3,871	Covington.....	441
Camp Nelson.....	1,611	Lebanon.....	368
Perryville.....	1,436	Danville.....	356
Bowlinggreen.....	1,090	Richmond.....	241
Lexington.....	822	London.....	219
Logan's Roads.....	701	Frankfort.....	111

May 26—U.S. senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, by a vote of 35 to 19, acquits President Johnson of the charge of high crimes and misdemeanors as contained in the 2d and 3d charges, and then adjourns without day. The vote had already been taken, May 16, on the 11th article; 35, all Republicans, voted Guilty, and 12 Democrats (including Garret Davis and Thos. C. McCreery, of Ky.) and 7 Republicans (Wm. Pitt Fessenden of Maine, J. S. Fowler of Tenn., Jas. W. Grimes of Iowa, John B. Henderson of Missouri, Edmund C. Ross of Kansas, Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, and Peter G. Van Winkle of West Virginia) voted Not Guilty—thus acquitting the President on that article. [Two-thirds were required to impeach.]

May 26—The Radicals at Washington city, in their disappointment at failing to successfully impeach President Johnson, charge that by corrupt means some of the seven Republican senators were secured to vote for his acquittal. Among other spiteful investigations, they arrest Chas. Wickliffe Woolley, of Cincinnati, formerly of Lexington, Ky., who—refusing to explain what he did with a certain \$20,000 represented by his captured check, further than that none of it had been used in connection with the impeachment question—excited the ire and vengeance of the virtuous Ben. Butler. Woolley subsequently testified, and was released; and it appeared that that money was designed to aid in continuing the tax on whisky at \$2 per gallon.

May 30—Lee C. Smith, through Capt. Frank Bedford, of Bourbon co., presents to the representative in congress from that district, James B. Beck, in compliment to his distinguished services, a bottle of Bourbon whisky *thirty-one years old!*

June 1—Gen. Simon B. Buckner takes editorial charge of the *Louisville Daily Courier*.

June 5—Population of Georgetown, Scott co., by a census just taken, 1,687.

June 6—Death, in Louisville, aged 60, of Alex. C. Bullitt, a distinguished journalist. From about 1834 to 1844, he was editor of the *New Orleans Bee*, from 1844 to 1849 of the *New Orleans Picayune*, and in 1849-50 of the *Republic* at Washington city; after which he spent four years in European travel.

June 17—The *Maysville Eagle*, by request, publishes a letter or statement of B. D. Nixon, dated April 11, 1868, which says:

"When the war broke out I was living near Owingsville, in Bath co. I entered into the Confederate service in 1862; and served for a time on the body guard of Gen. Humphrey Marshall. I afterwards joined Thos. Johnson's battalion. I was regularly enlisted; never belonged to any band of guerrillas or partisans; and in what I did in furtherance of the Confederate cause, acted under the orders of my superiors.

"Late in the spring or early in the summer of 1864, I entered the state of Kentucky with John Morgan's command—when he made his last raid into this state. I was at the battle of Cynthiana, and was there cut off and separated from my command. The vigilance of the Federal soldiers prevented me from immediately rejoining my command, or leaving the state; and I spent several weeks in Scott and Owen counties while watching an opportunity of leaving the state. During this time I participated in no acts of hostility against the government, nor did I molest any private citizen, nor did I have any connection with any predatory bands. In July, an opportunity was afforded me for leaving the state; and, in going out, I stopped to see my family, whom I had not seen for eleven months.

"I had been only two days at home, when I was captured by Lieut. Denton, taken to Mount Sterling, and made to work on the fortifications for two weeks. I was then sent to Lexington, and placed in military prison No. 3. Afterwards, I was taken to prison No. 2. I had been in Lexington several days, when a soldier of a Michigan regiment entered the prison, measured my height, weighed me, and took down a general description of my appearance. On the same evening, an old gentleman from Franklin co. was placed in prison, who informed me that he had been before the provost marshal, and heard the names of myself and fifteen others read, as *under sentence of death*. On the same evening I was ironed. The next morning I was taken before the provost marshal, Major Vance. He cursed me, and abused me as a thief and a robber, said I ought to be hung, and that he would have me shot in 36 hours. It was evidently the intention that I should be executed. I defended my character; and, seeing Maj. Downey in the room, I discovered myself to him as a Free Mason; he im-

mediately clasped me by the hand, and interceded in my behalf. Through his intervention my life was saved.

"I was then transferred to prison No. 4, and kept handcuffed for five weeks. At this prison I met the fifteen men who were condemned. These men were kept ironed, and were taken from the prison in irons. They never returned to the prison. The guard told me they had been shot. I have never heard of any of them since, and my belief is that they were all executed. None of these men were guerrillas, but all belonged to the regular Confederate army. Some of them had been taken through some form of trial, and may have been sentenced as guerrillas; but none of them were guerrillas. I remember the names of some of them: Two Lingenfelters, — Berry, and Lieut. Hamilton—all of whom I knew.

"I was released on the 15th of October, and sent north of the Ohio river—where I remained until I had obtained permission from Gen. Burbridge to return to Kentucky."

June —McCracken co., by 1,065 in favor of and 629 against it, subscribes \$500,000 to the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad; the county-seat, Paducah, giving 889 votes for, and only 33 against it. Lyon co., by 62 majority, votes a subscription to the same road.

June 22—U. S. house of representatives admits Samuel McKee to the seat, from the Maysville district, to which John D. Young had been elected by a majority of 1,479 votes over him.

June 27—Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge reaches Toronto, Canada, from a long sojourn in Europe, and a recent visit to Asia. Although in America, he is still an exile from Kentucky, the land of his birth and his home.

June 30—Samuel Davis, jr., confined on a charge of counterfeiting, stealing, &c., taken from jail at Harrodsburg, and hanged, by about 75 "regulators."

July 1—Death, in Clark co., aged 115 years, of Malinda, a colored woman, formerly the property of Smallwood Ecton.

July 6—A negro enters the room of a young lady in Columbia, Adair co., in the night, and attempts to commit a rape. Her screams bring help, the negro is caught and committed to jail; but, before morning, is taken from jail by a mob, and hung.

July 4, 6, 7, 8, 9—Democratic national convention, at New York, on the 22d ballot, and on the 5th day of the session, unanimously nominates Horatio Seymour, of N. Y., for president, giving him 317 votes. 1st ballot: Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio (including the vote of Ky.) 105, Andrew Johnson of Tenn. 65, Gen. W. S. Hancock of Pa. 33½, Sanford E. Church of N. Y. 33, Asa Packer of Pa. 26, Joel Parker of N. J. 13, Jas. E. English of Conn. 16, Jas. R. Doolittle of Wis. 13, and for 3 others 11½. Pendleton has 156 on the 8th ballot, and is withdrawn on the 18th, when Gen. Hancock receives 144½.

On the 21st ballot, Thos. A. Hendricks, of Ind., receives 132 votes. For vice president, several names proposed are withdrawn, and Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., of Missouri (a native of Ky.) is nominated unanimously.

July 9—Rev. Lambert Young, the Roman Catholic priest at Frankfort, fined \$50 for contempt of U. S. district court at Louisville, in refusing to testify before the grand jury in regard to the riot at Frankfort in which a negro named Jim Macklin, was lynched for ravishing a white girl and attempting to kill her by throwing her down the cliff. He was required to give \$2,000 bonds for his appearance at the Oct. court to testify. About a month previous, bail was proffered but refused, and Father Young still kept in jail; although Jas. Welsh, David Haly, Edward Cummins, and Michael Parker, citizens of Frankfort, confined in the same jail upon a charge of participating in the same mob, were then released upon bail. Indictments were found against four others, and U. S. marshals sent out to arrest them.

July 10—Bourbon co., by 739 to 996—257 majority, votes against a subscription of stock to the railroad from Paris to Maysville.

July 10—Geo. Rogers taken from his house, near Bradfordsville, Marion co., by a mob and hung.

July —Of the bonus of \$500,000 required to insure the building of a railroad from Cincinnati via Lexington and Danville to Tennessee, the city of Lexington votes to give \$50,000, Jessamine co. \$25,000, east end of Mercer co. \$25,000, east end of Boyle co. \$150,000, Lincoln co. \$50,000, Pulaski co. \$100,000, and Wayne co. \$50,000. Fayette co. alone refuses to vote the tax of \$50,000.

July 13 to 18—Intensely hot weather throughout Ky., and occasional cases of sun-stroke and consequent death. In Covington, 14 cases, of which 5 died; fat cattle died in the pens, and draft horses at work, from the heat. Over 250 persons killed by heat in New York city, 9 in Philadelphia, about 50 in Cincinnati. In Montreal, Canada, July 16th, thermometer 106° in the shade; 10 deaths from sun-stroke.

July 21—Gold in New York \$1 43.

July 22—Death, near Owensboro, aged 70, of Mrs. Letitia Shelby Todd, wife of Col. Chas. S. Todd, and youngest and last surviving daughter of Isaac Shelby, first governor of Kentucky.

July 26—Court house at Edmonton, Metcalfe co., destroyed by fire, with all the books and papers except the circuit court record.

July 29—Death, in Bullittsburgh, Boone co., aged 47, of Wm. G. Willis, supposed to be the largest man in Ky.; he weighed nearly 500 pounds.

Aug. 1—At Big Bone Springs, Boone co., in digging to improve the facilities for barreling the water for sale, a wagon load of bones of the mammoth was discovered

within a space of 15 feet—among them a tusk 10 inches thick and 12 feet long, a backbone of about equal dimensions, and a tooth 15 inches long, six inches thick, weighing 20 pounds.

Aug. 1—Ex-Gov. Charles S. Morehead visits Frankfort for the first time since the late war, and is enthusiastically welcomed. In his speech, he said he had been incarcerated for seven weary months, but to this day had been unable to learn why. His lamented friend John J. Crittenden had called upon Wm. H. Seward, then secretary of state, to inquire the cause of his imprisonment; and upon learning that no charges were on file in his office, "denounced Mr. Seward as a scoundrel for imprisoning an innocent citizen in defiance of the law and Constitution."

Aug. 3—Turnpike tax defeated in Harrison co., by 730 to 816.

Aug. 3—Vote for governor, (to fill a vacancy,) John W. Stevens, Democrat, 115,560, R. Tarvin Baker, Republican, 26,605—maj. 88,955. Belville J. Peters was re-elected judge of the court of appeals from the 1st district. 16 circuit, and several other, judges were elected; and circuit clerks and sheriffs in each county.

Aug. 3—A negro preacher, Francis Frederick, attacked by a mob of negroes, in Frankfort, who bruised, beat, choked, and would have killed him. The police rescued him, and lodged him in jail for protection. He is an intelligent and earnest missionary, well accredited, on his way to preach in Tennessee, and had preached very acceptably in Frankfort until a report, with no other foundation than that he did not preach politics, was spread that he was a "rebel."

Aug. 4—Death, at Louisville, aged 56, of Very Rev. Benj. J. Spalding, Administrator, since April, 1867, of that Catholic diocese; he had been Vicar General of the diocese for many years, and had held other responsible and distinguished positions in the church. His death was caused by fire communicated accidentally to his mosquito bar, and then to his clothes, while he was asleep.

Aug. 6—Death, in Clarksville, Pike co., Missouri, of Mrs. Elizabeth Crow, eldest daughter of Benj. Scheeler; she was born in Bourbon co., Ky., in 1788.

Aug. 15—Death, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 85, of Mrs. Pelly Graves, last surviving daughter of the late Elder Ambrose Dudley, of Fayette co. Her husband, Maj. Graves, was either killed or taken prisoner by the Indians and massacred at the battle of the River Raisin in 1814; he was never seen nor heard of after the battle. Mrs. G. removed to St. Louis 40 years ago.

Aug. 19—Two cousins, Wm. and John Gibson, hung by a mob, near the Washington co. line, not far from Cornishville, Mercer co.

Aug. 29—In Lewis co., 4 negroes, Jack Foster, his wife Sallie, his son Richard, and his mother Lucy Armstrong, almost

literally chopped to pieces with an axe by John Blyew, and Geo. Kennard. Without awaiting their trial by the Lewis circuit court, they are—under the (false) pretense that they could not be convicted there because the only witnesses were negroes—taken from the Lewis county jail to Louisville, for trial in the Federal court under the civil rights bill, which admits negro testimony.

Sept. 10—Population of Frankfort, by a census just taken, 4,478—whites 2,584, blacks 1,894.

Sept. —Extraordinary (coal) rise in the Kentucky river and its sources; in Powell co., Red river is higher than ever known.

Sept. 12—Gen. John M. Palmer, in 1865 military commandant of Ky., is now the Radical candidate for governor of Illinois. The excitement of the canvass has brought out a letter from one of his subordinates during his reign of terror in Ky., which says that "at the August election, in 1865, the officers under Palmer had orders to arrest any one they saw fit, who they thought would vote the Democratic ticket, and not to inquire into the charges against them."

Sept. 14—Death, in Louisville, aged 70, of Leonard Jones, a monomaniac extensively known as "Live-for-ever Jones." He was a native of Henderson co., and for 50 years wandered about, preaching the doctrine that by prayer and fasting a man would live always. He made frequent journeys to Washington city, being an aspirant for every high office, state and federal.

Sept. 15—Pure Chinese hemp grown in Bourbon co., 10 and 12, and some stalks 15½, feet high.

Sept. 29—Death, at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, aged 73, of Rev. Lorin Andrews, a missionary from Ky. [See sketch, under Mason co.]

Oct. 2—The Owensboro *Monitor* records the re-union, at a dinner, not far from Hartford, Ohio co., of two brothers and a sister—Jerry Bozarth, aged 81 years, John Bozarth 83, and Mrs. Sally Shaw 85—their united ages 249 years. Jerry and John have lived in two states, John has resided in six counties, and Jerry in five counties; and yet neither has lived or moved out of the county in which he was born. They lived in Kentucky when it was a portion of Virginia, and in Jefferson, Nelson, Hardin, Ohio, and other counties.

Oct. 3—Death, at St. Louis, aged 62, of Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, the most eminent surgeon in the West, a native of Lexington, Ky.

Oct. 5—The Freedmen's Bureau in Ky., it is stated, employs 17 agents, 8 acting assistant surgeons, and 17 clerks, at a cost of \$41,620 in salaries alone. The annual report of Gen. Burbank, commissioner for Ky., gives as the No. of schools now being taught in the state 136, white teachers 21, colored teachers 144, scholars 6,022; school houses erected by the Bureau 13, cost \$21,648; school houses erected by the freed-

men and their friends 31, cost \$12,685; No. of "contracts approved" by the Bureau, within a year past, 590; average wages per month to males \$17.49, to females \$8.74, including "quarters and rations" or board; No. patients treated by the surgeons 16,424; total amount expended by and for the Bureau \$110,000.

Oct. 5—Mercer co. votes \$400,000 to the Louisville, Harrodsburg, and Virginia railroad, and McLean co. \$50,000 to the Owensboro and Russellville railroad.

Oct. 10—In the absence of Gov. Stevenson from the state—attending, at New York, the General Convention of the Episcopal Church as a delegate from the diocese of Ky.—the duties of governor devolve upon acting-Lieut. Gov. William Johnson.

Oct. 29—Kentucky colored annual conference of the Methodist E. Church South organized at Hopkinsville.

Oct. 31—Geo. Blyew and John Kennard found guilty, in the U. S. district court at Louisville, of the murder of 4 negroes in Lewis co.

Nov. 3—115,889 votes cast for Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair, jr., (Democrats), for U. S. president and vice president, and 39,566 for Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, (Republicans)—maj. 76,323. 9 Democratic congressmen elected. In the 8th district, Geo. M. Adams (Dem.) 10,323, Sidney M. Barnes (Rep.) 9,861; for president, Seymour 9,263, Grant 10,522.

Nov. 8—Consolidation of the Louisville *Courier* and the Louisville *Journal*, under the name of the *Courier-Journal*, to be published by the *Courier-Journal* Company, Walter N. Haldeman, president, who has the business management, and Henry Watterson the editorial management; the veteran Geo. D. Prentice still on the editorial staff.

Nov. 9—Death, by suicide, in Louisville, aged 44, of Gen. Henry E. Read, a politician and lawyer. He was born in Larue co.; distinguished himself in the Mexican war, for which the Ky. legislature presented him a sword and passed complimentary resolutions; he served in the Confederate army, was in several severe battles, was a member of the Provisional Government of Ky., and represented his district in the Confederate States congress.

Nov. 21—Shock of earthquake at Hickman, Fulton co.

Nov. 25—Trains on the Knoxville branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad commenced running to Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle co.

Nov. 30—Death, in Bourbon co., aged 165 years 8 months, of Jas. Callahan.

Dec. 1—Death, in Owen co., aged 104, of John Roland; he was born in 1764, on the Yadkin river, in Roane co., North Carolina; his wife, aged 80, died 2½ years ago; their 11 children are all living, the youngest 49, the oldest 70 years old; the sum of the ages of parents and children

is 844 years, an average of 65 years; 85 grandchildren are living.

Dec. 4—Collision, at 11 p. m., one mile above Warsaw, Gallatin co., between the magnificent Louisville and Cincinnati mail line steamers, United States and America; both boats took fire from the hursting of barrels of coal oil and whisky, and burned to the water's edge;—people burned to death or drowned; value of boats and freight destroyed about \$350,000.

Dec. 8—Death, at Louisville, aged 108, of "Aunt Katie Carr," a colored woman.

Dec. 15—Daniel Swigert, of Woodford co., sells to Richard West, of Scott co., for \$8,000, his trotting stallion Almont.

Dec. 17—In the U. S. district court, Judge Bland Ballard, in session at Covington, the suit of Robert M. Carlisle vs. M. Hightower, for damages for false imprisonment or military arrest, about the time of the Aug. election, 1864, was decided for the defendant. Carlisle, over 60 years old, with a number of other prominent citizens, was arrested by a squad of soldiers, hurried off to and confined in a filthy military prison at Louisville, and only released, after several weeks' confinement, upon the payment of \$1,000. The court instructed the jury that Hightower was not bound, because he acted under orders from his superior, Gen. Burbridge, then in command in Ky.

Dec. 20—Four young girls, three aged 13 and the other 16, at Crittenden, Grant co., finish reciting the Holy Bible, having memorized it entirely and thoroughly since Jan. 1, 1868. Their names are Anna Reed, Mary Jeffrey, Mattie Brown, and Lizzie Stratton. The last named, who is the youngest, had only been engaged at it five months, since Aug. 1st. After Dec. 6, she rose at 3 a. m., or earlier, to begin her extraordinary work; and accomplished it so faithfully that, four years after, she repeated accurately almost the entire New Testament, without having read it over to refresh her memory.

Dec. 23—Death, at Greenville, Mississippi, aged 64, of Chas. S. Morehead, for merly governor of Ky.

Dec. 25—Second amnesty proclamation of President Johnson declares, unconditionally and without reservation, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason, to all who participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities.

1869, Jan. 1—The annual report of quartermaster general Fayette Hewitt shows the total claim of Kentucky against the U. S. for advances made during the war \$3,562,085, on which has been paid by assumption of direct tax \$606,641 and in cash and material of war \$1,617,937—leaving a balance still due of \$1,337,507. \$50,545 still stands charged against 31 persons, for sums advanced early in the war towards mustering in soldiers, for which vouchers have not been filed.

On Oct. 1, 1868, the Eastern Lunatic Asylum had 171 male and 149 female pa-

tients—total 320; while it could accommodate 200 more, or 520 in all. Admitted, since 1824, 2,872—of whom 1,068 recovered, 1,061 died, 283 removed by friends, 140 eloped, and 320 remaining.

The Western Lunatic Asylum had 280 patients, on Oct. 10, 1868.

The Kentucky School for the Blind at Louisville had, on Jan. 1, 1869, 48 pupils, besides 2 from Indiana and 1 from Alabama.

The Kentucky Institute for Feeble-minded Children, at Frankfort, since its establishment in 1860, has admitted 111, of whom 66 remain.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, on Nov. 13, 1868, had 80 pupils.

Jan. 5—Legislature in adjourned session.....22—By 28 to 2 in the senate, and 71 to 16 in the house, passes the bill submitting to a vote, next August, the proposition to levy for the common school fund an additional tax of 15 cents on the \$100 of taxable property.....Appropriates to the widow of Gov. Helm (who died the week he was inaugurated) one year's salary, \$5,000.....26—Repeals that portion of the revenue law of Feb. 28, 1862, which requires the officer to swear "that he has not aided or abetted the rebellion, and is opposed to the overthrow of the Union.".....Adopts elegant and impressive resolutions about the death of Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau.

Jan. 8—Death, in Estill co., aged 77, of Rev. Wm. Rogers; he had been a preacher for 40 years, had baptized 2,052 persons; he was the grandfather of 207 children.

Jan. 10—70 houses erected in Elizabethtown, Hardin co., during the past year; and 32 in Falmouth, Pendleton co.

Jan. 20—A Mr. Smith, of Ky., is exhibiting at Helena, Ark., a mammoth ox—which measures 13½ feet in length, 11½ feet around the girth, 16½ hands high, and weighs 4,545 pounds.

Jan. 27—Death, near Ruywick, Marion co., of Tramp Martin, aged 102 years.

Jan. 30—Ex-judges Samuel S. Nicholas, Henry J. Stites, Joshua F. Bullitt, Wm. S. Bedley, and Thos. E. Bramlette, Judge P. B. Muir, and Isaac Caldwell, of Louisville, memorialize the legislature in favor of negro testimony and other liberal laws toward the colored people—in order to relieve the state from the unequal and oppressive civil rights act of congress.

Feb. 1—The bank returns at Paris, Bourbon co., show the capital of the branch of the Northern Bank of Ky. \$300,000, and average deposits \$406,563; and of the Deposit Bank, capital \$99,054, deposits \$245,339. The stock of the latter sold recently at \$185 to \$200 per share of \$100.

Feb. 1—Legislature appropriates \$40,000 for the benefit of the institution for feeble-minded children and idiots, \$34,000 of it for buildings and improvements..... Also, \$75,000 for removing the milldams and other obstructions in Licking river, from the mouth up to Salyersville, Magoffin co.....Also, \$100,000 for erecting fire-

proof public offices at Frankfort [really a beginning for a new state-house.].....6—Releases Harry I. Todd from the payment of \$36,000 for four years' rent of penitentiary (voluntarily assumed by him under anticipations not realized), and remits him to the contract actually made when he was elected "keeper.".....10—Orders payment of all the governor's traveling expenses when absent from Frankfort on public business.....12—Makes punishable by fine of from \$250 to \$1,000, prize-fighting and training therefor, and also by a smaller fine the seconds and even the spectators.....15—Appropriates \$50,000 to establish a state "House of Reform for Juvenile Delinquents.".....18—Adopts resolutions on the death of ex-Gov. Chas. S. Morehead, and proffers the interment of his remains at Frankfort, with a monument.....24—Directs the leasing, for 50 years, of the locks and dams and other improvements of the Kentucky river.

Feb. 8—Ex-Gov. Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Bardstown, makes a speech two hours long, which surprised his friends by its unusual ability, before the court of appeals at Frankfort. He has practiced law for 58 years, is now blind, and spoke of this as probably his last speech at the bar.

Feb. 8—Thos. and Wm. Oden, formerly of Nicholas co., but who, while awaiting trial, escaped from jail and fled the country, are pursued, for murder and other great crimes in Montgomery co., in southeastern Kansas, by 75 armed men, and riddled to death with bullets and buckshot.

Feb. 11—The bill legalizing eight per cent. interest, where parties agree thereto in writing, and forbidding the recovery of *all* interest where a greater rate was agreed upon, was defeated in the house by 48 to 38.

Feb. 13—In the house of representatives, a resolution proposing a bill to "abolish all discriminations against the right to testify in the Ky. courts founded on race or color," was laid on the table, by 45 to 16.

Feb. 19—Elegant report of a magnificent banquet in New York city, by the Manhattan Club, in honor of the arrival from Canada and exile of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, of Ky., ex-vice president of the U. S. [The report was a *canard*, no such banquet having been given.]

Feb. 20—Earthquake shock at Lexington.

Feb. 24—Convention at Lexington of a large number of Presbyterian ruling elders and laymen, looking to reunion; they adopt "an address to the Presbyterian people of Ky.;" and a memorial to the general assembly which is to convene in New York city in May next, requesting that body to "disapprove of any of its past deliverances, which, if there be any such, may be in conflict or inconsistent with Article IV, Chapter XXXI, of the Confession of Faith"—urging that such "disapproval" would open the way for re-union without humiliation.

Feb. 27—Great temperance revival in Covington; over 1,000 persons have signed the pledge since Jan. 1st.

March 1—The following county subscriptions have recently been made for improving the navigation of the Kentucky river: Jessamine and Garrard each \$100,000, Mercer \$75,000, Estill \$50,000, Owsley \$25,000, Fayette (conditional) \$200,000. As yet, Madison, Woodford, Clark and Franklin counties have not subscribed.

March 1—Legislature appropriates \$5,000 to remove obstructions from the North Fork of Ky. river, as high up as Brashear's salt-works.....2—Authorizes 50 cents per day for 6 jurors in justices', police, and quarterly courts—only in Kenton, Estill, and Fleming counties.....5—Makes it unlawful in Henderson and Boyle counties, between 1st Feb. and 1st Oct., to hunt and kill deer, wild turkey, pheasant, partridge, quail, dove, or rabbit, and between Jan. 1 and June 1, to kill squirrels.....6—Warehouse receipts authorized and made negotiable.....10—Court of common pleas established in Warren co.....Menifee county established, out of parts of Bath, Montgomery, Morgan, Powell, and Wolfe counties.....Elliott county established, out of parts of Carter, Lawrence, and Morgan counties.....Directs the remains of Gen. Geo. Rogers Clarke to be removed to the Frankfort cemetery, and a monument erected.....13—Appropriates \$2,000 to remove obstructions from Sturgeon Fork of Ky. river.....15—Directs the sale of state's stock in Louisville and Salt river turnpike company.....16—Adopts resolutions about the death of ex-Senator Jas. Guthrie.....Authorizes stockholders to have one vote for each share of stock in turnpikes.....Authorizes the governor to borrow, for the state, \$500,000 from the sinking fund.....Allows \$35 to each senator and \$20 to each representative to purchase his own stationery, instead of being furnished by the state as heretofore.....Directs the auditor to sell lands forfeited for taxes.....Repeals old law, and authorizes Ky. Central railroad to charge for way-freights not over 25 per cent. over through-freight rates, for 50 miles or less; but if over 50 miles, only 12½ per cent. more.

March 4—Shelby co. votes a subscription of \$300,000 to the railroad thence to Louisville.

March 5—Boyd Winchester, elected from the Louisville district, and John M. Rice from the Maysville district, have been refused their seats in the U. S. house of representatives since the session opened in December. Objections were withdrawn, and to-day they were sworn in.

March 6—John Webb, of Fayette co., sells his crop of hemp, from 27 acres, for \$1,001; the average was 1,556 pounds per acre, and the price \$10 per cwt. Good hemp lands are renting for \$20 to \$25 per acre.

March 8—Velocipedes becoming popular in the towns of Ky. Richard H. Chinn,

afterwards an eminent lawyer in Lexington, Ky., and in New Orleans, La., used velocipedes in 1819 in Leesburg, Harrison co., Ky., where he then lived.

March 9—Gen. John C. Breckinridge, after eight years' absence, returns to his home at Lexington. His journey by rail from Covington, at every station, especially at Cynthiana, and his reception at Lexington, a perfect ovation. With bonfires, rockets, and a serenade, he was called out at Lexington, and made a short speech, to a large crowd, standing patiently in a heavy rain.

March 11—The house, by 39 to 35, passed a bill authorizing—provided it should first be approved by a vote of the people—an issue of \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent. state bonds in aid of railroads, river and turnpike improvements. The bill is well guarded, and would rapidly improve the state. [It was subsequently reconsidered, and laid over.]

March 12—Todd co. votes, by a large majority, a subscription of \$100,000 to the Owensboro and Russellville railroad.

March 12—Legislature, by 21 to 11 in the senate, and 56 to 24 in the house, purchases for \$700 from Wm. N. Robb, for the Capitol, an original portrait of Thomas Jefferson, painted from life by the illustrious American artist, Gilbert Charles Stuart.

March 13—Death, at Louisville, aged 76, of James Guthrie, late U. S. senator. [See sketch, under Jefferson county.]

March 13—John R. Key, a wealthy farmer near Maysville, killed by his son John J. Key.

March 13—Legislature refuses to ratify, and rejects—by yeas 27, nays 6, in the senate, and 80 to 5 in the house—the recent proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as

"ARTICLE XV.

"SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

March 14—Death, at Augusta, Bracken co., aged 51, of Wm. C. Marshall, a lawyer of considerable ability and a fine public speaker; represented his county in both branches of the state legislature, and in the convention in 1849 to form the present Constitution; was Commonwealth's attorney, and mayor of Augusta.

March 15—An otter, 5 feet long, captured on the farm of Henry Leer, in Bourbon co.—an animal remarkably rare in Ky. since it ceased to be the hunting-ground of the Indians.

March 16—A band of men, by some called "Ku-Klux," attack, at the house of Mrs. Bowen, several miles east of Nicholasville, Jessamine co., her son Frank; who, in defending himself, kills one of them, Lewis Roberts, of Clover Bottom,

Woodford co. What is very singular, and never explained, in connection with the "Ku-Klux" report, is—that Bowen has always been a Democrat, while Roberts is an ex-Federal soldier and a Radical.

March 16—Legislature, by 21 to 8 in the senate and 43 to 9 in the house, adopts the following:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, during the progress of the late civil war, was compelled, by military despotism, to leave the state in order to save himself from illegal arrest and imprisonment; and being at the time one of the judges of the court of appeals and chief justice of the state of Kentucky; and the civil authority at the time being wholly under the domination of the military, and unable to protect any citizen in his rights of person or property; and whereas, the governor of the state of Kentucky, upon the address of the General Assembly, during said military domination, and at a time when the said Bullitt was absent by compulsion from the state and dared not return to it, removed the said Bullitt from said office; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it is our deliberate opinion that there was, in fact, no legal or constitutional cause for the removal of the said Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt; and the ground alleged therefor in the address was palpably untrue; and the proceedings of the said General Assembly against him were a violation of the spirit of the Constitution (which guarantees to every man a fair and impartial trial); a flagrant outrage upon his constitutional rights; a manifest violation of all rules of equality and justice, and an insult to the honor and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

March 20—A special report of the auditor shows the number of suits brought in 1868 in the several counties: In Jefferson 2,492, Daviess 913, Kenton 832, Fayette 685, Christian 677, Bourbon 618, Mason 578, Lincoln 532, Owen 519, Henderson 518, Warren 511, &c.

March 21—Remarkable revival among the colored people at Danville; 76 additions to the Methodist church. "The vast crowds in attendance are sometimes so affected as to sway to and fro like the waves of the sea, and the shouting and raving are almost deafening, and can be heard for a long distance; some women have so blistered their hands by violent clapping that they cannot use them for days; other more singular results have followed such religious enthusiasm."..... 14th—At Georgetown, Scott co., 117 colored people baptized to-day, as members of the Baptist church.

March 29—Livingston co., for the 3d time, refuses to vote a \$250,000 subscription to the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad.

April 2—Burning, at Frankfort, of Gaines, Berry & Co.'s bonded warehouse, with 3,260 barrels of whisky; loss about \$350,000, mostly insured.

April 3—Thos. Lancaster, confined for the murder of Dr. Gatewood, taken from the jail at Brownsville, Edmonson co., by a mob of 75 men, and hung.

April 3—Col. S. D. Bruce, of N. Y., purchases of Jos. S. Woolfolk, Fayette co., two trotting mares, Cosette and Evangeline, for \$4,000 and \$2,000.

April 5—26,000 barrels of whisky in bonded warehouses in Covington.

April 5—Death, in Cataaugus co., N. Y., of Daniel F. Beekman, the last surviving soldier of the Revolution on the pension list, aged 109 years 6 months.

April 6—59 citizens of Ky.—of whom 2 sign themselves late major generals of the U. S. A., 4 late brigadier generals, 5 late colonels, 8 late lieutenant colonels, 2 late majors, and a number of late captains, late lieutenants, some of the rest are private soldiers, and others "stay-at-home patriots"—enter their "solemn and earnest protest against the removal of political disabilities under the XIVth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, from all persons in Ky., until the dominant party and the authorities in Ky." "secure and recognize equal civil and political rights fully to all her citizens."

April 12—Population of Covington, by a census just taken, 23,185 (an increase of 1,151 in one year); and of Lexington, 22,808.

April 18—Last rail laid, completing the new Short-Line railroad from Louisville to Covington, 106 miles; maximum grade 60 feet per mile; maximum curvature 6 degrees, or 955 feet radius; 7 tunnels, the longest only 647 feet; cost of graduation and masonry \$1,440,209, of superstructure, bridges, and track \$1,516,924—total cost, including equipment, \$3,933,401.

April 30—Return, from exile in Canada, of Wm. W. Cleary, to his home in Cynthia, Harrison co.

April —Death, in Bracken co., aged 101 years, 7 months, 7 days, of Mrs. Susan Lloyd; at the age of 100, she could read her Bible and thread a needle.

May 1—Woodford co. votes \$400,000 to the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy railroad, and \$75,000 to the improvement of Ky. river. In June, Madison co., by a majority of 79, votes \$75,000 to the latter object.

May 4—State Temperance convention at Covington.

May 5—Oil well which flows 100 barrels per day, struck, at depth of 136 feet, on Boyd's creek, near Glasgow, Barren co.

May 17—A woman presented to the grand jury of Owen co. on the charge of being a witch.

May 20—Death, near Connorsville, Harrison co., of Mrs. Dorothy Carroll, aged 100 years and 5 months.

May 20—Confederate soldiers' graves decorated, at Louisville cemetery, and at other cemeteries in Ky.

May 26—Dedication of the Confederate monument at Cynthia. Address by Col. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge.

June 12—A fire, at Georgetown, Scott co., destroys about 25 buildings, covering two entire squares east of the court house—among the buildings, the Odd Fellows' Hall, Deposit Bank, and *Times* printing office; loss \$250,000, about \$40,000 insurance.

June 12—By a vote of the people, Washington co. subscribes \$400,000, Marion co. \$300,000, and Taylor \$250,000 to the Cumberland and Ohio railroad.

June 24—Part of Russellville, Logan co., lighted with gas.

June 24—Peck, Vanhook & Co.'s distillery, at Cynthiana, burned; loss \$45,000, besides 700 barrels of whisky.

June 26—The city of Cincinnati—by 15,438 for the project, and only 1,500 against it—votes to issue \$10,000,000 of city bonds, to build a trunk-line railroad between Cincinnati and Chattanooga, Tennessee.

June 28—Short Line railroad from Covington to Louisville opened for business.

July 1—Semi-annual dividends, free of government tax, declared as follows: German Insurance Co. of Louisville 14 per cent., Northern Bank of Ky. 6, German Security Bank of Louisville 5, People's Bank 4, Louisville and Nashville railroad 4, Bank of Ky., Farmers' Bank, and Bank of Louisville each 3 per cent.

July 3—Accident at Bank Lick creek bridge, on the Covington and Louisville railroad; 2 killed, 15 wounded.

July 4—Great celebration at Paris by the colored people; 5,000 in attendance; they are addressed by Maj. Geo. W. Williams and others. July 7—Another great celebration by colored people, at Lebanon, Marion co.; 4,000 present.

July 5—The court of appeals, in the case of the Louisville and Nashville railroad vs. Warren co., decides that railroads cannot be taxed by county courts for county purposes.

July 5—Court of appeals decides unconstitutional the law of Feb. 16, 1869, fixing the rates of local freight on the Ky. Central railroad, because impairing the obligation of contracts.

July 10—The assessor's book shows some large landholders in Harrison co.: Jos. Shawhan, sen., 2,500 acres, Thos. Negibhen 1,816, Gen. Lucius Desha 1,194, Ed. D. Cason 1,000, Andrew Garnett 762, Paul King, sen., 733 acres.

July 14—700 colored delegates assemble in state educational convention, at Louisville; nearly every county represented.

July 19—Fraak Tevebaugh, near Clintonville, Bourbon co., weighs some new wheat which averaged 77 pounds to the bushel.

July 20—Geo. M. Bedford, of Bourbon co., imports from Vermont the splendid young Durham bull, 14th Duke of Thornedale, for which he paid \$5,500.

July 20—Death, at Washington city, of Col. L. A. Whitely, formerly for a number of years associate editor of the *Louisville Journal*; he had controlled the Baltimore

Clipper, and been connected with the New York *Herald* and with the Washington city *National Intelligencer*.

July 22—Death, in New York, of John A. Roebling, builder of the Cincinnati and Covington wire suspension bridge.

July 31—In Ky., the largest whisky-producing state in the Union, there are 7,429,541 gallons of whisky in bond; while in Pennsylvania, the next largest producer, are only 2,718,215 gallons in bond.

July —Jerry S. Black, of Pa., the distinguished U. S. attorney general in President Buchanan's cabinet, had his arm crushed while riding on the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Aug. 2—Bourbon co., by 898 for and 706 against it, votes a subscription of \$200,000 to the railroad from Paris to Maysville.

Aug. 3—Rev. Dr. L. L. Pinkerton occupies a column in the *Lexington Statesman* defending Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge; says he does not defend military retaliation, but that Gen. B. acted under orders, that the rebels committed more outrages than the Federals, &c.

Aug. 3—Jas. W. Tate (Democrat) elected state treasurer, receiving 82,617 votes, E. Ramsey Wing (Republican) 24,759—maj. 57,858. To the senate, including those holding over, are chosen Democrats 36, Republicans 2, while the house stands 92 Democrats and 8 Republicans. For the proposition to increase the school tax 15 cents on the \$100, 79,085, against it 54,408—majority 24,677.

Aug. 7—Fire at Elizabethtown, Hardin co.; loss \$125,000.

Aug. 7—Total eclipse of the sun, the most remarkable since 1806; visible over most of the United States, while Ky. was in the main belt of obscuration. Railroad and steamboat excursions carried visitors to Warsaw, Falmouth, Lexington, Shelbyville, and other favorable points of total obscuration. At Shelbyville were delegations of scientific men from different parts of the country. Besides the Shelby college telescope (which once ranked 3d in the U. S.) 10 or 12 mounted instruments were in use there. A shower of meteors was observed between the earth and the moon. The planets Mercury and Venus, and fixed stars Arcturus and Vega, were visible to the naked eye, during the totality. A number of beautiful photographs of the eclipse as it progressed, were taken. The eclipse began at 4:23 and ended at 6:21 p. m. At 5:16, the thermometer fell to 72°, and stars became visible; in some positions the thermometer rose and fell 14° in one hour. Birds went to roost and domestic fowls to their perches; and a premature darkness—unlike that seen at any other time—gave the earth a more sombre mantle than that of night.

Aug. 10, 11, 12—State Teachers' Association in session at Louisville.

Aug. —Lexington and Fayette co. vote a subscription of \$450,000 to the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy railroad;

while Henderson refuses to vote a subscription to the Henderson and Nashville railroad.

Aug. 10.—Death, near Covington, of Thos. D. Kennedy; he was born in Cincinnati in 1795, when but one house stood upon the site of the present city of Covington; several years after, he was brought to Covington, where he lived, or in its immediate neighborhood, for nearly 70 years.

Aug. 21.—Herzog wins the mile race, in two heats, at the Cincinnati race course; time 1:43¾.

Aug. 22.—Three companies of volunteer soldiers or state militia, 95 men in all, leave Louisville for Lebanon, to take care of the "Regulators," whose depredations in that region are again unbearable.

Aug. 31.—Fourth annual convention of the Kentucky State Sunday-School Association, at Covington.

Sept. 6.—Shelby co., by 12 maj., subscribes \$400,000 to the Cumberland and Ohio railroad.

Sept. 10.—Since Aug. 5th, 500 wagon loads of corn, weighing net 2,249,442 pounds, (40,168 bushels) received by railroads at Covington.

Sept. 11.—Consolidation of the Louisville and Frankfort railroad with the Frankfort and Lexington railroad—to be known as the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad.

Sept. 15.—A colored woman in Calloway co. gives birth to six living children at one time.

Sept. 18.—At Stanford, Lincoln co., Col. Thos. W. Napier, the sheriff, killed, and E. M. Davidson, town marshal, mortally wounded, by a young man, Sam. Holmes, who, while intoxicated, threatened to kill somebody and resisted his arrest.

Sept. —Water-works established at Bowlinggreen, Warren co.

Sept. 20.—Covington, by a vote of 1,525 to 161, authorizes the issue of \$300,000 of bonds, to build the "Holly" water-works.

Sept. 24.—"Black Friday" in New York city, among the gold men; gold fluctuates between 132 and 164.

Sept. 25.—Mrs. Lucy Porter, widow of Judge Bruce Porter, of Covington, and daughter of ex-Gov. James T. Morehead, appointed postmistress at Louisville.

Sept. 26.—Death, in Calloway co., Missuri, aged 88, of Capt. Samuel Boone, a grandson of Daniel Boone, born in Madison co., Ky., in 1782; his wife, with whom he had been living for over 65 years, survives him.

Oct. 6, 7, 8.—The negroes have an agricultural fair near Lexington.

Oct. 10.—Amount in state treasury, at close of fiscal year, \$622,017.

Oct. 10.—Amount of taxable property in Ky. owned by negroes, \$2,016,784—an increase of \$342,197 in one year.

Oct. 13.—Great Commercial convention at Louisville; ex-President Millard Fillmore, of Buffalo, N. Y., president; 520 delegates from 29 states—277 from the southern

states, 107 from the eastern, and 32 from the western and middle states.

Oct. 14.—Hall's Dramatic Temple, at Owensboro, opened to the public with a fancy ball.

Oct. 19.—Snow at Paris over 2 inches deep.

Oct. 28.—Death of the great race-horse Herzog, by Vandal; his time for one mile, 1:43¾, is claimed to be the fastest ever made in the U. S.

Nov. 1.—Death, in Maryland, while on a visit to his daughter, of ex-Gov. Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Ky. [See sketch, under Nelson co.]

Nov. 3.—Convention, at Lexington, of the Bourbon whisky distillers of Ky.

Nov. 3.—Golden wedding, near Richmond, Madison co., of Col. Wm. Rodes, and his wife Pauline, *nee* Clay, second daughter of Gen. Green Clay. The minister who married them, Rev. Josiah Collins, aged 92, Judge Daniel Breck, and 3 other witnesses of the original wedding, 50 years ago, were present, out of 8 who are still living.

Nov. 8.—Louisville *Courier-Journal* has just closed the first year of its existence; the expenditures, during that time, have been \$260,157, for type-setting, paper, salaries, telegraph dispatches, &c.—and yet it has been profitable.

Nov. 9.—Capt. Henry Buford, of Fayette co., sells for \$12,500 his half-interest in the celebrated young trotting colt Blackwood; his time (2:31) was 7 seconds, or a distance equal to 66 yards, faster than the best time ever made by a 3-year old before.

Nov. 11.—Death, in Washington city, aged 80, of Amos Kendall; for 15 years, from 1814 to 1829, an associate editor of *The Argus of Western America* at Frankfort, Ky.; 1829-35, 4th auditor of U. S. treasury; 1835-40, postmaster general of the U. S.; offered a foreign mission by President Polk, but declined; 1845, became interested with Prof. S. F. B. Morse in the ownership of telegraphic patents, became wealthy and remarkably liberal; built Calvary Baptist church, in Washington city, at a cost of \$100,000.

Nov. 15.—Anderson co. votes a subscription of \$200,000 to the proposed extension of the Shelbyville railroad to Lawrenceburg.

Nov. 15.—Death, in Simpson co., aged 105, of Alexander Cherry, a citizen there for more than 50 years.

Nov. 16.—The Louisville city council donates 20,000 bushels of coal to the suffering poor of the city.

Nov. 20.—Many thousand live turkeys shipped to Boston from central Ky., 8,000 from Cynthiana alone.

Nov. 20.—Terrible affray or battle at Somerset, Pulaski co.; about 40 men engaged, and 150 shots fired; 3 men killed—Todd, Daulton, and Wm. Pleasants—and James Pleasants desperately wounded. The difficulty had its origin in the whipping of a man named Cooper, by a hand of "Regulators."

Nov. 24—Town ball at Lancaster, Garrard co., blown down by a gale.

Nov. 27—47 Confederate dead re-interred in Battle Grove Cemetery, at Cynthiana.

Nov. —Judge Hoke, in the circuit court at Louisville, sustains the constitutionality of the law of March, 1867, which provides for the taxation of the income derived as interest on U. S. bonds.

Nov. 27—Death, at Louisville, aged 73, of Samuel S. Nicholas. [See sketch, under Jefferson co.]

Dec. 1—Only one distillery in operation in Bourbon co.

Dec. 5—Two negro men, for outraging the person of Miss Dick, near Boydsville, Graves co., while under arrest and being conveyed to jail, are seized by disguised men and shot.

Dec. 6—Legislature in session. Preston H. Leslie elected presiding officer of the senate [and acting lieutenant governor], receiving 20 votes, Wm. Johnson 17, on the 3d ballot; on the 1st ballot, Leslie 15, Johnson 14, John G. Carlisle 7, Thomas Wrightson 1. In the house, John T. Bunch was unanimously elected speaker—a remarkable compliment paid but six times in the history of Kentucky.

Dec. 7—State House of Reform located in Jefferson county, upon the Louisville Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, near Hobbs' Station [Anchorage], upon a farm of 230 acres, bought for \$20,000, of which the city of Louisville donated \$8,000. Buildings to be finished by Sept. 1, 1870, at \$35,000 cost, which will accommodate 125 inmates—so the committee reports.

Dec. 7—Gov. Stevenson informs the legislature that he has leased for 50 years, at \$1,500 per year rent, to the Kentucky river Navigation Company the locks and dams upon that river.

Dec. 7—Legislature passes an act requiring railroad companies to pay for stock they negligently kill or damage.....8—Exempts from taxation all college and seminary property, and real estate belonging to I. O. O. F. and masonic lodges, to hospitals, infirmaries, widows and orphans' asylums, and foundling asylums.....15—Adopts resolutions in honor of John A. Jacobs, for 40 years principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville.....Accepts, with thanks to the donor, Jacob Keller of Louisville, a portrait of Chief Justice John Marshall, to adorn the court room of the court of appeals.

Dec. 7—Of \$1,323,234 due in March, 1869, to the state of Ky. by the U. S. government, for advances made during the war, the small sum of \$14,308 only has been paid during the past nine months, while an additional claim for \$27,288, with proof, has been forwarded.

Dec. 7—Gov. Stevenson recommends the legislature to submit to a vote of the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the state.

Dec. 14—Earthquake shock at Hickman, Fulton co.

Dec. 14, 15, 16—Gov. John W. Steven-

son elected U. S. senator for six years from March 4, 1871. The balloting was as follows:

Jno. W. Stevenson.....	47	47	55	66	117
Thos. C. McCreery.....	46	41	54	59	...
Oscar Turner.....	17	13	...	...	...
John Q. A. King.....	3	...	...	...	...
James B. Beck.....	3	2	1	1	...
John M. Rice.....	6	9	...	...	...
A. R. Boon.....	2	1	...	...	...
Jacob S. Golladay.....	13	16	...	...	...
Richard M. Spalding.....	...	...	...	...	5
Jno. C. Breckinridge.....	...	...	...	...	1
H. F. Finley.....	10	10	10	10	10

[Mr. Finley was voted for by Republicans; the others are Democrats.]

Dec. 15—The secretary of state reports to the senate, by order, a statement showing the amount of interest paid by the state during the fiscal year ending Oct. 10, 1869, \$198,784.

Dec. 16—Suicide at Louisville, of Judge Edwin Bryant. Judge B. came from Massachusetts to Ky. in early life, was the founder of the Lexington *Intelligencer*, associate editor of the Lexington *Observer & Reporter*, and until 1847 editor of the Louisville *Daily Dime*, afterwards called the *Morning Courier*. He had amassed a considerable fortune in California, which he willed to persons who had assisted him in his early struggles.

Dec. 20—Louisville *Daily Commercial* established.

Dec. 29—Dr. Wm. S. Chipley resigns the superintendency of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, and Dr. John W. Whitney unanimously chosen his successor.

1870, Jan. 2—Heaviest fall of snow ever known in Ky.; in some places from 3 to 4 feet deep.

Jan. 3—Remarkable and beautiful aurora borealis, between 4 and 5 A. M.

Jan. 3—Total amount in the state treasury \$880,641.

Jan. 7—Legislature, by resolution, calls upon congress to order payment for bridges over the water courses on the Bardstown and Louisville turnpike, burned and destroyed in Sept. 1862, by order of Maj. Gen. Wm. Nelson, then Federal commandant in Ky. 11—Appoints a committee to investigate affairs in the Kentucky, Globe and Hope insurance companies.....24—Donates \$5,000 to the sufferers by the tornado of Jan. 17th in Cave City and vicinity 29—Establishes the county of Lee, out of parts of Estill, Owsley, Breathitt and Wolfe.

Jan. 8—Gov. Stevenson gives a grand banquet at the gubernatorial mansion, to the members of the legislature and distinguished citizens from all parts of the state.

Jan. 12—Second annual meeting of the Kentucky Press Association at Lexington; 37 members present, in person or by proxy; Col. Albert G. Hodges, of the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, president. Maj. Henry T. Stanton, of the Maysville *Bulletin*, delivers the annual poem, on "Type and Time;" and Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, of the

Frankfort *Yeoman*, the annual address on "The Press." During the year 1869, 16 newspapers have been established in the state, and 7 have suspended. Total now in the state 80—56 weekly, 3 semi-weekly, 3 tri-weekly, 6 daily, and 12 monthly; 1 medical, 1 masonic, 1 musical, 1 literary, 1 educational, 2 temperance, 2 agricultural, 4 commercial, 7 religious, and 60 political (5 Republican and 5 Democratic.)

The first meeting, specially for organization, was held at Frankfort, Jan. 13, 1869—Geo. D. Prentice, of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, president; 27 editors present. At an entertainment given, at the Capital Hotel, by Geo. W. Ranek, of the *Lexington Observer & Reporter*, Mr. Prentice's toast—alluding to the graceful and elegant writing of the host, and to the racy, biting style of John E. Hateber, of the *Louisville Democrat*—was: "The Rank and File of the Kentucky Press."

Jan. 12—The senate, by 24 to 7, passed a bill providing for the registration of marriages, births, and deaths; it failed in the house, March 17, only 46 voting for it [51 required] and 32 against it.

Jan. 12—The house, by 80 to 15, passes a bill abolishing the infliction of stripes as a punishment for any and all offenses against state laws, and substituting confinement in the county jail or work-house, and hard labor; or, in case of offenders under 20 years, confinement in the State House of Reform. March 11, the senate rejected the bill.

Jan. 17—Terrific tornado or cyclone sweeps over Ky., before day. At Cave City, Barren co., 5 persons killed outright, 3 mortally, 19 dangerously, and 11 slightly wounded; many houses demolished, including the Masonic Hall and 2 churches; over 50 families rendered homeless; some of the killed found 300 yards from where they had been sleeping; every house between Cave City and Glasgow Junction, 5 miles, blown down, 9 lives lost, and a number of persons wounded.

Jan. 17—By unanimous invitation of the house, Col. Blanton Duncan delivers an address, in the hall of the house of representatives, at Frankfort, on the subject of immigration.

Jan. 20—Death, at Lexington, aged 84, of Dr. Benj. W. Dudley, for nearly half a century at the head of the surgical profession in the West. [See sketch, under Fayette co.]

Jan. 21—Death, at Louisville, aged 67, of Geo. Denison Prentice, the veteran editor of the *Louisville Journal*. [See sketch, under Jefferson co.]

Jan. 22—The city treasurer's report shows the total income for the year 1869 of the city of Covington to be \$171,479—of which from taxes \$149,370, from coffee house and beer saloon licenses \$8,677, from wharfage \$1,345, &c.; and among its expenditures, for officers' salaries \$10,230, for police \$10,336, for gas \$12,774, for internal improvements \$43,698, for cleansing streets \$12,224, &c.

Jan. 25—Gen. John C. Breckinridge, in the interest of the proposed Cincinnati Southern railroad charter, addresses a joint session of committees on railroads of the two houses of the legislature. Isaac Caldwell, of Louisville, replies, next week, on behalf of the city of Louisville.

Jan. 26—The senate, by 25 to 6, passes a bill appropriating \$3,000, annually for three years, to the State Agricultural Society, but the house, by 58 to 20, rejects it.

Jan. 26—*Louisville Commercial* has a sensation article which minutely describes the resuscitation by some of the medical faculty, reporting that he is now alive, of Kriel, the wife-murderer, who was hung, in that city, on Friday, 21st. An examination of the vault shows Kriel's body still quietly reposing in his coffin, and explodes the hoax.

Jan. 26—Special reports of the Auditor show amount of appropriations for the penitentiary, from 1836 to 1860, \$64,734, and from 1860 to 1869, \$175,476—total \$240,210.

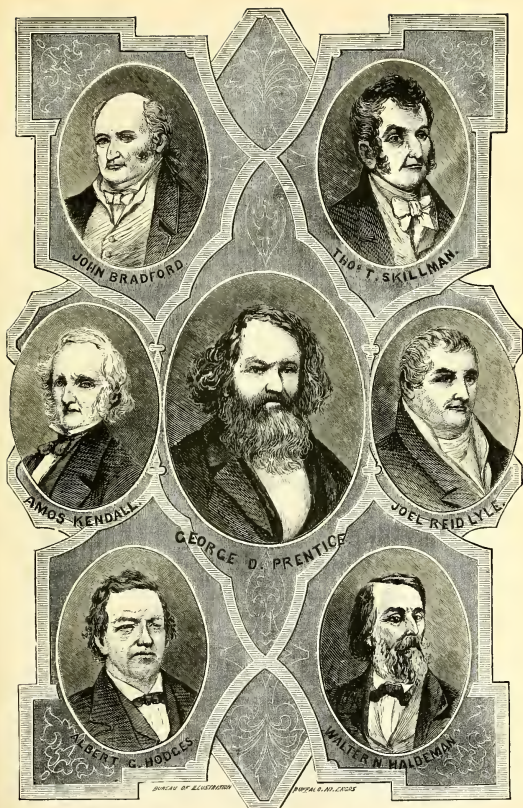
Jan. 29—Death, at Lexington, aged 72, of Judge Lewis Collins, of Maysville—editor of the *Maysville Eagle* for 27 years, and author in 1847 of "Historical Sketches of Kentucky," 560 pp., 8vo., most of which is embodied in this work. [See sketch, under Mason co.]

Jan. 30—Death, at Paris, aged 68, of Maj. Geo. W. Williams; he was, during an eventful life, a lawyer, minister of the Reformed or Christian Church, member of the state senate and also of the house of representatives, member of the Constitutional convention in 1849-50, nominee of the Temperance party for governor in 1855, &c.

Jan. 31—Death, on South Licking, near Falmouth, Pendleton co., aged 99, of Abraham Turner; he had removed in 1794 from Virginia to the farm on which he died, and where he had lived 76 years.

Feb. 1—By unanimous invitation of the house, Henry Watterson, editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, delivers in the hall of the house of representatives at Frankfort, a memorial address on the career and services of the late Geo. D. Prentice, journalist, statesman, and poet.

Feb. 1—The statistics of the live stock trade, during 1869, to New York city from the West, have just been published, showing: Beef cattle 325,761, cows 4,836, calves 93,984, sheep 1,479,563, hogs 901,308—total 2,805,452. Average per week: beef cattle 6,265, cows 93, calves 1,807, sheep 28,453, hogs 17,333—average of all kinds per week 53,951 head. Average receipts per day, of all kinds, 7,707 head. Money value of the whole over \$35,000,000 for the year 1869, or \$1,057,692 for each week, or \$151,099 for each day. Illinois furnishes New York more than half of all her cattle, 198,433 head; Ohio next, 28,792; Texas 3d, 23,178; Kentucky 4th, 22,887; New York state 5th, 19,170; Indiana 6th, 11,077; Missouri 7th, 10,396; Michigan 8th, 2,281; Iowa 9th, 2,001; Canada 10th,



KENTUCKY EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

1,741; Pennsylvania 11th, 1,351; other states, 3,252 head.

Feb. 2.—The house, by 74 to 15, refuses to entertain a bill providing for negro testimony. The senate, Jan. 22, took similar action, by 23 to 3.

Feb. 2.—The senate, by 10 for and 18 against, declines to purchase a marble bust of Henry Clay, price \$750.

Feb. 7.—Legislature makes it finable to throw dead animals into the ponds, or into water courses except the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.....10—Appropriates \$6,731 for improvements at the feeble-minded institute.....Appropriates \$75,000 to remove obstructions out of Big Sandy river.14—Exempts from execution the professional libraries of ministers of the gospel, lawyers, and physicians to value of \$500, and one horse with cart or drag of laboring men.

Feb. 7.—Legal tender law decided unconstitutional by the U. S. supreme court, four concurring, three dissenting. Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase delivers the opinion.

Feb. 8.—The following state officers elected by the legislature: Jeremiah W. South keeper of the penitentiary, Samuel I. M. Major public printer, John C. Noble public binder, and Geo. B. Crittenden librarian.

Feb. 9.—From a resolution offered by O. C. Bowles in the house, to-day, and from the Auditor's report of the year 1869, it appears that on the 10th day of Oct. 1859 there was a deficit of \$22,445 in the ordinary revenue of the state, which deficit has increased each year (except 1859) until the present time; these deficits have been supplied, from time to time, by loans from the sinking fund.

Feb. 10.—The bill to establish the county of Hanson, out of parts of Meade and Breckinridge counties (extending on the Ohio river from the lower end of Brandenburg to the mouth of Sinking creek, just above Stephensonport) defeated in the house, by yeas 36, nays 45.

Feb. 15.—Death, at Aberdeen, Ohio, opposite Maysville, aged 94, of esquire Thos. Shelton. He has held the office of justice of the peace since 1816, being re-elected whenever his term expired, and is estimated to have united in marriage more than 4,000 couples or 8,000 people—probably three-fourths of whom were "runaway couples" from Ky. He emigrated to Ohio in 1812, from his native state Virginia.

Feb. 15.—Meeting, at Paris, of soldiers of the war of 1812.

Feb. 16.—An invitation to the legislature, from the General Council and the Board of Trade of the city of Louisville, to visit that city on the 18th—to join in celebrating the completion, so far as to admit of the passage of trains, of the magnificent bridge across the falls of the Ohio river—and to partake of the hospitalities of the city, and an invitation from the City Council of the city of Cincinnati to partake of its hospitalities, were, by a vote of 53 to

30, "respectfully declined" by the house of representatives. The hospitalities of the cities of Covington and Newport were subsequently tendered by their City Councils, and the matter coming up in the senate, that body, by 23 to 14, accepted the invitation. The house, by 33 to 47, refused to recede from its declination; but, next day, on the renewal of the invitations with some changes, the house, by 45 to 42, accepted them.

Feb. 16.—The senate, by 27 to 10, passes the bill increasing the salaries of the circuit and other like judges to \$3,000. The house, March 17, postponed its consideration until Jan. 10, 1871.

Feb. 17.—Death, 3 miles from Frankfort, aged 106, of "Uncle David" Smart, a negro, born in Virginia in 1764, who emigrated to Ky. with his master in 1780.

Feb. 17.—Sudden death, at Louisville, aged 42, of Chas. D. Kirk, editor of the *Louisville Daily Sun*, and well known as a rather brilliant correspondent over the signature of "Se De Kay."

Feb. 18, 19, 20.—The members of the legislature and most of the state officers visit Louisville on Friday, take part in the exercises dedicating the new city hospital, cross in the first passenger train over the Ohio river railroad bridge, and in the evening are entertained at an elegant banquet at the Galt House; thence, go by steamer to Cincinnati, where they are escorted during Saturday through Clifton and other suburban villas, and are banqueted at night at the Burnet House, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton delivering the welcoming address. On Sunday they are dined and wined in elegant style (in seeming forgetfulness of the holy day) by the city authorities both of Covington and Newport; thence taking a Sunday afternoon special train to Lexington, they are bounteously provided for at the Phoenix Hotel in that city, and at 9 P. M. return by another special train to Frankfort.

Feb. 25.—The house, by 45 to 35, passes a bill giving to attorneys-at-law a lien for their fees upon any property, real or personal, which they may recover by suit. Not acted on in the senate.

Feb. 28.—An act of the legislature excludes from the limits of the city of Paris certain territory [popularly known as Claysville and Ruckersville.]

March 1.—At the suggestion of the Ky. representatives in congress, that the laws of Ky., and the senate and house journals, since 1850, were not to be found in the library of congress; the house, Feb. 22, by 58 to 18, and the senate, Feb. 24, directed two sets of the same to be forwarded.

March 1, 11.—Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad Company chartered by the legislature; route not designated, but commissioners to receive subscriptions of stock appointed in Jefferson, Spencer, Nelson, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Adair, and Cumberland counties.

March 1.—In the senate, the bill to authorize the extension and construction of

the Cincinnati Southern railway within the Commonwealth of Ky. was rejected, by yeas 13, nays 22. In the house, March 4, the bill was laid on the table, by yeas 49, nays 43. March 5, a motion to reconsider was laid on the table, by 46 to 31. A communication from 23 members of the Tennessee legislature and other prominent citizens of that state, expressing regret at the non-passage of the bill, &c., was referred to the committee on railroads.

March 1—Since Dec. 1, three months, 285,000 bushels corn, worth \$205,000, received at Covington, over the Ky. Central railroad.

March 1 to 10—Debate for 9 days, at Mount Sterling, Montgomery co., between Rev. Jacob Ditzler, of the Methodist E. Church South, and Elder L. B. Wilkes, of the Reformed or Christian Church. Propositions: 1. The infant of a believing parent is a proper subject for Christian baptism; 2. Baptism is for the remission of sins; 3. The sprinkling or pouring of water upon a proper subject, by a proper administrator, is Christian baptism. The 1st and 3d are affirmed, and the 2d denied, by the Methodist E. Church South, and *vice versa*.

March 2—Legislature levies additional tax of 15 cents on each \$100, for increasing the common school fund—to be collected off the property of white persons only, and expended exclusively for the education of white children.....Appropriates \$300 for a library of moral, historical and religious books for the use of the convicts in the penitentiary.....4—Appropriates \$7,500 for a chapel for religious services, and for other improvements, at the Western Lunatic Asylum.....Increases fees of jailers—for boarding prisoners 75 cents per day, &c.....Makes it unlawful for county courts to issue county bonds in aid of works of public improvement, or impose a tax, upon the petition of any number of legal voters. [Must be by vote of the people].....2—Fixes special license-tax upon foreign express companies, and exempts them from paying for license in counties or towns.....10—Establishes the county of Martin, out of parts of Pike, Johnson, Floyd and Lawrence, with county-seat at Warfield.....11—Appropriates \$10,000 for improvements at the Blind Asylum, and increases the annual appropriation for its support to \$10,000 (from \$6,000).....10—Establishes an insurance bureau, and, 12th, enacts general laws under which either life, or fire and marine, insurance companies may be incorporated.....12—Regulates the inspection and selling of tobacco in Louisville.....15—Railroad engineers to be fined and imprisoned for willfully killing or crippling stock.....General law of incorporation adopted.....17—A merchantable barrel of potatoes fixed at 150 pounds, net 17—What property, when a person dies intestate, shall be set apart for widows and orphans.Unlawful to submit to a vote of the people more than one proposition for tax-

ation at once.....18—The weight per bushel of unscreened stone-coal shall be four pounds more than if screened, and fine of \$5 to \$20 to sell it otherwise.....Fine of \$25 to \$200 for selling milk diluted with water, or adulterated, or "skimmed," with intent to defraud; or from cows fed upon "still or brewers' slops" or "grains." 19—Because over \$225,000 have been expended since 1858 in enlarging the shops and increasing the machinery in the penitentiary, and because the number of hands to work have been more than doubled, therefore the state reduces the rent or lease-rate from \$12,000 per year to \$8,000, after the present contract shall expire.....Unlawful to bring Texas cattle, at any time, into Bourbon, Boyle, Clark, Fleming, Franklin, Garrard, Lincoln, Mason, or Montgomery counties; or into any other counties except during the months of November, December, January, and February—under penalty of fine of \$100 to \$5,000; during those four months only, they may be driven through or over the public highways of the counties named, *en route* to other counties.....Sale, storage, and inspection of coal oil regulated; and sale of naphtha or any mixture of it, for illuminating purposes, prohibited under heavy penalty.....All persons passing over turnpike roads to and from church on Sunday, and in attending funerals, exempt from paying tolls.....Unlawful to sell or give liquors to negroes on Sabbath day; fine of \$20 to \$60 for each offense.....Salaries of superintendent of each lunatic asylum fixed at \$2,000, of 1st assistant physician \$1,250, of 2d and 3d assistant physician \$1,000 \$2 premium out of the state treasury for each wolf-scap with the ears thereon, \$1:25 for each wildcat, and \$1:50 for each red fox.....Special acts of incorporation will not be passed for any company which can be incorporated under the general incorporation law.....Resolutions in regard to the death of Wm. A. Dudley, late a state senator.....Common school law revised and reduced into one.

March 7—Jos. M. Alexander unanimously elected speaker *pro tem.* of the senate.

March 11—By 57 to 15, the house passed a bill to establish the court of common pleas for Fayette co., but subsequently withdrew the bill from the senate and took no further action.

March 11—Gov. Stevenson vetoes a private bill for the benefit of the county judges of Webster and Mason counties—exempting them from the operation of the general law of Feb. 11, 1867, which prohibits county judges from bringing suits to settle the estates of deceased persons. The veto was sustained in the senate, and the bill rejected, by 17 to 4.

March 16—A bill in the senate to appoint three commissioners to revise the statute laws of Ky. was defeated: yeas 16 (20 were required), nays 13.

March 17—The senate, by 27 to 3, passes an act to appropriate \$25,000 "to complete

the public building now in the course of erection on the east side of the Capitol in the city of Frankfort." It was not acted on in the house.

March —John Sherman, of Ohio, introduces into the U. S. senate a bill incorporating the Cincinnati Southern railroad—almost the same as that recently rejected by the Kentucky legislature. It was not successful in the senate, but passed the house by a large majority.

March 18—Death, at St. Anthony, Minnesota, aged 67, of Rev. Asa Drury, D.D., an eminent Baptist clergyman, teacher, and professor. For a number of years he was professor of ecclesiastical history and Greek literature in the Baptist Theological Institute at Covington, Ky., and for some 10 years after, principal of the High School and superintendent of the public schools of Covington. He had been a professor in Cincinnati College, in Denison University at Granville, Ohio, and in Waterville College, Maine.

March 21—The following resolution passes both houses of the legislature unanimously, and is approved by the governor:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That we have heard with deep regret of the death of Judge Lewis Collins, of Maysville, Ky., which has occurred since the meeting of this General Assembly. He was a native Kentuckian of great purity of character and enlarged public spirit; associated for a half century with the press of the state, which he adorned with his patriotism, his elevated morals, and his enlightened judgment. He was the author of a HISTORY OF KENTUCKY, evidencing extended research, and which embodies in a permanent form the history of each county in the state, and the lives of its distinguished citizens, and is an invaluable contribution to the literature and historical knowledge of the state. His name being thus perpetually identified with that of his native state, this General Assembly, from a sense of duty and regard for his memory, expresses this testimonial of its appreciation of his irreproachable character and valued services.

March 21—Gov. Stevenson has vetoed six bills passed by the legislature, and the vetoes have been sustained.

March 28—Death, suddenly, from apoplexy, at San Francisco, of Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, U.S.A., commandant in 1865-66 of the military department which included Ky.

March 28 and April 1—Singular and unpleasant triangular controversy between U. S. senator Thos. C. McCreery, Gov. John W. Stevenson, and congressman Thos. L. Jones, in reference to reports, 1. That the first named had "recommended Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge for office," which McC. promptly and indignantly denied; 2. That Gov. Stevenson "was giving currency to said report," which S. acknowledged having done several times until he learned its falsity, when he "frankly

avowed that Senator McCreery's denial should be received as proof that the rumor was untrue;" 3. That Col. Jones said he had "seen a recommendation of Gen. Burbridge to President Johnson for office, with the names of Messrs. McCreery, Beck and Golladay signed to it"—which Col. J., in bitter and violent language, denied saying. Congressman James B. Beck, in a letter, denied that he withdrew the papers in the Burbridge case from the department at Washington. Gen. Burbridge's brother withdrew the papers, and gave his receipt for them.

March 30—The 15th Amendment to the U. S. constitution officially proclaimed by the president and secretary of state.

April 2—Primary election in Harrison co., and some other counties, to select Democratic candidates for county officers.

April 14—Continuation of the "Burbridge Imbroglio." Long reply of senator Thos. C. McCreery to Gov. Stevenson's short note of April 1, in reference to the reported recommendation by him of Gen. Burbridge for U. S. internal revenue commissioner. April 30—Gov. Stevenson, in an address "To the People of Kentucky," replies at length to the letter of senator McCreery—giving letters from Stephen F. J. Traub and Lewis Castleman, and the correspondence between Gov. S. and Col. Thos. L. Jones. May 5—Blanton Duncan, in a letter, says that he—at the suggestion of gentlemen who, in return for kindness shown them by Gen. Burbridge, proposed to assist him in securing a vacant position in the army—asked representatives Beck, Jones, Trimble, and Knott, if they would unite in recommending Burbridge to the President for such appointment; but each unequivocally declined. May 5—Short letter from Col. Thos. L. Jones, promising another. May 12—Senator McCreery, in a long communication to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, replies to Gov. Stevenson, and adds the "Dead Duck" letter. May 16—Col. Thomas Laurens Jones addresses "To the People of Kentucky" a very long reply to Gov. Stevenson, denouncing him in violent language. June 15—Very short response of Gov. Stevenson to Col. Jones' article; he closes by saying: "A duel I will not fight. For more than 30 years I have been a professor of the Christian religion. I am now chief magistrate of the state. Nothing can induce me to stab Christianity or trample upon the majesty of the public laws which I am sworn to uphold." July 5—Col. Jones again replies, in a tolerably long and severe article. July 15—Short card from Col. James Q. Chenoweth, who publishes the whole of his letter to Col. Jones—to prevent a misconception of his position, and of his relations to the controversy, arising from Col. Jones' publication of only a part of the same letter. July 19—Col. Thos. L. Jones publishes a short letter in explanation—drawn out by Col. Chenoweth's.

April 14—In Clark co., the proposition

to subscribe \$250,000 to the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad defeated by 814 majority, in 1,938 votes cast; and, April 23, a proposition to subscribe to the railroad from Paris through Winchester to Richmond defeated by 283 majority, out of 1,547 votes.

April 15—Steam tow-boat Raven explodes near Newport; 3 men killed, and a number wounded.

April 23—The Paris *True Kentuckian* states that "Gen. Burbridge exerted himself more than any other Radical at Washington city to have the disabilities of several prominent Kentuckians removed."

April 25—Travelers who left New York city by railroad at 9 p. m., Saturday, reached Paris, Bourbon co., at 11:40 a. m., on Monday—38¾ hours. Travelers who left New Orleans on Saturday evening reached Louisville on Monday morning.

April 25—Gen. Jos. H. Lewis, Democrat, elected to congress in the Bowlinggreen district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jacob S. Golladay: his majority 4,558 over J. H. Lowry.

April 25—Wm. H. Herndon, of Springfield, Illinois, a law partner of Abraham Lincoln before his election as president, asserts in the columns of the *Index*, a Rationalist paper published at Toledo, Ohio, that Mr. Lincoln once wrote a book—the MS. of which was lost before publication—in which he "attacked the whole grounds of Christianity."

April 26—Dr. W. S. Chipley, late superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum for many years, purchases the beautiful country-seat called "Duncania," 3 miles north-east of Lexington, to found there an "institute for the cure of mental and nervous diseases."

April 28—While three sons of J. M. Bullock and a Mr. Blank were planting corn in a field, near Rockcastle river, in Laurel co., they were attacked by 5 men, Wm. Shelton, Pleasant Parker, Daniel Parker, Willis Parker, and Alex. Parker, Jr., who killed Peter H. Bullock and severely wounded his brother. May 13—A mob of about 70 masked men took the Parkers and Shelton, at 11 p. m. from the jail at London, and hung four to one tree, Alex. Parker escaping. On March 2 previously, J. M. Bullock, the father, had been fired on from the brush, and badly wounded, in an attempt to assassinate him.

April 29—Geo. M. Bedford, of Bourbon co., sells to Wm. Tarleton, of Oldham co., the 2d Duke of Goodness, a two-year-old short-horn bull, weighing 1,900 pounds, for \$3,000—the highest price ever paid for a Kentucky-bred bull of any age, and the heaviest of his age in the state.

May 2—Death, at Lexington, aged 60, of D. Carmichael Wickliffe, from 1838 to 1865 editor and proprietor of the *Lexington Observer and Reporter*. In 1862-63, during the administration of Gov. Jas. F. Robinson, he was secretary of state. This did not save him from the persecutions which swept over the state, and involved

many of the best men, during the last year of the war; he was one of the original Union men who had to flee the state to avoid arrest and imprisonment, and closed his editorial career as a Democrat.

May 7—Primary election in Bourbon, Scott, and other counties, for the selection of Democratic candidates for county officers.

May 20—At the Lexington races, Buford's Enquirer won the two-mile race in 3:35¾—the first mile having been made by Lyttleton in 1:43¾, the best time made by the celebrated Herzog.

May 20—Hot weather; thermometer 90° to 103° in northern Ky.

May — and Shy, brothers, hung by a mob, for killing W. R. Proctor and —, at Glasgow Junction, Barren co.

June 8—Destructive hailstorm in Bourbon co., 3 miles south of Paris.

June 10—Celebration by about 6,000 negroes, at Paris, of the adoption of the 15th Amendment; speeches by John A. Prull, R. S. Henderson, and Gen. John T. Croxton, whites, and Rev. Mr. Straus, colored.

June 18—Anniversary of the declaration of war against Great Britain, in 1812. 5th annual meeting at Paris, of soldiers of that war; 39 present. June 22—Adjourned meeting at Paris; 85 present. Many of these formed an excursion to Perrysburg and Maumee City, Ohio, and, June 24, revisit Fort Meigs and other battle-grounds.

June 18 to 22—Steamer Natchez, Capt. Thos. P. Leathers, (a native of Kenton co., Ky.) makes the quickest run ever made from New Orleans to Cairo and St. Louis. Her time was as follows [Compare it with the time of the J. M. White in 1844, and A. L. Shotwell and Eclipse each in 1853, on page 67 ante]:

	Days.	H.	Min.
To Baton Rouge.....	8	52	
" Bayou Sara.....	11	02	
" Natchez, 277 miles.....	17	51	
" Vicksburg, 401 miles.....	26	...	
" Napoleon	1	18	15
" Helena.....	2	2	35
" Memphis, 818 miles.....	2	9	40
" Hickman.....	3	1	43
" Cairo, 1,077 miles.....	3	4	34
" St. Louis, 1,278 miles....	3	21	58

June 25—Death, at Cynthiana, aged 48, of Isaac T. Martin, state senator from Harrison, Bourbon, and Robertson counties. At the August election, 1865, at Cynthiana, the polls by order of Gen. Palmer were guarded by negro soldiers, whose captain told Martin he would arrest him if he voted. Martin defied him and voted; his spirit animated the Democrats, who voted and carried the county. Martin was marched off under a negro guard, and sent to Barracks No. 1, Louisville—where he bore with firmness and courage the hardships of prison life, refusing to pay the bribe asked for his release.

June —Population of the state, by U. S. census, 1,321,011; whites 1,098,692, blacks

222,219; of the whites, 63,398 were foreign born; increase of total population in 10 years, 14½ per cent.; decrease of black population, nearly 6 per cent.

June 30 to July 4—Great steamboat race from New Orleans to St. Louis, between the Robert E. Lee, Capt. John W. Cannon, and the Natchez, Capt. Thos. P. Leathers. Time as follows:

	R. E. Lee.	Natchez.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
From N. Orleans to		
Donaldsonville, 78 m.	4 50	
Plaquemine.....	7 5½	7 12
Baton Rouge, 130 m.	8 25	8 31
Bayou Sara, 165 m....	10 26	10 38
Red River.....	12 56	13 ...
Natchez, 277 m.....	17 11	17 4
Rodney.....	20 45½	
Grand Gulf, 340 m....	22 4	
Vicksburg, 401 m....	1 ... 36	1 ... 56
Lake Providence.....	1 5 47	
Napoleon.....	1 16 20½	
White River.....	1 16 58	
Helena, 728 m.....	1 23 26	2 ... 34
Memphis, 818 m.....	2 6 9	2 7 6
New Madrid.....	2 19 50	
Hickman.....	2 22 25	
Columbus.....	2 23 21	
Cairo, 1,077 m.....	3 1 ...	3 2 8
St. Louis, 1,278 m....	3 18 14	4 ... 51

The fast runs from New Orleans to Cairo have been as follows:

	D. H. M.
1844—J. M. White.....	3 6 44
May 19, 1853—Eclipse.....	3 4 4
May 17, 1853—A. L. Shotwell....	3 8 57
May, 1852—Reindeer.....	3 12 45
1868—Dexter.....	3 8 28
1868—Robert E. Lee.....	3 8 10
June, 1870—Natchez.....	3 4 34
July, "—Robert E. Lee.....	3 1 ...
" "—Natchez.....	3 2 8

The following have been the quickest trips from New Orleans to Natchez, 277 miles, and to Vicksburg, 401 miles:

To Natchez. To Vicksburg.

	H. M.	D. H. M.
1844—J. M. White.....	20 40	1 5 55
1853—Eclipse.....	19 46	1 4 10
" A. L. Shotwell....	19 48	1 4 11
1855—Princess.....	17 30	
1870, June—Natchez... 17 51		1 2 ...
" July—Natchez..... 17 04		1 ... 56
" " Rob't E. Lee 17 11		1 ... 36
1844—Sultana.....	19 45	
" Atlantic.....	18 42	
1860—Gen. Quitman.... 18 53		1 4 32

The quickest trips from Memphis to Cairo, 259 miles:

Hours. Min.

1865—Steamer Mollie Able.....	19 25
1866— " City of Alton.....	17 50
1868— " Robert E. Lee.....	16 31

The time from New Orleans to Louisville, 1,444 miles, improved steadily from 1817 to 1853, but not since:

YEAR.	D.	H.	M.
1837—Tuscarora.....	7	16	...
" Sultana.....	6	15	...
" Express.....	6	17	...
1840—Gen. Brown.....	6	22	...
1842—Ed. Shippen.....	5	14	...
1843—Belle of the West..	5	14	...
1844—Duke of Orleans....	5	23	...
1849—Sultana.....	5	12	...
1851—Bostona.....	5	8	...
1852—Belle Key.....	4	20	...
1853—Reindeer.....	4	19	45
" —Eclipse.....	4	9	40
" —A. L. Shotwell.....	4	9	29
" —Eclipse.....	4	9	30
1868—Dexter.....	4	22	40

July 4—Drawing of the Henderson land scheme. Capital prize of 525 acres of land, valued at \$150,000, and \$10,000 in cash, drawn by R. J. McLaughlin, Brashers City, La.

July 14—U. S. senate passes a bill granting Mrs. Abraham Lincoln a pension of \$3,000 a year. 13th—Senate passed a bill appropriating to Ky. University \$50,000 to reimburse the loss of the old Transylvania medical hall at Lexington, and other damages by Federal soldiers.

July 18—S. W. Birch, of Scott co., sells to Eastern parties his Abdallah mare for \$10,000.

July 24—Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer, visits Covington. Her visit specially was to Capt. C. F. Hall, of Cincinnati, the most recent Arctic explorer, and who has been more successful than any other in developing the fate of her husband.

July 27—Chas. E. Calvert, of Louisville, and Miss Lena Orenduff, of Breckinridge co., were married, to-day, in the Mammoth Cave, in Edmonson co. The place of ceremony was the "gothic chapel," or "bridal chamber." The bridal party, 4 couples, proceeded on the "long route," and walked 18 miles underground, before returning to the hotel.

July 28—The chestnut mare Purity, formerly Lucy, sold in Boston for \$25,000; she was bred by L. A. Loder, of Petersburg, Boone co., Ky., and trained by R. S. Strader, of Bullittsville, Boone co.; her first trial of speed was 3:17, her last 2:25 against a high wind.

July 30—Col. Thos. Dickens assassinated near Memphis, Tenn.—a continuation of a bloody feud between the families and members of the former wealthy cotton and slave-trading firm of Bolton, Dickens & Co., which originated in the enormous expenses (said to be over \$100,000) of the "McMillin trial," or the trial of Isaac L. Bolton for killing James McMillin, of Maysville, Ky., at the slave-pen in Memphis, in May, 1857. His trial took place after he had laid in prison for a year, at Covington, Tipton co., Tenn.; he was acquitted by a jury every one of whom, it is claimed and believed, was bribed. Col. Dickens's was the 6th death by murder or violence since McMillin's; he was the only survivor of the original parties or partners.

Aug. 1—Election for county judges and other officers. In the 1st district, Wm. Lindsay elected judge of the court of appeals.

Aug. 1—The assessor's books show the following large landholders in Bourbon co., where the selling price of land is \$100 to \$150 per acre: Samuel Clay 3,928 (besides several hundred in Clark co., and 1,200 in Nicholas co.,) Henry T. Duncan (of Lexington) 2,250, Wm. Buckner 1,417, Brutus J. Clay 1,276, Henry C. Buckner 1,215, J. W. Ferguson 1,176, Jere. Duncan 1,100, Isaac B. Sandusky 1,080.

Aug. 2—Death, at St. Louis, aged 67, of Jas. Harrison, of the firm of Harrison, Chouteau & Valle, owners of the great Iron Mountain. Mr. H. was a native of Bourbon co., Ky., and resided there until grown.

Aug. 5—Death, at Cincinnati, of apoplexy, of Nicholas Headington, a native of Lexington, Ky., and resident there for many years. At Cincinnati, he had been judge of the common pleas court, and was recently tendered the U. S. district judgeship there. He was buried at Lexington.

Aug. 9—Kentucky State Teachers' Association in annual session at Russellville.

Aug. 14—Death, at Lexington, of Wm. C. Goodloe; born in Madison co., Oct. 7, 1805; graduated at Transylvania University in 1824; studied law; was appointed commonwealth's attorney by Gov. Metcalfe, between 1828 and 1832; was appointed circuit judge by Gov. Owsley, in 1846; under the new constitution, was elected circuit judge in 1850, and re-elected in 1856 and in 1862; when his term expired in 1868 he had held that office for 22 years consecutively; from 1868 to 1872, he practiced law and was one of the law professors in Ky. University. Several of his acts on the bench—the expulsion from the bar of Madison co. of Squire Turner (who was reinstated by the court of appeals),* the indignant dismissal of some indictments against his own brother and other political and personal friends without trial, for which he narrowly escaped impeachment by the legislature †—and, when off the bench, his advisory conduct during the Burbridge reign of terror in 1864-65, ‡ will be inseparably linked with his memory, and cast a shadow on the name which his marked abilities and great firmness and energy otherwise made for him. He was, during the civil war, not only decided and uncompromising, as a Union man, but regarded as violent.

Aug. 15—Proclamation of Gov. Stevenson, deprecating and discountenancing all forms of lawlessness, and appealing to the officers of the law to rigidly execute the law, and to the people to uphold them in it; also, offering \$250 reward for the arrest and conviction of each of the parties guilty of burning certain stacks of hay and grain, and farm buildings, in Woodford and

Franklin counties; and \$500 for the arrest and conviction of each of the persons guilty, on the night of Aug. 10th, of killing two negroes, Wm. Turpin and Thos. Harper, near Versailles. "Mob violence is no remedy for either public or private wrong."

Aug. 25—A negro, Frank Timberlake, in Fleming co., hung for a rape on a young lady.

Sept. 3—J. Birney Marshall, a well known journalist, in Kentucky and other states, brother of Gen. Humphrey Marshall, instantly killed at Memphis, by falling from a window, at night. It was supposed that while sitting in the window, to cool off after undressing, preparatory to retiring, he was overcome with sleep.

Sept. —Death, at Lexington, aged 77, of David A. Sayre, a successful merchant and banker, and a philanthropist. He expended \$100,000 upon the Sayre Institute, and gave to other benevolent objects, during his lifetime, probably more than \$200,000 more. He was a native of New Jersey, but settled at Lexington when a young man.

Sept. 8—In the circuit court at Danville, Judge Fox dismisses the petition and cross-petition, in the suit of Wm. B. Kinkead and others vs. Jno. L. McKee and others—involving the right of the two sets of trustees (the former elected by the Southern Presbyterian synod of Ky. and the latter by the Northern Presbyterian synod of Ky.) to the control of Centre College. This leaves the latter in possession. Case appealed.

Sept. 9—Death, at Hanover, New Hampshire, aged 77, of Rev. Nathan Lord, D.D., LL.D., for 35 years, from 1828 to 1863, the most successful and conservative president of Dartmouth College. He was about starting on a visit to his children in Ky., and near Cincinnati, when taken down by his final illness.

Sept. 20—In the circuit court at Covington, Judge John W. Menzies decides for the defendants the suit of the old stockholders of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company vs. R. B. Bowler's heirs and others—involving the title to the present Ky. Central railroad.

Sept. 20—112th asteroid discovered, at Hamilton College (N. Y.) Observatory, and named Iphigenia.

Sept. 23—Death, in Arkansas, of Wm. E. Hughes, long one of the editors and proprietors of the Louisville *Democrat*.

Oct. 1—Northern portion of the three-story brick building called the bemp department, in the penitentiary at Frankfort, destroyed by fire—together with the engine, hickies, looms, chain-wheels, filling-wheels, heating-pipe and calendar therein. Harry I. Todd, the present lessee, loses \$10,000; R. B. Hamilton, of Lexington, \$8,000; the state about \$37,000. No convicts escaped. The building was promptly rebuilt, at \$15,000 cost.

Oct. 3—Great fire in Frankfort, destroying the Christian church and two-thirds of the square fronting the east half of the

* Metcalfe's Ky. Reports, p. 619.

† See *ante*, p. 168; and Ky. House Journal for 1865-66, pp. 353, 367, 397, 446, 451, 577.

‡ See *ante*, p. 148.

Capitol grounds; loss \$113,000, insurance \$66,950.

Oct. 4 to 8—Great agricultural fair at St. Louis, Mo.; over 100,000 people present on one day; gate receipts \$25,700; many premiums, ranging from \$20 to \$250 each, taken by Kentuckians for the finest stock.

Oct. 6—First No. issued of the Lexington *Daily Press*, edited by Henry T. Duncan, jr., Col. Hart Gibson, and ex-congressman Edward C. Marshall.

Oct. 8—Judge Bland Ballard, in the U. S. district court at Louisville, decides that Messrs. Triplett and Thompson, of Owensboro—prosecuted for holding office contrary to the 14th Amendment, and not yet pardoned—must vacate their offices. Appeal taken to U. S. supreme court.

Oct. 10—"Cincinnati Southern" railroad convention at Lexington; great enthusiasm; speeches by Col. James, of Chattanooga, Tenn., Col. R. S. Bevier of Russellville, and Hon. Henry Stanbery of Campbell co.

Oct. 12—Death, at Lexington, Va., aged 63, of Gen. Robert E. Lee, president of Washington University. [See sketch, under Lee co.]

Oct. 28—Death, at Ripley, O., aged 96, of Col. Geo. Edwards, a soldier of the Indian wars, and colonel of the 2d Ohio regiment in the war of 1812; he represented Brown co. in the Ohio legislature for 9 years, between 1820 and 1830. He settled at Simon Kenton's station, near Washington, Mason co., Ky., in 1786, only two years after it was built, and remained in it 4 years; then settled and lived outside of the station until 1794, when he removed across the Ohio river, purchased 1,000 acres of land, and laid out Aberdeen, the "Gretna Green" of Ky., opposite Maysville. He so named it for the city of his father's birthplace, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Oct. 31—In the absence of Gov. Stevenson from the state, Preston H. Leslie, now (as speaker of the senate) acting governor, appoints Thursday, Nov. 24, as "a day of solemn public thanksgiving."

Nov. 8—The entire Democratic ticket elected to congress:

Dist.	Democrats.	Republicans.
1.	Ed. Crossland... 7,909	— Black..... 2,982
	Clark (Ind. Dem.) 1,402	
2.	H. D. McHenry 8,214	— Roark..... 5,490
3.	Jos. H. Lewis... 7,418	— Carr..... 5,553
4.	Wm. B. Read... 9,314	J. M. Fiddler..... 3,831
5.	B. Winchester 10,599	James Speed..... 5,426
6.	Wm. E. Arthur 9,213	Thos. Wrightson... 4,378
7.	Jas. B. Beck... 14,312	Wm. Brown..... 10,916
8.	Geo. M. Adams 12,226	Hugh F. Finley..... 12,208
9.	John M. Rice... 9,823	Geo. M. Thomas... 6,463

Nov. 18—Death, at Harrodsburg, of Geo. W. Kavanaugh, judge of the 7th judicial district.

Nov. 23—Jesse Crowe, an old man of 70 years, who killed young Titus, at a dance at Fitchburg, Estill co., taken by a mob from the jail at Irvine and hung.

Nov. 23—Burning of the Drennon House, at Covington; several guests badly burned; one (L. S. Waugh, of Carlisle) dies from his injuries.

Nov. 26—Re-interment at Frankfort, of

the remains of Thornton Lafferty and two others. (S. Thos. Hunt's body was removed by his father, Wm. Hunt, to Maysville, shortly after he was shot.) [See ante, pp. 145-6]. It is thus described in the *Yeoman*:

"The funeral of the Barbridge victims on Saturday last was the largest and most interesting ever witnessed in this city. At 3½ P. M., an escort of 250 men—consisting of two military companies from Lexington, the corps of cadets from the Kentucky Military Institute, and the Valley Rifles of Frankfort—were formed in front of the Capital Hotel. A beautiful funeral car, adorned with evergreens and white flowers—upon which were borne the three coffins containing the remains—stood in the midst of these soldiers. All the streets were crowded with citizens on foot and in vehicles; and when the procession moved to the cemetery the city was almost entirely deserted. At the cemetery, Elder Jos. D. Pickett, of Lexington, offered an earnest and eloquent prayer; after which, three volleys of musketry were fired over the graves, and the procession returned to the city.

"This demonstration had no semblance of a political character. It was not designed to inflame the passions of any person or party. It was a simple act of justice to the memory of three innocent men—*whose lives were taken without trial, and without the authority of any Christian law or precedent!* It was due to the state of Kentucky and to the government of the United States that some expression—testifying a belief in their innocence, and a horror at the savage manner of their death—should be made by the people. We are glad to announce that it has been well and truly done."

Nov. 30—Curious correspondence (7 letters) between the committees of the two Synods of Ky. (Northern and Southern) in reference to "Some plan by which the entire Presbyterian church in Ky. can be united in the hearty support of Centre College."

Dec. 4—A young man, Role Tyree, taken from his father's house, in the upper end of Montgomery co., by 4 or 5 men, shot dead and buried. The alleged murderers were followed into Lewis co., and Benj. Franklin killed and two others wounded and taken to jail at Mount Sterling. Four of the pursuing party were arrested for the murder of Franklin; two were acquitted by the examining court, the others not ready for trial; a man named Mays was bailed, and Marrell Tyree, not being able to procure bail, placed in charge of an officer and guard. Dec. 14, a party of 30 or more armed and disguised men wrested him from the guard and hung him.

Dec. 7—John H. Surratt, whose mother was hang on a false charge as one of the participants in the assassination of President Lincoln, declares, in a public lecture at Rockville, Maryland, that there was "no intention to kill the President, but

only to kidnap and carry him off as a prisoner into the Confederacy."

Dec. 13—Senator Thos. C. McCreery, of Ky., endeavors to introduce into the U. S. senate a resolution providing for the removal and re-interment of the 17,000 soldiers buried on part of the Arlington estate opposite Washington city [directed to be buried there in a feeling of unworthy spite-work], and the negro cabins on another part—in order that it may be given up to the daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, who is now the widow of Gen. Robert E. Lee; "who owns, but does not occupy, the home of her fathers." His speech advocating it was eloquent and touching; but it provoked the wordy indignation of senators, who possessed less of heart and of justice than of partisan prejudice. The senate refused to receive the resolution, after he had asked leave to withdraw it, by a vote of 59 to 4.

Dec. 15—On July 1, 1869, there were in bond in the 7th (Lexington) district 3,138,091 gallons of whisky; Oct. 1, 1870, 15 months after, the amount had been reduced to 768,825 gallons.

Dec. —Benj. Coffey, of Adair co., a commission merchant at Lebanon, Marion co., commits suicide on the railroad between Cincinnati and Louisville—for the express purpose, it is charged, of securing to his family \$40,000 for which he had recently insured his life.

Dec. 20—"The Moneyless Man," a 12mo. volume of 44 poems by Maj. Henry T. Stanton, issued from the Baltimore press.

Dec. 21—Shaw's hotel and the business portion of Brandenburg, Meade co., destroyed by fire.

Dec. 26—John R. Alexander, of Paris, skated a quarter of a mile in 48¾ seconds, beating two young men in a buggy drawn by a fast trotting horse. A young man in Covington skated from opposite 9th street, on Licking river, up to a point opposite the long tunnel on the Ky. Central railroad, 10½ miles, and back, in 2 hours.

Dec. 28—The thermometer, in northern Ky., 10° below zero.

Dec. 31—George, a negro, taken from jail at Cynthiana, at 10 P. M., by about 50 disguised men, and hung, for attempted rape on Mrs. N. Martin.

1871, Jan. 1—Over 12,000 members of the order of Good Templars in Ky.

Jan. —A negro shoemaker, named Cupid, killed by 17 "Regulators" or Kukulux, near Stamping Ground, Scott co. A few miles off, near Watkinsville, they attacked some negroes and wounded 3, but the negroes were armed, killed one and wounded another of the attacking party, driving them off. A public meeting at Georgetown denounced the outrages, sympathized with the negroes, and called upon the state authorities to arrest and punish the perpetrators.

Jan. 4—Legislature meets in adjourned session.....26—Instructs Ky. senators in congress and requests representatives to secure the passage of an act providing pen-

sions for soldiers of the war of 1812..... Authorizes turnpike road companies, except those in which the state is a stockholder, to subscribe stock in new branch roads.Court of appeals to sit every juridical day except during the months of July and Aug., and from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2; salary of the judges raised to \$5,000.....31—Lien upon horses or stock fed by them given to livery stable keepers in Fayette, Graves, Henderson, Jefferson, Jessamine, Kenton, Logan, McCracken, Mason, Mercer, Nelson, Spencer, and Woodford counties.

Jan. 5—Gov. Stevenson's message says total state debt (exclusive of school bonds) on Oct. 10, 1870, was \$1,424,394; of which \$68,394 is past due and awaiting presentation for payment—interest thereon having ceased; and \$309,300 is the balance due for military bonds due in 1895. To meet this, the U. S. government still owes, on advances made by Ky. during the war, \$1,193,761; and the state has, in sinking fund resources, \$2,539,297. The total receipts of revenue, in year ending Oct. 10, 1870, were \$924,602, and total expenditures \$1,082,639; deficit \$85,889, besides exhausting balance in the treasury Oct. 10, 1869, \$72,148. This was caused by payment of \$172,243, in part of extraordinary appropriations, for which no provision was made at the time. The balance of those extraordinary appropriations, not yet paid, is \$193,201. To meet these, he recommends "a slight increased rate of taxation," rather than continued temporary loans from the sinking fund.

Jan. 7—Gov. Stevenson, deeming it unconstitutional, returned to the house, with his veto, a bill relieving Benj. Evans, of Garrard co., of all disabilities as a minor, and investing him with all the civil rights and privileges of a person 21 years of age. The house unanimously (71 voting) sustained the veto. Three other local bills also, passed at the close of the last session, were vetoed, and the vetoes sustained unanimously.

Jan. 11—A communication to the senate from Samuel B. Churchill, secretary of state, shows the amount of interest paid by the state from Oct. 11, 1869, to Oct. 10, 1870, \$187,839.

Jan. 12—Legislature elects Jno. Martin, jr., public binder—Martin 67, Edmund P. Noble 58. [John C. Noble was elected by the last legislature, but subsequently resigned, owing to his disabilities under the XVth Amendment to the U. S. constitution; the governor appointed his son, E. P. Noble, to fill the vacancy until this meeting of the legislature.]

Jan. 19—The ten-per-cent. conventional interest bill defeated in the house, which body, by 47 to 44, passed a substitute submitting the question to a vote of the people. The senate refused to concur; but passed a bill, by 15 to 12, which also passed the house, March 9, by 41 to 27. The house, by 26 to 41, refused to make the rate 8 per cent. [See p. 210.]

Jan. 21, 22, 23—At least five fires, of

barns, stables, haystacks, &c., by a band of incendiaries (supposed to be negroes), near the Richmond pike, southeast of Lexington; and, in Lexington, the passenger depot of the Ky. Central railroad.

Jan. 22—Kuklux outrages and insults at Athens, Fayette co., and in other neighborhoods in central Ky. Their conduct boldly condemned by the press.

Jan. 25—The Cincinnati Southern railway bill—authorizing the trustees thereof, Miles Greenwood, Richard M. Bishop, Wm. Hooper, Philip Heidelbach, and E. Alex. Ferguson, [all citizens of Cincinnati,] to construct and maintain a line of railway from Cincinnati, Ohio, across the state of Ky. in the direction of Chattanooga, Tennessee—was rejected, yeas 43, nays 44.

Jan. 26—By 48 to 43, the house reconsidered the vote, and passed the bill, by yeas 46, nays 45. The senate, on Feb. 8, rejected it, by yeas 12, nays 23. [This bill is for the same purpose as that rejected by the legislature last year. The city of Cincinnati has authorized the issue of \$10,000,000 of bonds to build a grand trunk railroad to Chattanooga, Tenn., near the Alabama state line.]

Jan. 25—Mlle. Christine Nilsson, the Swedish *prima donna*, gives a concert in Louisville.

Jan. 26—Assault on the U. S. mail agent (a negro named Wm. H. Gibson) on board the train of the Lexington and Louisville railroad, at North Benson depot, Shelby co., by a drunken man, who turned out to be a Republican, and was one of a party of 4; he had first been disarmed by his own party.* The agent was not injured bodily, but badly frightened. The matter was investigated, by order of Gov. Stevenson, and the result reported, Jan. 31, in a message to the legislature.† The postmaster general ordered a guard of 10 white U. S. soldiers to travel back and forth, every day, in the mail car—who appeared at the door with muskets, whenever the train stopped. March 2d, U. S. marshal Eli H. Murray,† then in attendance at a Republican caucus at Frankfort, telegraphed "to Gen. Terry, commander, or Col. Absalom H. Markland, [U. S. special mail agent], Louisville," that "trouble is apprehended, it is suggested to double the guard on the mail trains to-morrow;" but the latter,† March 3d, telegraphed to the postmaster general that "to prevent violence and bloodshed, he had withdrawn the mails from the Louisville and Lexington railroad route." For about one month no mail was allowed to be received or sent by that route, notwithstanding the legislature was in session at Frankfort, and much important business was thereby obstructed. The negro mail agent was appointed upon the recommendation of ex-U. S. attorney general James Speed, and

of U. S. district attorney, Col. Geo. C. Wharton.† The general government made it the occasion of sending troops into Ky., and President Grant the occasion, also, of a special message to congress, March 23, "recommending additional legislation, as his power was not sufficient for the present emergencies."

Jan. 27—Speech of J. Proctor Knott, of Ky., in the U. S. house of representatives, on the resolution to extend the time to construct a railroad from St. Croix river to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield—since popularly known as his "Duluth speech," which immortalizes that town by its keen ridicule, broad humor, and inimitable bathos. No speech in this day and generation, has been so universally published, read, and enjoyed.

Jan. 27—Harsh and ungenèrous denunciation, by several newspapers, and by many citizens of Jessamine co., of Thos. T. Cogar, representative from that county, because of his vote against the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill on Jan. 25th and 26th. Jan. 30th, Mr. C. tendered his resignation to the house, saying he had been instructed to vote for the bill with 5 Ky. directors, which amendment he voted for, but that failing, he was not willing to vote for the bill so unrestricted. The house sympathized with him in his persecution, and many of the strongest advocates of the bill, admiring his independence and consistency, persuaded him to withdraw his resignation. He was the most aged member of the house, except one.

Feb. 1—The house where Henry Clay was born, on April 12, 1777, destroyed by fire; it was near the old Slash church, in Hanover co., Va., about five miles from Ashland.

Feb. 1—Meeting of sheriffs at Frankfort, for consultation upon the proposed changes in the mode of collecting state taxes.

Feb. 1—Chief justice Geo. Robertson, of Lexington, aged 80, has been supposed to be the oldest member of U. S. congress living; but Enos T. Thorp, who was in congress two years earlier, 1815-17, is still living in New York city, aged 86; and Samuel Thatcher, of Bangor, Maine, who was a representative from Massachusetts in 1802-05, survives, aged nearly 95.

Feb. 2—Judge Geo. Robertson, while on the bench of the court of appeals at Frankfort, stricken with paralysis.

Feb. 2—There were raised in Ky., in 1869, 106,720,948 pounds of tobacco, and in 1870, 98,754,320 pounds. Christian is the largest tobacco producing county, and Montgomery the smallest.

Of corn, in 1869, were raised 38,183,404, and in 1870, 47,122,586 bushels.

The total value of property in Ky., in 1868, as assessed for taxation, was \$406,275,778, and in 1870, \$409,209,061.

Feb. 3—The legislature, by a unanimous vote, assumes the support by the state of Mrs. Olivia Stewart, a confirmed and hopeless lunatic for over 35 years, of which 30 years had been spent in the Eastern Lu-

* Seeante Journal 1871, p. 163; House Journal 1871, p. 270. Also, Jas. W. Stevenson's speech in the U. S. senate, March 18, and Jas. E. Beck's letter, March 19, to postmaster general Creswell.

† Oliver P. Morton's speech in U. S. senate, March 30, 1871.

natic Asylum—where her husband, now 70 years old and barely able to support himself, has paid in that time, for her board alone, \$4,388, a sum the interest of which would more than support her. [What a lesson of love, of duty, of patience, of hope, and of faithful working, and watching, and waiting!]

Feb. 4—Death, at Richmond, aged 83, of Judge Daniel Breck. [See sketch, under Madison co.]

Feb. 4—Main building, including dining-room and ball-room, at the Springs, Crab Orchard, Lincoln co., destroyed by fire—the work of an incendiary; loss \$30,000.

Feb. 7—D. Howard Smith, state auditor, reports to the house the settlement made, July 11, 1870, of the accounts of Newton Craig, former keeper of the penitentiary—by a special commission under the act of Feb. 22, 1870, and approved by Gov. Stevenson. The commission found \$4,262 due him on Aug. 30, 1844, and \$5,557 on March 1, 1847, and allowed him interest; total paid him \$21,826. [Slow justice! and perseveringly sought for over 25 years!]

Feb. 7—The report of the commissioners for the improvement of the Big Sandy river—Geo. N. Brown, Jas. A. Barrett, Jay H. Northup, Nelson Hamilton, and Wm. J. May—and that of their civil engineer, Col. J. R. Straughan—show the mode of expending the state appropriation of \$75,000, on about 165 miles of that river, and the Tug fork up to the mouth of Wolf creek (above Warfield,) and the Louisa or West fork above Pikeville. In the falls of Tug, a chute was cut 50 feet wide in a solid rock, with a slope so as to admit the passage of boats; during the lowest water, last season, this chute contained 18 inches of water. Six steamboats now run in Big Sandy, the greater portion of the year. The exports have more than doubled in the last 5 years. The lands have greatly enhanced in value. From the mouth at Catlettsburg to Louisa, 27½ miles, the fall is 1.02 feet per mile; thence, on the West fork to Paint creek, 39¾ miles, 1.33 feet per mile; and from Louisa to Wolf creek, on the Tug fork, 35½ miles, 1.64 feet per mile. The estimated cost of 7 locks and dams, on the main stream and West fork, is \$354,200, and of 5 on the Tug fork \$214,900. Exports from the Big Sandy valley, for year ending July 1, 1870, \$1,219,000. The Peach Orchard coal, the canal coal, and the block-coal (now best known at Ashland and used in the raw state for smelting iron ore), are among the finest in the world, and could be brought out in immense quantities—if 5 locks and dams were built.

Feb. 9—The state appropriations, since 1833, in aid of turnpikes—so far as now represented by stock—have been as follows, as reported by the auditor in answer to a resolution of the house. [These are evidently the macadamized roads, in which the state is a stockholder; and do not embrace many state appropriations for dirt

roads in the mountain counties.] The whole amount paid by the state in the 888 miles of roads below is \$2,539,473—or an average of \$2,860 of state aid per mile. In some of these, the state paid one-half the stock, in others much more than half. The Maysville and Lexington road, 64 miles, cost \$426,400, or \$6,662½ per mile—which included an unusual number of fine bridges. This is the road which President Jackson immortalized, by his celebrated veto in 1830 of the "Maysville road bill," granting congressional aid in its construction; and is one of the finest on the continent:

Location of Road.	Miles.	Paid by State.
Maysville and Lexington.....	64	\$213,200
Maysville and Mount Sterling. 50		88,072
Maysville and Bracken co.....	18	25,948
Louisville, via Frankfort and Harrodsburg, to Crab Orchard	97	248,113
Frankfort to Lexington.....	27	78,122
Frankfort to Georgetown.....	17	58,725
Lexington to Danville and Lancaster.....	42	151,382
Lexington to Winchester.....	18	45,100
Lexington to Covington.....	85	200,405
Lexington to Richmond.....	25	75,383
Lexington to Harrodsburg and Perryville.....	42	109,646
Versailles to Anderson co.....	12	20,000
Louisville to Tennessee line, via mouth of Salt river, Elizabethtown, Bell's Tavern, and Bowlinggreen.....	143	441,383
Louisville to Tennessee line, via Bardstown and Glasgow.....	134	500,210
Bardstown, via Springfield and Lebanon, to Green co.....	43	79,208
Logan, Todd and Christian... 76		149,429

Feb. 9—Legislature enacts that hereafter the same tax *per capita*, and the same rate of taxation on real and personal estate (except taxes for common school purposes), shall be collected of all the negroes and mulattoes in this commonwealth as of the white population, and no other.

Feb. 10—Ripe oranges gathered, in New Liberty, Owen co., from a tree raised in the residence of Mr. Hartsuff.

Feb. 11—Jno. G. Carlisle introduces into the senate a bill to exempt not exceeding \$100 of the wages of every laborer, with a family dependent on him, from attachment or other process for the collection of debts. March 20, it passed the senate, but was not acted on in the house.

Feb. 11—Legislature raises to \$3,000 the salaries of circuit and other like judges..... 17—Provides for clearing out so much of Licking river as lies in Morgan or Magoffin counties..... 22—Repeals the court of common pleas in Fulton, Graves, Hickman, and Marshall counties..... 22—Requires railroad ticket offices to be kept open for one hour next before departure of trains..... Special appropriation of \$5,000 to Deaf and Dumb Asylum, \$9,500 to Eastern Lunatic Asylum, \$5,500 to Western Lunatic Asylum, and \$2,500 to the state House of Reform..... Requests congress

to pass a law of general amnesty.....28—Receiver and commissioner of Louisville chancery court to be appointed and removed at discretion of chancery.

Feb. 12—Dr. A. Pownall, of Sand Hill, Lewis co., drowned while being immersed in Crooked creek, by Rev. J. B. Hough, of the Christian church; both stepped into an unknown offset or deep hole in the creek; Dr. P. could not swim, and was swept by the current under a flood-gate.

Feb. 12, '15—Public meetings at Lexington, Covington, Danville, Harrodsburg, and other places, denouncing the legislature for refusing to charter the Cincinnati Southern railway; and appealing to congress to grant the charter. Memorials, numerously signed, urging such action by congress. Feb. 25—James B. Beck, congressman from the Lexington district, in an able letter to his constituents, discusses the question, and although a warm friend of the road, refuses to vote for such an infraction of state sovereignty and rights.

Feb. 13—Gov. Stevenson resigns, and Preston H. Leslie, president of the senate and acting lieutenant-governor, is inaugurated governor.

Feb. 14—In the house, the testimony bill—allowing parties in interest, persons charged with crime, and negroes, to testify—was postponed until March 15th [indefinitely], by 46 to 25.

Feb. 15—Louisville *Daily Ledger* issued.

Feb. 16—A negro, convicted of theft, sentenced by Judge Thomas, in the circuit court at Lexington, to receive 18 stripes on his bare back.

Feb. 16—Grand farewell banquet to the retiring governor John W. Stevenson, by the citizens of Frankfort; and, Feb. 22, similar banquet of welcome by the citizens of Louisville, the proposed residence of Gov. S.

Feb. 16—G. A. C. Holt elected speaker of the senate (and acting-lieutenant governor) on the 14th ballot, receiving 18 votes, John G. Carlisle 16. During the ballotings, which lasted 3 days, Oscar Turner received as high as 14, Lytleton Cooke 7, A. G. Talbott 8, and Robert A. Burton 16 votes.

Feb. 18—D. Howard Smith, state auditor, reports to the senate the indebtedness of the several counties, cities, and towns in Ky. for the construction of railroads. The total amount, deducting several sums voted to railroads since abandoned, \$13,783,983—distributed as follows:

In the Covington and Lexington (now Ky. Central) R. R.—Bourbon co. \$47,000, Fayette co. \$132,000, city of Covington \$470,000, Pendleton co. \$70,000—total \$719,000.

In the Maysville and Lexington R. R.—Bourbon co. \$180,333, Fayette co. \$124,000, Mason co. \$157,000, city of Maysville \$95,000, Nicholas co. \$30,000, and town of Carlisle \$15,000—total \$601,333.

In the Maysville and Big Sandy R. R.—Mason co. \$48,000, city of Maysville \$25,000—total \$73,000.

In the Lexington and Big Sandy R. R.—Bath co. \$136,000, Clark co. \$149,000, city of Lexington \$99,000, Montgomery co. \$200,000—total \$584,000.

In the Lexington and Danville R. R.—Boyle co. \$84,000, Fayette co. \$134,000—total \$218,000.

In the Richmond branch of the Louisville and Nashville R. R.—Garrard co. \$317,000, Madison co. \$400,000—total \$717,000.

In the Bardstown branch of same—3 precincts in Nelson co. \$60,000.

In the Glasgow branch of same—one precinct in Barren co. \$100,000, town of Glasgow \$25,000—total \$125,000.

In the Lebanon branch of same—Marion co. \$50,000, city of Louisville \$558,000—total \$608,000.

In the Louisville and Nashville R. R., main line—Hardin co. \$200,000, Elizabethtown \$75,000, Hart co. \$75,000, Logan co. \$236,400, Simpson co. \$26,000, Warren co. \$142,900, city of Louisville \$1,310,000—total \$2,065,300.

In the Louisville and Jeffersonville (Indiana) R. R.—City of Louisville \$167,000.

In the Louisville and St. Louis Air-Line R. R.—City of Louisville \$500,000.

In the Shelbyville branch of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington R. R.—Part of Shelby co. \$300,000, city of Louisville \$90,000—total \$390,000.

In the Cumberland and Ohio R. R.—Allen co. \$300,000, Green co. \$250,000, Marion co. \$300,000, Lebanon precinct in Marion co. \$50,000, Shelby co. \$400,000, Spencer co. \$250,000, Taylor co. \$250,000, Washington co. \$400,000—total \$2,200,000.

In the Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.—Caldwell co. \$398,000, Grayson co. \$200,000, Lyon co. \$200,000, McCracken co. \$500,000, Muhlenburg co. \$400,000, city of Louisville \$1,000,000—total \$2,698,000.

In the Owensboro and Russellville R. R.—Davies co. \$307,350, city of Owensboro \$75,000, Logan co. \$500,000, two precincts in McLean co. \$65,000—total \$947,350.

In the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville R. R.—Christian co., \$200,000, city of Hopkinsville \$25,000, city of Henderson \$300,000, Hopkins co. \$150,000, 1 precinct in Todd co. \$4,000—total \$679,000.

In the Madisonville and Shawneetown R. R.—Nebo precinct in Hopkins co. \$15,000, town of Madisonville \$25,000, two precincts in Webster co. \$65,000—total \$105,000.

In the New Orleans and Ohio R. R.—McCracken co. \$100,000, city of Paducah \$200,000—total \$300,000.

In the Nashville and Northwestern R. R.—City of Hickman, Fulton co., \$27,000.

Feb. 22—Ky. Central railroad incorporated. March 20—Charter amended, so as to allow it to extend the road, build branches, and consolidate.

Feb. 23—Jacob Lighter, of Clay Village, Shelby co.—who was arrested by the Federal authorities, Jan. 27, on a charge of

complicity in Kuklux raids in Franklin co. (because of acknowledgments and revelations on some of his associates made by himself, while under arrest for violating a city ordinance of Frankfort) and released on bail—is persuaded to accompany 10 men, from his home, and next morning is found hanging lifeless to a tree, half a mile from the village.

Feb. 25—In making excavations at Monroe, Michigan, which is near the spot where the disastrous battle of the River Raisin was fought in 1813, 30 human skulls and numerous bones were exhumed—the remains of brave Kentuckians who were massacred by Indians there.

Feb. 27—Judges Wm. S. Pryor, of the Frankfort circuit, Horatio W. Bruce, of the Louisville circuit, J. Cripps Wickliffe, of the Bardstown circuit, and other circuit judges, declare, on the bench, in favor of a law allowing negro testimony.

March 1—A bill appropriating \$30,000 to the improvement of Tradedwater river failed, in the house, for want of the constitutional majority; yeas 38, nays 31.

March 2—By yeas 4, nays 69, the house rejected the bill appropriating \$3,000 per year, for three years, to the State Agricultural Society.

March 2—Legislature calls upon Ky. senators and representatives in congress to oppose the passage by that body of the "Ferguson bill," or bill to construct the Cincinnati Southern railway across the state of Ky. against the consent of the Ky. legislature.....3—After notice in writing, served on keeper, not to sell or give liquor to an inebriate, the wife or any relative can recover \$29 for each offense.....Commissioners of sinking fund authorized to sell all turnpike stock of the state, so as to realize at least \$200,000 for it.....March 9—\$55,000 appropriated to finish the fire-proof offices at Frankfort.....10—Governor to appoint 3 commissioners to revise the statute laws and codes of practice.....Good school houses directed to be built in the 8th and 9th congressional districts, except in the counties of Bath, Fleming, Lewis, Madison, Mason, and Wayne, and special poll-tax authorized to pay for same.....11—Commercial and Farmers' Banks of Ky. authorized to subscribe half their capital stock in National Banks.....13—\$28,311 appropriated to build 4 warehouses for penitentiary.....Common school act amended, so as to pay to county school commissioner \$100, and 1 per cent. on whole amount of school tax due to each county, and \$3 for each school district; also, when school fund insufficient to pay a teacher for full session, the deficit to be apportioned among the patrons of the school.....14—After Sept. 1, 1871, 10 per cent. interest made legal, if contract is in writing, but after death of obligor, after maturity, only 6 per cent.; if more than 10 per cent. be charged, the whole interest shall be forfeited.....16—Incorporated banks of Ky. authorized to purchase bills or notes payable at their own or other

banks, and to receive in pledge or security articles of value, or bills of exchange or notes; before selling collaterals, debtor to be notified in writing ten days or more.....County courts authorized to change precinct lines or establish new precincts or change voting places, but not within 60 days before election.....

17—When stock killed on railroad, owner may notify nearest station agent, and apply to justices of the peace to appoint 3 housekeepers to assess the damages; if railroad company fail for 90 days to pay this verdict, owner may sue, and if he recover judgment for full amount assessed, shall also recover 25 per cent additional.....

20—Whenever New Year's day, Christmas day, Feb. 22, and July 4, occur on Sunday, then Monday shall be observed as a holiday; but notes and bills shall be presented for payment or acceptance on Saturday...Chancery court established in Bracken, Campbell, Kenton, and Pendleton counties.....

21—Persons 10 days before applying for tavern license must put up 4 public notices near by, and I upon the court-house door.

.....Two years further time after April 1, 1871, allowed civil officers for collecting fee bills.....22—Unlawful to sell or give liquor to minors, without written consent of father or guardian, under penalty of \$50 fine and \$20 attorney fee, forfeiture of license, &c.; in addition, father or guardian may sue for and recover \$100 damages and \$25 attorney fee, on each set of facts.....

Scalp laws repealed, from and after Jan. 1, 1872.....County attorneys to be notified, and then bound, to attend and prosecute charges of felony before examining courts; on failure, to be fined from \$50 to \$200.....

Railroads to make cattle-guards at least 3 feet deep and 6 feet wide, &c.....Governor authorized, if necessary, to borrow from the sinking fund not exceeding \$500,000, in aid of the ordinary state revenue.

.....It is lawful to carry concealed deadly weapons by sheriffs, constables, marshals, and policemen, and by others, 1. Where the person has reasonable grounds to believe his person, or that of some of his family, or his property, is in danger from violence or crime, or 2. Where the person is required by his business or occupation to travel during the night, then the carrying during such travel; all other persons carrying concealed weapons, other than an ordinary pocket-knife, shall be fined, on first conviction, from \$25 to \$100, or imprisoned from 30 to 60 days, or both; and for subsequent convictions, fined from \$100 to \$400, and imprisoned from 2 to 3 months, or both. Officers required under penalty of \$100 fine to arrest offenders within their knowledge, and take them before justice for trial.....Sheriffs to pay to auditor taxes as fast as collected, on Oct. 1, Dec. 1, and Feb. 1, paying balance in full on April 1; all persons not paying by latter date, to pay 5 per cent. additional.....

23—Boys between 8 and 17 years, when convicted of crime less than murder, to be sent to state house of reform; but not

girls, until provision be made there for taking care of them.....State debt to be negotiated for and purchased [it is not yet due], by agent, to be appointed by the governor.....15—Life insurance companies may make special deposits of securities in Insurance Department.....20—Superintendent of public instruction directed to purchase of Richard H. Collins, at \$4 each, enough copies of his new and enlarged edition of Judge Collins' Historical Sketches of Kentucky to supply one to each common school district—for the use of the children, and as a foundation for the district library, provided for by law—"portions of which history may be read to them every day by their teacher, or as a reading lesson, by the older scholars and best readers;" any school district, at the election for trustees on April 1, 1871, may by vote refuse to purchase the book. [Passed the house, March 1, by yeas 53, nays 18, and the senate, March 8, by yeas 25, nays 6; and "became a law, March 20, the governor having failed to sign or return, as required by the Constitution."]

March 3—Thompson Scroggins, in jail at Frankfort on a charge of killing a colored man named Henry Trumbo, is released by an armed but undisguised force of about 75 strangers, who both came into and left the town by different directions. The grand jury of Franklin co., for want of legal testimony (the only witnesses being negroes), had failed to indict him. The mob were determined that he should not be punished by the Federal court upon the testimony of negroes, and so rescued him.

March 6—A public meeting at Paris opposes the incorporation by congress of the Cincinnati Southern railway—because exceeding the powers of that body, and an infraction of state rights; and endorses the united action of the Ky. senators and representatives against it.

March 8, 11—In two cases, in the court of common pleas at Louisville, negro testimony admitted by consent of parties.

March 9—A fire at Richmond, Madison co., destroys almost a square of buildings, including 2 hotels, post office, and several fine stores; loss \$150,000.

March 9—Legislature adopts resolutions to purchase, at \$500, Nevil Cain's portrait of chief justice Geo. Robertson, for the court room of the court of appeals.....16—Of sympathy with O'Donovan Rossa and other Irish exiles recently arrived in this country..... 18—In memory of Judge Daniel Breck, recently deceased.....21—Of thanks to the Democracy of New Hampshire, for recent victory in state elections.

March 9—U. S. house of representatives passes the bill, which passed the senate last July, known as McCreery's disability bill, which, among many from other states, relieves from political disabilities the following Kentuckians:

Jefferson county: Theo. L. Burnett,
Ben. Berry, G. B. Eastin,
S. P. Breckinridge, Joshua F. Bullitt,

Thos. T. Hawkins,
Jilson P. Johnson,
Clinton McClarty,
Crawford McClarty,
Cyrus McClarty,
Charlton Morgan,
P. S. Shott,
I. M. St. John.

Anderson county:
Dr. Landon Carter.

Barren county:

V. H. Jones,
Preston H. Leslie.

Bourbon county:

Thos. E. Moore.

Brocken county:

J. J. Schoolfield.

Caldwell county:

Wm. Carter,

Thos. N. Pickering.

Calloway county:

P. M. Ellison,

D. Mattheson.

Carroll county:

W. C. Ellis,

R. F. Harrison,

Cyrus Hawkes,

Thos. McElrath.

Christian county:

John D. Morris.

Clark county:

John Catherwood,

Daviess county:

Wm. H. Clark,

T. E. Crutcher,

Baker Floyd,

Graham Hughes,

Thos. C. Jones,

J. O. Shott,

John P. Thompson,

Chas. S. Todd, jr.,

Geo. W. Triplett.

Fayette county:

Dr. D. L. Price.

Franklin county:

John B. Major,

John Rodman,

Fulton county:

J. H. Roullac.

March 14—Montgomery co., by 998 for

and 381 against, votes a subscription of

\$250,000 to the Lexington and Big Sandy

railroad company.

March 18—Death, in Fayette co., aged

68, of Thos. H. Clay, second son of Henry

Clay. In 1863, he was U. S. minister resident

to Nicaragua, and afterwards transferred to

Honduras.

March 20—The senate, by 15 to 9, refuses

to refund to Jessamine co. \$18,503 already

paid in part of her \$100,000 subscription

to the Kentucky River Navigation Com-

pany and expended by the latter—which

subscription, in the case of Garrard co.,

the court of appeals declared unconstitutional.

March 24—Death, at Cincinnati, O., aged

76, of Dr. Wm. T. Taliaferro, a distin-

guished physician and oculist, a resident

of Ky. for 30 years, and a soldier of the

war of 1812. [See page 176.]

April 4—Death, at Maysville, aged 68,

Graves county:

N. M. Cargill.

Hardin county:

Martin H. Cofer.

Henry county:

Geo. M. Jessee,

E. S. Pryor,

Ben. E. Selby.

Hopkins county:

John Couch,

A. J. Sisk.

Lincoln county:

R. J. Breckinridge, jr.

Madison county:

Jas. B. McCreary,

Thos. J. Tbarp.

Magoffin county:

D. D. Sublett.

Marion county:

Thos. L. Foster,

Jesse S. Taylor.

Marshall county:

Philip Darnell,

J. C. Gilbert,

John L. Irvin.

McCracken county:

S. C. Brice,

N. M. Greenwood,

Thos. D. Grundy,

John C. Noble.

Montgomery county:

John Flecklin,

John S. Williams.

Morgan county:

John E. Cooper,

W. Cox,

John T. Hazlerigg.

Nicholas county:

John A. Campbell.

Owen county:

Thos. A. Ireland.

Scott county:

James E. Cantrill.

Todd county:

R. F. Allison.

Warren county:

Geo. Ables,

James P. Bates,

Wm. L. Dulaney.

of John D. Taylor. He graduated, with high honor, in 1824, at Transylvania University; studied law; practiced for several years at Terre Haute, Ind., and was the peer in success and brilliancy and ability at the bar, of a number of Indiana's greatest men, governors, judges, and U. S. senators; returned to Maysville; represented Mason co. in the Constitutional convention of 1849, and in the state senate; was remarkable for vivacity and wit, for readiness and humor, at the bar and on the stump; if his ambition had equaled his ability he would have been one of the leading men of Ky.

April 6—Judge Wm. H. Randall, of the Barbourville, Knox co., circuit, in his charge to the grand jury, announces his intention to admit negro testimony—as legal under the recent XIVth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

April 10—Completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, giving Pittsburgh direct connection with Baltimore, in 325 miles; cost of the road \$8,000,000; finished under the energetic presidency of Wm. Oden Hughart, a native of Bourbon co., Ky., and resident there until about 1852.

April 15—Death, at Louisville, aged 77, of ex-chief justice Thomas A. Marshall. [See sketch, under Jefferson co.]

April 20—Hailstones fall, in Bath co., over a scope of country $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a mile wide, as large as hen eggs; in one house, penetrating through the roof into the rooms below.

April 26—Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington railroad agrees to change its gauge from 5 feet to 4 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches—to correspond with that of the Eastern roads, and cause a break of gauge at Louisville instead of at Cincinnati.

May 1—In the 6th Internal Revenue (Covington) district, \$5,000,834 have been collected in two years: From distilled spirits \$3,296,486; tobacco \$577,980, beer \$54,941, assessor's lists \$1,069,423; and yet congress will not appropriate \$100,000 for government buildings at Covington!

May 3, 4—Democratic state convention, largest ever held in Ky., in session at Frankfort; about 1,250 accredited delegates in attendance; 113 out of 116 counties represented; Preston H. Leslie, of Barren co., nominated for governor, on the 6th ballot: Leslie 688, J. Proctor Knott 432. On some of the previous ballots, John Young Brown had received as high as 297, John Q. A. King 237, Geo. W. Craddock 140, Thos. L. Jones 152, Richard M. Spalding 62. For lieutenant governor, John G. Carlisle, of Covington, received the highest vote on the 1st ballot; Samuel L. Geiger, Emory Whitaker, Edward W. Turner, James L. Allen, Geo. W. Silvertooth, Samuel I. M. Muijen, and others receiving large votes. Carlisle was nominated unanimously, by changes of votes, before the 2d ballot closed.

May 11—Re-interment, with imposing

ceremonies, at Crab Orchard, Lincoln co., of the unknown Southern soldiers who fell at the battle of Wildcat, in 1862.

May 11—Killed, in the fight between the men from four U. S. war steamers and the Coreans (inhabitants of Corea, a large peninsula, 600 miles long and 140 miles wide, in northeastern Asia, between the sea of Japan and the Yellow sea, and with a population of about 9,000,000), Lieut. Hugh W. McKee, of Lexington, Ky., aged 27. He was the first man to enter the fortress, from which the attack was made by the Coreans. His father, Col. Wm. R. McKee, fell nobly at the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, Feb. 23, 1847.

May 12—Judge Martin H. Cofer, at Brandenburg, Meade co., charges the grand jury to hear the testimony of negroes in a case where a white man is accused of maliciously cutting and wounding a negro with intent to kill him. He argues the question very ably; and rules that, in view of the recent XIVth amendment to the U. S. constitution, the state law limiting the admissibility of negro testimony to cases in which they themselves are the only parties, is rendered unconstitutional and void. The decision of the Kentucky court of appeals, in *Lowlin vs. The Commonwealth*, 2 Bosh, p. 5, was made before the adoption of the XIVth amendment, and cannot affect the question whether negroes are made competent witnesses by it.

May 14—Death, at Baton Rouge, La., aged 80, of Col. Charles S. Todd, of Ky. [See sketch, under Shelby co.]

May 17—Republican state convention at Frankfort; 86 counties represented; largest ever held in the state; Gen. Jno. M. Harlan nominated by acclamation for governor, and Col. Geo. M. Thomas for lieutenant-governor.

May 19—Gov. Leslie issues his proclamation offering \$500 reward for the apprehension and delivery to the jailer of Franklin co. of each of the persons concerned in the jail delivery of Thompson Scroggins, on Feb. 24th. [See p. 213.]

May 25—Of the 332 students at Washington-Lee University, Va., 36, or nearly one-ninth, are from Kentucky.

June 7—Annual meeting of the Ky. Press Association at Owensboro; only 13 newspapers represented; address by Col. Robert M. Kelly, and poem by Ben. Casseday, both of the Louisville *Daily Commercial*; grand banquet by the citizens; address of welcome by ex-U. S. senator McCreery.

June 10—Death, at Winchester, aged 115, of Aunt Lydia Whitesides, a colored woman, who was brought to Ky. more than 80 years ago. She was a servant of Judge Paten, of Va., and of Thos. Arnold, one of the first clerks of Bourbon co.; the latter set her free, many years ago, and made a liberal provision for her. At the time of her death, she had a beautiful and perfect set of teeth, her "second eyesight" was remarkably keen, and her mind was clear and comprehensive.

June 12—Col. D. Howard Smith, auditor

of state, publishes a statement of the debt owing by the state,

Oct. 10, 1867.....\$4,611,199 46

Accumulated school surplus

from Oct. 10, 1867, to May

20, 1871.....

19,789 27

\$4,630,988 73

Deduct state bonds redeemed

from Oct. 10, 1867, to May

20, 1871.....

1,767,508 00

Total state debt, May 20,

1871.....

\$2,863,480 73

Of this, \$1,652,086.73 is due to the school fund as a permanent loan, and cannot be redeemed. The balance is the state debt proper, \$1,211,394; and is to be paid, as it matures, by the sinking fund, which now amounts to \$2,589,345.02—leaving a balance of available resources over indebtedness of \$1,377,951.02, without including nearly \$1,200,000 due to the state by the general government, for advances made during the war, and which is now in process of collection.

June 16—Death, at Louisville, aged 70, of Fortunatus Coshy, a man of marked literary taste, and a poet. He was for several years U. S. consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

June 21—Reunion at Paris, of 69 soldiers of the war of 1812; their united ages 5,487 years.

June 21—Capt. Thos. S. Theobald, of Frankfort, aged 79, receives a pension certificate as a veteran of the war of 1812—the first issued to a Kentuckian, and entitling him to \$8 per month. He was 1st lieutenant in Morrill's company of Ky. mounted rifles.

June 25—Col. Peter Saxe, one of the editors of the *Troy* (New York) *Press*, spent 8 weeks in Ky., purchasing fine stock; he bought 23 short-horn bulls and heifers, of which 19 were thoroughbred "American Herd Book" registered, selected from 8 herds; and 160 head of thoroughbred Cots-wold ewes and rams, from 35 flocks. He shipped them to California and Oregon—the largest exportation in number and cost ever made from Ky.

June 26—About 12 men—not Kuklux, but most of them ex-laborers in the collieries and mines at the Red River iron works, and Radicals from Pennsylvania and Ohio, who had been thrown out of employment by negroes underworking them—attack Bonaparte Vaughan's negro boarding house at Fitchburg, Estill co., and are twice driven off, with loss of two killed (— Fugate and Pat. Spradlog), a third dies from his wounds, and several others are wounded. Company A, 16th U. S. infantry, is sent to and stationed at the iron works.

July 1—1,624 practicing lawyers in Ky., of which in the county of Jefferson 221, in Kenton 56, Fayette 42, McCracken 35, Daviess 27, Warren 25, Campbell 23, Christian 23, Henderson 21, Perry none!

July 1—Teachers' institutes being held in northern Ky.

July 1—At a re-count, by the state central committee, of the vote cast, May 31, in the Democratic state convention, for register of the land office, it was found that Jas. A. Dawson had received 425 and J. Alex. Grant 349 votes. Col. Dawson was again declared the candidate, but resigned; and Mr. Grant was nominated to fill the vacancy.

July 2—Recent extensive sales of blooded stock: By A. J. Alexander, and John M. Vanmeter, in Woodford co., J. W. Hunt Reynolds in Franklin co., E. G. Bedford and Harvey Rice in Bourbon co., B. F. & A. Vanmeter in Clark co., and others.

July 3—Near New Bethel church, in northern part of Washington co., two married white men waylay and outrage a little girl of 14 years, and threaten to kill her if she informs on them.

July —Eastern Ky. railroad recently finished to Grayson, Carter co.

July 5—John Harper's Longfellow wins the 2½-mile race at Long Branch in 4:41¼, winning a purse of \$2,250. Mr. H. refuses \$60,000 for him.

July 10—Great sale of suburban real estate at Louisville—the Parkland subdivision; 2,000 people in attendance; prices \$4 to \$12 per foot.

July 15—At the Saratoga (N. Y.) races, Longfellow wins the 2¼-mile race in 4:2¾, beating Kingfisher; the first mile was made in 1:40 and 1:41, and Longfellow made the second in 1:42. Harry Bassett won a 1¼ mile dash in 2:21¾, and Frogtown another 1¼ mile dash in 2:21½. All Ky. horses, or raised in Ky.

July 24—Death, in Washington city, aged 85, of Charles Dyke; he was engineer on Robert Fulton's first steamer from New York to Albany, and also on the first steamer down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans.

July 28—Death, at Louisville, aged 53, of apoplexy, of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah Tilford Boyle; son of chief justice John Boyle, and born in what was then Mercer (now in Boyle) county, Ky.; graduated at Princeton College, N. J., and at the Transylvania law school, Lexington, Ky.; practiced law at Danville from 1841 to 1861; entered the Federal army, and in 1862 was made a brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the district of Kentucky. One of his orders, which will never be forgotten—assessing upon rebel sympathizers any damages done by rebel marauders—was taken advantage of by bad men, and used to oppress. He projected the street railway system of Louisville; was president of the Louisville City railway; and also of the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville railroad, which owes to his great energy and abilities its timely completion.

Aug. 1—On the farm, near Morgan, Pendleton co., of John Hart, are now growing some stalks of timothy 6 feet 4½ inches high, clover 4 feet 8½ inches, and corn 13 feet 8½ inches, with 3 good ears of corn on each.

Aug. 1—The recent U. S. census devel-

ops the astounding fact that there are in Ky. 201,077 whites and 131,050 colored persons, 10 years old and over, who cannot write, of whom 157,239 are males and 174,888 females; 43,826 white males over 21 cannot write.

Aug. 5—Death, at Kansas city, Missouri, aged 134, of Jacob Fournais—supposed to be the oldest man in the United States. He was a man grown, working in the woods near Quebec, when Gen. Wolfe was killed there on the heights of Abraham, Sept. 14, 1758; was in New Orleans, at the time of the battle there, Jan. 8, 1815, and although offering to fight, was refused enlistment—which he ever after laughed at as a great joke; was the last survivor of the great expedition under two Kentuckians, Merriwether Lewis and Wm. Clark, in 1803-07, when, by order of the U. S. government, they explored the Missouri river, and the Columbia river in Oregon. He was never sick, and only a few minutes before he died was walking about his room.

Aug. 6, 7—Gauge of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington railroad reduced, from 5 feet, to 4 feet 8½ inches, throughout the entire distance, 174 miles, within 24 hours; 800 men were employed at it.

Aug. 7—Election of state officers: For governor, Preston H. Leslie 126,455, John M. Harlan 89,299—maj. 37,156; for lieutenant governor, John G. Carlisle 125,955, Geo. M. Thomas 86,148—maj. 39,807; for attorney general, John Rodman 125,576, Wm. Brown, 85,531—maj. 40,045; for auditor, D. Howard Smith 125,612, William Krippenstapel 85,280—maj. 40,332; for treasurer, Jas. W. Tate 125,541, S. Smith Fry 85,522—maj. 40,019; for register of the land office, J. Alex. Grant 124,813, Jos. K. McClarty 84,833—maj. 39,980; for superintendent of public instruction, Rev. Howard A. M. Henderson, D.D., 125,552, Rev. Wm. M. Pratt 81,954, W. E. Mobley 2,012—Henderson over Pratt 43,598. The first-named are Democrats; the second-named Republicans. The next legislature will consist of 35 Democrats and 3 Republicans in the senate, and 82 Democrats and 18 Republicans in the house.

Aug. 7—After the close of the polls at the Market House precinct in Frankfort, without provocation, the negroes fire across the street upon the whites, killing Capt. Wm. D. Gilmore and Silas N. Bishop, and wounding two others, besides injuring several by throwing stones; one mulatto leader, Henry Washington, was shot and severely wounded. A military company was called out, and continued under arms.

Aug. 7—Scott co. votes to subscribe \$300,000 to the Frankfort, Paris, and Big Sandy railroad, by 218 majority.

Aug. 7—At Paris, Bourbon co., a difficulty occurred at the polls, in the course of which city marshal Dillion was shot, not dangerously. The crowd instantly scattered, but both whites and negroes returned in a few minutes well armed. Mayor B. F. Pullen earnestly exerted himself to calm the excited crowd; and the Lexing-

ton train, two hours later, brought a squad of U. S. soldiers, who promptly offered to assist the civil authorities.

Aug. 7—Riot at Lexington, just after the close of the polls: firing begun by a negro, it is supposed accidentally, when shooting became general and indiscriminate; several persons wounded; two negroes, at a distance from the scene, mortally wounded; a company of State Guards and another of U. S. troops were soon upon the ground, but the disturbance was over.

Aug. 7—Owen co., by 686 for and 1,815 against, votes down the proposed tax for turnpikes.

Aug. 7—At the election to-day, 25 counties out of the 116 in Ky., are carried by the Republicans—in nearly every case by the negro vote.

Aug. 8—At Frankfort, early this A. M., two negroes hung by a mob—Henry Washington, who shot Capt. Gilmore on yesterday, and Harry Johnson, who ravished a German woman.

Aug. 8—State Teachers' Association in session at Frankfort.

Aug. 21—18 buildings, half of the square between Short and Main streets, extending back from Broadway, in Lexington, burned; loss \$75,000.

Aug. 23—At the Saratoga (N. Y.) races, Helmbold wins the 4-mile race over Longfellow, in 7:49¼.

Aug. 24—The venerable Mark Hardin, of Shelby co., now nearly 90 years old, (son of Col. John Hardin, who was slain by the Indians in 1792 when on an embassy of peace to them,) visits Louisville, and over the great Ohio river bridge crosses the Falls of the Ohio—which he had descended when removing to Kentucky with his father's family, 85 years and 4 months before, in April, 1786. Mr. Hardin is the last surviving guest who was present at the wedding of Henry Clay, of Ashland.

Sept. 5—Preston H. Leslie, who, by reason of his office as speaker of the senate, has been governor of Ky. since the resignation of Gov. Stevenson, on Feb. 13, 1871, was to-day inaugurated governor for four years, under his recent election by the people. The oath of office was administered by the venerable chief justice Geo. Robertson, who has been disabled from duty for six months past by partial paralysis, and was unable to stand; he then resigned into the hands of the governor his office of chief justice of the court of appeals. The announcement was unexpected; and as the feeble old man sunk back exhausted in his chair, many thought that with the functions of his high office he had surrendered up his life also. The crowd was awe-struck. The stillness was solemn, the suspense painful. The governor and the associate judges came forward, afraid to touch him lest he be dead. But he soon revived, raised his head and smiled; and then reciprocated the congratulations of his friends—saying he "expected to live a good while yet." He is

unable to walk, but sits partly erect in a portable chair.

Upon the meeting of the court of appeals, next day, a report expressive of the respect and admiration for Judge Robertson by the bench and the bar of Ky. was made by a committee of distinguished lawyers—ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, chairman, attorney general John Rodman, ex-judge Wm. F. Bullock, Harvey Myers, Jas. R. Hallam, Chas. G. Wintersmith, and Col. Jas. A. Dawson—and appropriate remarks were made by Gov. Bramlette and W. R. Thompson, of Louisville.

Sept. 5—Gov. Leslie appoints Andrew J. James secretary of state, Maj. Wm. H. Botts assistant secretary of state, Col. Jas. A. Dawson adjutant general, and Gen. Fayette Hewitt quartermaster general.

Sept. 6—Wm. S. Pryor, of Henry co., now circuit judge of the 11th district, appointed successor of chief justice Robertson of the court of appeals bench.

Sept. 8—A negro man, Geo. Miller, while drunk, run over and horribly mangled by the Ky. Central railroad, near Talbott's Station. He was taken to Cythiana and buried by the whites, the negroes refusing to have anything to do with him because he had voted the Democratic ticket.

Sept. 10—Murder, in Woodford co., of Jacob Harper and his sister Miss Betsy Harper, both near 80 years of age; the latter survived her wounds for 19 days. [A number of arrests were made, but the right parties had not been discovered, 13 months after.] Jno. Harper, their brother, advertised a reward of \$5,000 for the conviction of the murderers.

Sept. 15—Death, in Shasta co., California, aged 128 years, of Harvey Thacker, a connection by marriage of Daniel Boone; he was born in North Carolina in 1743, was 38 years old when the Revolutionary war broke out, removed to Ky., and when he was 68 years old served in the battle of Tippecanoe under Gen. Harrison, when 72 years old at the battle of New Orleans under Gen. Jackson, and when 89 years old in the Black Hawk war in Illinois.

Sept. 15—Death, by being thrown from his horse while returning from the Lexington races, of Joseph Shawhan, of Harrison co., aged 90 years and 3 days—the oldest turfman in Ky., and farmer of 3,600 acres of bluegrass land in Harrison and Bourbon counties. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and had repeatedly represented his county in the legislature. He and his father emigrated from western Pennsylvania during the Whisky rebellion, 1791-94, and were among the first makers of the whisky that assumed the name of "Bourbon county." He used to take flatboats with produce from the "mouth of Beaver," on Licking river, to the foreign port of New Orleans, and travel back on foot through the "Indian nation" and wilderness, with the proceeds of his boat and cargo in Spanish doubloons and "milled dollars" jingling in a pouch swung from the stick on his shoulder.

Sept. —Iron bridge over Ky. river, at Brooklyn, on the Lexington and Harrodsburg turnpike, completed. Its length 546 feet, in 3 spans each 182 feet; cost of masonry about \$25,000; total cost about \$60,000.

Sept. —Rowan co., by 13 majority, refuses to subscribe \$25,000 in the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad; and Carter co., by 200 majority, refuses a subscription of \$50,000 for the same.

Sept. 29—In the Pleasant Green neighborhood, Bourbon co., 7 Radical negroes, at 2 A. M., called out of his house one who voted the Democratic ticket, and kuklaxed him by shooting him with bird-shot, not dangerously. They, or others, also set fire, Oct. 2, to a school-house there, which was consumed.

Oct. 2—Wedding of mutes at Wilsonville, Spencer co.—Geo. Schoolfield, a teacher in the Ky. Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, to Miss Emma Beard, recently a pupil in the same institution; ceremony performed, in the beautiful and expressive language of signs (see p. 000), by Rev. Thos. McIntire, principal of the Indiana Institution for Deaf Mutes.

Oct. 4—Great interest in the election of directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; old board re-elected, President H. D. Newcomb (now absent in Europe), receiving 52,415, and John G. Baxter, mayor of Louisville, of the opposition ticket, 43,819—maj. 8,596. Dr. Wm. B. Caldwell, on both tickets, received 93,684 of the 94,217 votes cast.

Oct. 5—Meeting at Lexington of 83 soldiers of the war of 1812; their ages varied from 74 to 92. They resolved to petition congress to so modify the late pension law that all the survivors of that war may enjoy its benefits, and that no discrimination in case of the widows be made on account of date of marriage.

Oct. 7—Mason co., by a vote of 1,996 for and 1,176 against—820 majority, in a total of 3,172 votes cast—subscribes \$400,000 to the Ky. and Great Eastern railway, from Newport via Maysville to Catlettsburg, at the mouth of the Big Sandy river.

Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10—Greatest conflagration ever known. Almost the entire business portion of Chicago, Ill., destroyed by fire. 17,450 buildings, including 74 churches, burnt. 98,500 people homeless, (out of 334,270)—many of them living for some days out on the prairie around the city, sleeping on the ground, and dependent upon charity. An area of 2,124 acres (194 in the West division, 460 in the South division, and 1,470 acres in the North division) devastated by the fire, which began on Sunday night, and lasted until nearly dark on Tuesday—when the flames died away from absolute want of material to feed upon. Five days after it begun, vast piles of coal were still burning, until quenched by the steady rains on Saturday, Oct. 14, saving thousands of tons of coal. More than 250 lives lost; Oct. 12, the coroner held inquests on 64 bodies, in ghastly rows

in the morgue, only 2 of which were recognized; 16 others lying there, and more coming in; 20 bodies were taken from the basements of two buildings on the North side, near the Chicago avenue bridge; to save themselves from burning, some jumped into the river and were drowned. Oct. 12, over 40,000 people fed by the charity of the country; about \$3,500,000 in money, provisions, and clothing poured in from every quarter; of this, \$1,200,000 was paid for 4,700 cheap temporary houses for 23,500 people; and 50,000 people left the city. Oct. 14, the vault of the custom-house was opened; \$1,000,000 in gold were melted to a solid mass, and \$2,000,000 in greenbacks burned to a crisp. 65,000,000 feet of lumber were destroyed, and 225,000,000 still on hand. Total actual loss about \$196,000,000; besides \$100,000,000 estimated loss to business and depreciation on real estate; \$100,000,000 were insured; 56 insurance companies in the U. S. broken up, a few pay their entire losses; about \$40,000,000 realized from insurance. [A number of Kentuckians were large property holders in Chicago, and lost heavily; and many of the leading families, and professional and business men, are Kentuckians.]

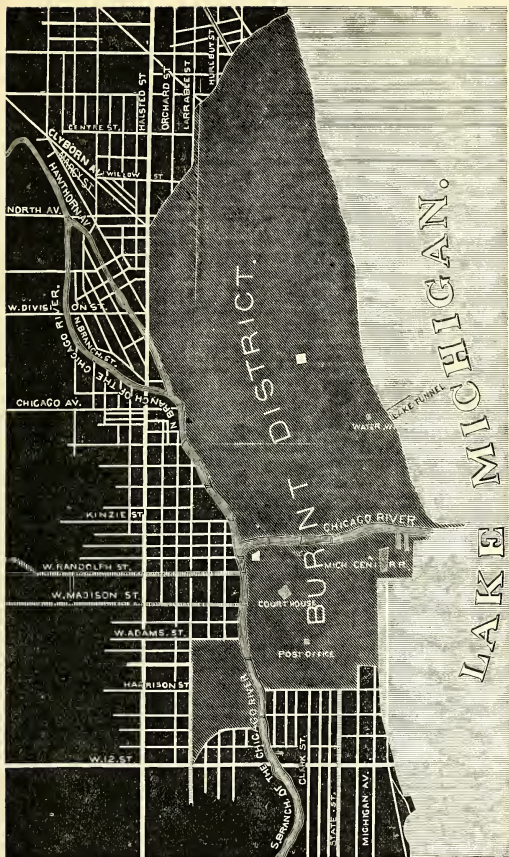
Among the Kentuckians living there, several thousand in number, was Dr. J. Ed. Ray, formerly of Paris, who wrote thus to his brother: "From Dr. Hawes [another Kentuckian] and the newspapers I suppose you have heard of the horrors of Sunday night and Monday. Neither could tell you one-half. To realize its horrors you must have been present and a looker-on. The history and incidents of that fire will and can no more be written than those of the Great Rebellion. Property by millions, relies that money could not purchase at any price, and lives unnumbered, were swept away in the twinkling of an eye by the relentless fire fiend. Hundreds of people were lost of whom no trace will ever be found. Their last voices sounded amid smoke and scorching flame, surrounded by fire on all sides; for with the velocity of a mighty hurricane it swept over the doomed city; one yell, one short prayer, and all was over. Even now there rings in my ear the shrieks of three men who went through the floor of the State street bridge viaduct amid a lot of burning freight cars. They just a few feet ahead of me dashed into the bridge, midst blinding smoke and flying embers; and on reaching the farther end I felt the swaying of the timbers—a crash, a shriek, and I stood upon the very brink of the seething cauldron below. Quick as thought I whirled round and ran back. At each step of my retreat I felt the giving of the planks beneath my feet, and as I placed my feet upon *terra firma* the whole structure fell with a mighty crash. It was a fearful race for life, but I gained it; and, to add to the horror of my situation, when on solid ground I found myself entirely surrounded by fire. As it was "no time for swapping knives," I started and ran from South Water to Lake

street, through a perfect hailstorm of fire. Upon the corner of Lake and State streets, I found a man standing perfectly bewildered, who I have no doubt would have perished in his tracks. I seized him by the arm, and again started on the fearful race for two lives. East on Lake street to Michigan avenue we ran, through fire two or three inches deep and with both sides of the street on fire. Hot was no name for it. The first unburned bridge was that at 12th street, which we reached in safety. We stopped to take breath, and look back. The sight down the river, east and north of us, was grand and terrific. No pen can picture, no words express, the sublimity, the appalling grandeur of that scene..... My office, furniture, books, papers, and instruments were all lost. After getting them out of my office, upon the pavement, the fire was so hot as to drive me from them. Some were burned after getting them on a wagon. Every patron I had was burned out; and to-day I find myself the possessor of \$2.10 all told, and have to begin, as I began five years ago, without capital, to make a living."

The great fire of London, England, in 1666, (population 300,000) lasted 4 days, and spread over 336 acres, destroying 13,200 houses, 87 churches, many public buildings, and \$60,000,000 in property; as in Chicago, bells and iron wares, glass and earthenwares, the most solid iron works, all melted and fused. In Oct. 1812, Moscow, the capital of Russia, then a city of 600,000 inhabitants, was devoted to the flames by its own citizens, to drive out the great Napoleon, the French conqueror; it had been almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1536, in 1547, and in 1571. In 1835, the great fire in New York city destroyed 648 houses, and \$20,000,000 in property; and in 1845, another fire destroyed \$7,000,000 of property. In 1845, the entire business part of Pittsburgh, Pa., was burnt, with over \$9,000,000 of property. San Francisco was six times almost totally destroyed by fire. St. Louis, Mo.; Portland, Maine; Charleston, S.C.; Galveston, Texas; have each had very great fires, with property destruction of from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000. In 1852, during one night, 7 fires destroyed 3,500 houses in Constantinople, in Turkey; and about 1870 another great fire occurred there; but those houses were quite ordinary and the city poorly built.

Oct. 17—Boyd co., by 67 majority, refuses to subscribe \$100,000 to the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad.

Oct. 26—Death, at Nice, France, of Robert Anderson, a brigadier and brevet major general U. S. army; born, near Louisville, June 14, 1805; graduated at West Point, as brevet 2d lieutenant of 1st artillery; same year, was appointed full 2d lieutenant; spent a few months at Santa Fé de Bogota as private secretary of the U. S. minister there; May 9, 1832, appointed assistant inspector-general of Illinois volunteers, with rank of colonel, in the Black Hawk war, and was conspicuous



for bravery at the battle of Bad Axe under Gen. Atkinson; in 1835-36, instructor of artillery at West Point; in 1837-38, served in the Florida war, and April 2, 1838, captured 45 Seminole Indians near Fort Lauderdale, for which he was brevetted captain; from 1838 to 1841, was aide-de-camp to Gen. Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief U. S. army; in 1840, translated from the French and published "Instruction for Field Artillery—Horse and Foot," which he supplemented, in 1860, with a translation of "Evolutions of Field-Batteries;" Oct. 23, 1841, promoted captain of artillery; Sept. 8, 1847, wounded at the battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico, and brevetted major; July 11, 1853, governor of the military asylum at Harrodsburg, Ky.; Oct. 5, 1857, promoted major of 1st artillery; 1860, commanded U. S. forces in Charleston harbor, headquarters at Fort Moultrie; Dec. 26, 1860, transferred his command (only 2 skeleton companies, 80 in all, officers and men) to Fort Sumter, which was attacked, April 12, 1861, by the Confederate forces under Gen. Beauregard, and bravely defended for 34 hours—"until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed, the gorge-wall seriously injured, the powder magazine surrounded by flames and its door closed from the effects of the heat, only 4 barrels and 3 cartridges of powder being available and provisions all gone but salt pork." Sunday afternoon, April 14th, he accepted the honorable terms of evacuation offered by Gen. Beauregard, and "marched out with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting his flag with 50 guns." In 1865, he was selected to hoist the Union flag again, over the ruins of Fort Sumter. May 15, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him brigadier general in the regular army, and in command of the department of Ky., and afterwards of that of the Cumberland, which shattered health compelled him to relinquish, Oct. 1861; and on Oct. 27, 1863, to retire from active service. Feb. 3, 1865, he was brevetted major general, "for gallant and meritorious service in the defence of Fort Sumter." In 1870, he went to Europe for his health, first to Germany and then to southern France, where he was an invalid until his death. His body was brought to the U. S., and buried at West Point, New York.

Oct. 28.—The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad company purchases, at 50 cents on the dollar, \$1,000,000 new stock of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, and also so much of the \$1,600,000 old stock, at 60 cents, as may be surrendered within 60 days; thus obtaining the controlling interest. The same company has just put under contract the building of the railroad from Lexington to Mount Sterling, Montgomery co.

Oct. —Agricultural fairs have been held successfully, by the colored people, in Franklin, Fayette, Mason, and other counties.

Oct. —Gov. Leslie issues a proclamation calling upon the people of Ky. to raise money, clothing, and provisions for the sufferers by the remarkable fires in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Oct. —Louisville city council contributes \$50,000, and citizens more than \$110,000, to the relief of sufferers by the Chicago conflagration. Maysville city council sends \$1,000, and the Catholic church there \$125. Lexington gives \$1,000, (and \$575 to the Wisconsin sufferers). Ky. Central railroad gives \$1,000, and the city of Covington \$5,000. Paris, and many other places, give largely and liberally.

Oct. —Death, at Dundee, Scotland, at which point he was U. S. consul (appointed by President Lincoln), of Rev. Jas. Smith, D.D., a distinguished Presbyterian minister in Ky. for many years, and author of the standard history of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Oct. —James Jeffries, of Russell co., has 19 children, including 7 pairs of twins. He has 10 brothers, and the 11 brothers have 37 pairs of twins.

Nov. 1.—Death, at Augusta, of Dr. Joshua Taylor Bradford. [See sketch, under Bracken co.]

Nov. 1.—Death, at Owensboro, at an advanced age, of John H. McHenry, sen. He had filled many positions of honor and trust; served in congress four years, 1843-47, and was a member of the convention which formed the present constitution, in 1849.

Nov. 1.—Sales of tobacco, at the 7 warehouses in Louisville, during the year ending to-day, 48,606 hogsheads, for the sum of \$4,681,046. During the preceding year, from Nov. 1, 1869 to 1870, were sold 40,047 hogsheads—8,559 less—but for higher figures, \$4,823,330.

Nov. 1—15,137 hogsheads of tobacco inspected in Paducah, in the year ending to-day.

Nov. 5.—In a colored Baptist church, in Louisville, the giving away of a pillar supporting the floor creates a panic, and the terrified audience rush to the doors, trampling to death 8 or 9 persons, mostly women and children.

Nov. 6.—W. H. Dulaney, president of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, sells to a house in Amsterdam, Holland, \$450,000 of its bonds, at 87¼ cents and accrued interest.

Nov. 9.—U. S. senator Garret Davis receives from the state of Ky. a fee of \$5,000 as attorney for the state in the Wolf Island case, vs. the state of Missouri.

Nov. 13.—P. M. O'Hara undertakes to walk 101 miles in 24 hours, over the Lexington Trotting Park. Track heavy from rains; but he made the 1st mile in 8:48, 2d in 9:40, 3d in 11:55, 4th in 10:57, 5th in 10:30, 6th in 12:00—total 6 miles in 1 hour 3½ minutes. A steady rain then set in, but he walked on, making 5 miles more in 1 hour 6½ minutes, by which time the mud was 6 inches deep, and his friends insisted upon his going no further.



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PROF. DANIEL DRAKE, M.D.



PROF. BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M.D.



PROF. ROBERT PETER, M.D.



JOSHUA TAYLOR BRADFORD, M.D.

KENTUCKY PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Engraved for Collins' History of Kentucky.

Published by J. M. Collins, Louisville, Ky.

Nov. 15—Death, in Ballard co., aged 100, of Thos. Brannon, a soldier at the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815.

Nov. 20—Opening of the enlarged Louisville and Portland canal, around the Falls of the Ohio. In widening it to 90 feet, 40,000 cubic yards of earth were taken out, and 90,000 of solid limestone—the ledge 11 to 12 feet thick; 11,000 cubic yards of dry wall masonry were built. Instead of a fall of 26 feet in $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, will be a fall of 26 feet in nearly 2 miles—a lengthening the distance the water will have to flow between the head and foot of the falls, in order to lessen the force of the current.

Nov. 23—Two negroes, Geo. A. Griffiths and Nathaniel Harper, admitted to practice law in the courts at Louisville.

Nov. 25—A very lively and spicy, not always kind and charitable, controversy has, for six weeks past, engrossed all the ministers and members of the Main-street Christian Church, and of a new and independent church whose members had withdrawn from the Main-street and organized as the 2d Christian Church, at Lexington, involving also John B. Bowman, regent of Ky. University, and to some extent the legal control of that general church over said University. It continues up to March, 1872, and involves also the pastor and some members of the Walnut-street Christian Church in Louisville. It is called by many "The University Imbroglia." Nov. 25—The curators of the University sustain Regent Bowman, by strong and pointed resolutions.

Dec. 2—Lewis co., by 902 for and 770 against, agrees to subscribe \$100,000 to the Ky. and Great Eastern railroad.

Dec. 4—Legislature in session. In the senate, Lieut. Gov. John G. Carlisle presiding, Dr. J. Russell Hawkins was re-elected clerk—Hawkins 19, Wm. T. Samuels 15; John L. Sneed assistant clerk, on the 24th ballot; D. D. Sublett sergeant-at-arms; and Jos. B. Read doorkeeper. In the house 1st ballot for speaker: Jas. B. McCreary 30, Wm. W. Bash 16, Jas. S. Chrisman 14, Thos. H. Corbett 9, Jos. M. Davidson 9, Wm. Cassius Goodloe 17; on the 3d ballot, before the result was announced, on motion Mr. McCreary was, by unanimous consent, declared elected speaker. Micah T. Chrisman and Thos. S. Pettit were unanimously declared elected clerk and assistant clerk, respectively. Judge Rob't A. Thompson was elected sergeant-at-arms, on the 3d ballot—Thompson 51, Col. Geo. R. Diamond 46; and A. G. King doorkeeper, on the 6th ballot—King 59, Jobo A. Crittenden 39.

Dec. 9—Destruction by fire of Dr. Wm. S. Chipley's private insane asylum, near Lexington; inmates safely removed; loss \$15,000.

Dec. —Width of the Ohio river at Maysville, while frozen over and very low, accurately measured; 1,300 feet from shore to shore, and 1,900 from bank to bank. At Covington, it is 432 feet above the level of the gulf, and at Pittsburgh 696 feet.

Dec. 14—Sales of gold in New York at 107½, the lowest point reached since 1862.

Dec. 15—Death, at Louisville, aged 66, of Rev. Charles Booth Parsons; from 1825 to 1838 one of the most popular actors on the stage, and thenceforward a Methodist minister remarkable for his powers of elocution.

Dec. 15, 16—Convention at Louisville of Ky. lawyers; recommends the legislature to provide for the admission of negro testimony to the same extent as that of whites, and otherwise modify the law of evidence; also, for a general revision of the statutes; arranges for a permanent organization of the Ky. bar, the next meeting to be in Louisville Nov. 12, 1872; closes with an elegant banquet, given by the Louisville bar.

Dec. 16—Legislature memorializes congress to refund, because an unequal tax, the amount of tax collected on cotton in 1865—66-67.....30—By resolution, requires the Bank of Ky. to declare a dividend of \$497,976, being all its profits and surplus, (except the contingent fund.)

Dec. 16—"Public Library of Ky." drawing at Louisville, beginning at 7 o'clock A. M., and closing with a "grand gift concert" at night. The highest prize, \$35,000, drawn by John R. Duff, assistant postmaster, Memphis, Tenn., and the prize of \$17,500 by Mr. Kent, Virginia city, Nevada.

Dec. 18—Death, at Frankfort, aged 80, of Col. Alex. H. Reunick, one of the survivors of the massacre at the River Raisin, and deputy clerk or clerk of several of the courts at Frankfort for most of the time since 1807.

Dec. 18—By order of the U. S. secretary of war, Lieut. Samuel M. Swigert, 2d U. S. cavalry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Ky. University, Lexington.

Dec. 18—At the caucus of the Democratic members of the legislature, to nominate their candidate for U. S. senator, the first ballot stood: Thos. C. McCreary 50, Jas. B. Beck 26, Gen. Humphrey Marshall 18, ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette 17, Judge A. R. Boon 5. McCreary was nominated unanimously on the 2d ballot, the other names having been withdrawn.

Dec. 19—Thos. C. McCreary elected U. S. senator for six years from the 4th March, 1873—McCreary (Democrat) 112, John M. Harlan (Republican) 20.

Dec. 27—Death, at Lexington, aged nearly 73, of Rev. Robert Jefferson Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D. [See sketch, on p. 000.]

Dec. 27—Great fire at Somerset, Pulaski co.; court house, 2 banks, and 14 principal business and dwelling houses—best portion of the town—burnt; loss over \$50,000.

Dec. —The governor's message reports the annual expenses of the several charitable institutions of the state, including the cost of carrying pauper lunatics to the asylums, increased from \$104,517 in 1865, to \$243,023 in 1871—or, in 6 years, \$138,-

505. The total cost of prosecuting criminals was, in the same time, increased from \$86,080 to \$192,003. The governor appeals to the legislature to apply some remedy to the disorders and disregard of law in some localities, to pass additional laws to reach the outbreaks and secret vengeance of evil-disposed persons. "Much of this lawlessness has been provoked and aggravated by the unwarranted interference of Federal authority in our local affairs, and its intrusive assumption of jurisdiction in administering the laws of this commonwealth." "Citizens who had been arrested and held for trial by the state tribunals, for offenses against colored persons, have been seized by Federal officers, taken to distant places, deprived of the right of trial by jury of the vicinage, subjected to great annoyance and expense, and sometimes to onerous and unreasonable penalties." He recommends a law allowing negro testimony.

Dec. 31—Terrible storm in Mason, Robertson, Scott, Harrison, Bourbon, Fayette, and Franklin counties. At White Sulphur, in Scott co., a church, still-house, several residences, barns, and out-houses were blown down, orchards and forests torn to pieces, hemp spread on the ground and hay and oat stacks and fencing scattered by the wind. At Cynthiana, Harrison co., the court house and other buildings were unroofed, and several small buildings blown down. At Lexington, the upper story of a new 3-story brick warehouse was blown off, the roof and walls falling upon and crushing an adjoining hemp warehouse. At Millersburg, Bourbon co., the College building was injured and Bryan's Hall unroofed. Near Germantown, Mason co., the floral hall and amphitheatre were destroyed. Between Germantown and Mt. Olivet, Robertson co., 19 barns filled with tobacco were blown down. Immense damage was done every where.

1872, Jan. 1—Bonded debt of the city of Louisville \$6,153,500, and on Jan. 1, 1871, \$4,910,500—increase \$1,243,000; of which \$500,000 for stock in the St. Louis Air-Line railroad, \$250,000 for City Hall, \$197,000 for change of gauge of Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, \$300,000 for sewers, &c. The sinking fund will pay the interest, and the principal at maturity. The taxes for city purposes in 1871 were \$774,089. City stock in the Louisville gas company \$604,150. The annual report of the mayor, John G. Baxter, shows a very able administration of city affairs.

Total deaths in Louisville in the year 1871, 2,672, or 1 to every 43½ inhabitants—assuming a population of 115,000.

Jan. 12—110 citizens of Franklin co. petition the legislature for protection from a band of desperadoes who have caused, and at intervals renew, a reign of terror in that county, chiefly a few miles north of Frankfort.

Jan. 18—Legislature authorizes the governor to borrow \$500,000 to supply deficit in state treasury, and issue therefor five-

year 8-per-cent. bonds.....11—Direct sale of state interest, except preferred stock, in Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, at 65 cents on the dollar.....13—Adopts resolutions on the death of Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D.....24—Provides for securing (by giving notice) laborers' claims against railroads and turnpikes.....Vacancy in county judgeship, within first three years of term, to be filled by justices.....Homestead exemption extended to colored people, housekeepers.....Governor to select newspaper in which to advertise rewards for fugitives from justice.....30—Law appointing state agent to purchase state bonds repealed.....Law of evidence amended—parties in interest, persons of color, &c., may testify.

Jan. 18—McCreery banquet at the Capital Hotel, Frankfort.

Jan. 21—Caucus of the Democratic members of the legislature. Samuel I. M. Major, on the 4th ballot, nominated for public printer—Major 67, Gen. Thos. H. Taylor 56; the 1st ballot stood: Major 41, Taylor 28, Geo. Baber 20, Col. Jas. A. Dawson 25. Dr. A. C. Vallandigham nominated for public binder, on the 2d ballot, receiving 63 votes; A. G. Kendall 46. Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden nominated for state librarian by acclamation.

Jan. —Death, in Madison co., aged 107, of James Byrum, who came to Ky. 75 years ago from North Carolina.

Jan. 25—Frank Preston, of Mason co., aged nearly 97, is the oldest Mason in Ky. He was initiated in Winchester Lodge, No. 20, at some time prior to Nov. 13, 1813.

Jan. 30, 31—Grand Duke Alexis, son of the reigning czar of Russia, visits Louisville, is received with distinguished honors, and entertained at a ball and banquet. Feb. 1—Visits the Mammoth Cave.

Feb. 1—Judge Ballard refused to allow Andrew Jackson, a colored man, indicted before the circuit court at Louisville for grand larceny, to have his cause removed for trial in the U. S. district court; and said, unofficially, he did not intend to allow such cases to cumber the docket hereafter.

Feb. 8—Legislature, by act, forbids any attorney at law, and certain county, city, and court officers from being taken on bail bonds in criminal cases.....Punishes, by fine and imprisonment, the willful killing, disfiguring, poisoning, or otherwise injuring, without the owner's consent, of any horse, cow, mule, jack, jennet, goat, sheep, or hog.....Repeals the law requiring persons to be 21 years old before obtaining license to practice law.....21—Towns authorized to establish station-houses and work-houses, for confinement of persons until trial, or for working out fines at the rate of \$2 per day.....28—Sheriffs made liable for false or illegal return of process or execution, or for collecting illegal fee-bill.

Feb. 9—Legislature, by resolution, instructs senators in congress and requests representatives to have a law passed pro-

viding for the locking and damming of the Ohio river, so as to secure its navigation by large class steamers at all seasons of the year; also, March 18, one providing for a thorough system of lights, buoys, and channel marks, in the Ohio river; also, March 28, one directing the surrender of the Louisville and Portland canal to the government of the U. S., upon certain specified conditions.

Jan. 10—A communication from the auditor to the senate, gives the amount of public printing, paper for public printing, and public binding, each year from Aug. 1, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1872, 12 years and 5 months. The aggregate of printing is \$232,905, the yearly average \$18,632; aggregate of paper \$80,928, yearly average \$6,475; aggregate of binding \$100,567, yearly average \$8,045; total paid for public printing, paper and binding, \$414,401; yearly average \$33,152.

Jan. 16—Mordecai Williams decided, by a vote of 74 to 14, to be the legally elected representative to the house from Boyd, Carter, and part of Elliott counties; sustaining the majority report, which found that at the election in August Williams had received 1,504 and Capt. W. W. Culbertson 1,500 votes. [They had been reported as having an equal number of votes; and thus being a "tie," there was a disputed and unsatisfactory attempt to decide "by lot," according to law.

Jan. 17—Bank of Ky. agrees to buy from the commissioners of the sinking fund all of the state stock in said bank, 7,789 shares, at \$112 per share; and agrees to take in all state bonds due and to become due in 1872-3. The stock amounted to \$872,368, the bonds to \$665,000—leaving \$207,368 to be paid in money.

Jan. 20—A special auditor's report to the senate shows that \$128,300 were paid for interest by the state, during the year ending Oct. 10, 1871.

Jan. 22—Gov. Leslie, by special message, calls attention of the legislature to the fact that for want of a law to sell lands to pay taxes (except at the end of 6 years), there is now due to the state \$318,354 of uncollected revenue, since 1862. [The legislature accordingly changed the revenue laws, so as to prevent such delinquencies hereafter.]

Jan. 27—The house appointed the speaker, Jas. B. McCreary, and C. Columbus Scales, Wm. A. Hoskins, Jos. C. S. Blackburn, E. F. Waide, and Wm. Cassius Goodloe a committee to invite the grand duke of Russia, Alexis, to visit Frankfort, and to tender to him and his suite the privileges of the hall of the house of representatives during their stay.

Feb. 1—A bill to repeal the 10-per-cent. conventional interest law of March 14, 1871, was laid on the table, in the house, by 62 to 27.

Feb. 1—Rev. Dr. H. A. M. Henderson, superintendent of public instruction, communicates to the house of representatives the astounding fact that—in consequence

of the law of last year extending the day of payment of taxes—indebtedness for the schools taught had accumulated to amount of nearly \$100,000, with no school money in the treasury to pay it.

Feb. 8—In the senate, the bill to establish a bureau of immigration and labor was rejected—yeas 18, nays 13, a constitutional majority (20) not having voted therefor. The bill proposed to establish the bureau at Louisville, in charge of a commissioner (with \$3,000 salary), who should appoint an agent at New York city (with \$2,500 salary), and two agents (with salaries in gold of \$3,000 each, and \$1,000 each for traveling expenses) in Europe, to influence immigration to Ky. direct. The commissioner shall collect statistics of the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and other resources of Ky., and prepare maps, pamphlets, circulars, and publications in several different languages adapted to general circulation in Europe, containing needed information about the geography, climate, resources, and prospects of the state. [The bill is well-guarded, liberal, and politic; upon a subject earnestly commended by the governor to legislative action. The report of the author of the bill, Alfred T. Pope, senator from the 37th district (in Louisville), is one of the ablest, most comprehensive, and statesmanlike documents ever presented to a legislative body. The sudden emancipation of 205,781 slaves, worth \$107,494,527, struck down our industrial system. The tastes and circumstances of the colored population led them to crowd into the cities and towns; in only 21 of which the increase in ten years, from 1860 to 1870, was 20,567, or over 133 per cent., while that of the white population was less than 38 per cent. The white population of the state increased 165,327, or over 14 per cent., while the black population decreased over 7 per cent. during that decade. The foreign immigration through the port of New York alone, in 23 years, from May 5, 1847, to Jan. 1, 1870, was 4,297,980, of which only 11,657 came to Ky., although nearly 5 times that number came *via* New Orleans and other ports. The increase of foreign born population in Ky. from 1860 to 1870 was only 6 per cent.; a fact irresistible to prove that nothing short of energetic personal effort can turn the tide of immigrants to Kentucky.]

Feb. 9—The house, by 56 to 15, defeated a bill, which had passed the senate, extending the time indefinitely in which 5 corporations doing a banking and insurance business in Louisville might separate and invest their funds as required by the insurance law of March 12, 1870. The committee on insurance reported the aggregate available assets, with which to pay losses by fire, including capital stock, of these 5 corporations, \$1,378,204 on Dec. 31, 1870—and the aggregate amount insured by them, nearly all in the city of Louisville, \$16,968,740, or more than 12 times the available assets.

Feb. 10—Legislature, since Dec. 4, has

passed laws authorizing a vote in each of 23 counties, upon the question of prohibiting the retail of ardent spirits.

Feb. 10—A log house in Elizabethtown, Hardin co., torn down, which was once the residence of the late U. S. president Abraham Lincoln and his mother.

Feb. 11—Death, at Newcastle, Henry co., aged 53, of Dr. Hugh Rodman, from injuries on Feb. 5th, by being thrown from a buggy. Dr. R. practiced medicine with great success at Lagrange, from 1842 to 1850, and since then at Frankfort, where his practice was immense. He was the founder of the present Rodman family, which numbers 45 in Frankfort alone. He was president of the Frankfort branch of the Bank of Ky., but never held a public office. Feb. 14—The legislature adjourned to attend his funeral.

Feb. —Weisiger Hall (or Central Market) in Louisville, purchased for the Public Library of Ky.; price \$210,000; size 168 feet on 4th street, by 200 feet deep.

Feb. 13—Excursion of the Louisville city council to the coal fields of Ohio and Muhlenburg counties, on or near the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad.

Feb. 13—Fire at Sharpsburg, Bath co.; Presbyterian church and 5 of the best business buildings burned.

Feb. 13—Mardi-Gras ball at the Capital Hotel, Frankfort.

Feb. 13—The Cincinnati Southern railway bill becomes a law. Authorizes its trustees to acquire the right of way and to extend a railway across Ky. towards Chattanooga, through any of 39 counties named (those on the southern border are from Monroe east, to Josh Bell.) The charge for transportation not to exceed 35 cents per 100 pounds on heavy articles for each 100 miles, nor 4 cents per mile for passengers; (special tax levied of 50 cents for each through passenger, 25 cents for each passenger for 100 miles in Ky.) and 1 cent for each 100 pounds of through freight; [it further requires one or more lines to be surveyed from Cincinnati, via Nicholasville and Danville, in the direction of Sparta, Tenn.—the citizens of Cincinnati afterwards to select, by their votes, the route;] and also reserves the right to change, alter or modify the act, and to regulate, by general laws, the charges for freight and passengers. The bill passed the house, Jan. 13, yeas 59, nays 38, without the amendments embodied above—which were added in the senate; in which body the bill passed Jan. 27, by yeas 19, nays 19, and the casting vote of Lieut. Gov. John G. Carlisle. Feb. 1, the house concurred in the amendments, by 66 and 69 in favor, and 19 against. March 25, an amended act repealed the two restrictions enclosed in brackets [] above. This (but including another restriction) was passed, March 11, by the house, the test vote showing 40 for, 16 against; and by the senate, as above, March 22, by 15 to 13, and was concurred in by the house.

Feb. 15—Ice-gorge in the Ohio river 36

miles long, from Medoc Dam, 27 miles below Cincinnati, to 9 miles above. Great damage to steam and other boats in the harbors of Cincinnati and Covington. Towboat Tom Farrow sunk at upper end of gorge, and 8 coal barges with coal lost.

Feb. 15—The house, by 78 to 1, sustains Gov. Leslie's veto of the act to incorporate the town of Smith's Grove, Warren co., because of extraordinary provisions, and of changes in general law; and, March 12, unanimously (68 voting) sustains his veto of the act to incorporate the Falls City Levee and Bridge Company. March 2, the senate unanimously (26 voting) sustains his veto—because it authorizes the taking of private property for public use without *previous* compensation—of an act to amend the charter of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company; and also, March 27, by 16 to 9—because exceptional and unconstitutional—his veto of an act to amend the charter of the city of Lexington, so as to continue the councilmen in office for four years after their present time expires, March, 1873, and enable the board to perpetuate itself by filling all vacancies.

Feb. 15—While a house bill to repeal section 9 of the act incorporating the *free* Public Library of Ky. was pending in the senate, Dec. 19, it was further amended by repealing part of section 7, which authorizes "5 public literary, musical, or dramatic entertainments, at which they may distribute, by lot, to patrons of the entertainments, a portion of the proceeds from the sale of tickets of admission." But on Feb. 15, the senate withdrew the bill from the house, and by a vote of 18 to 12, receded from the amendment, leaving undisturbed the special privilege above. [On Feb. 25, 1871, the original bill passed the house without a count of the vote, and, March 3, the senate, by yeas 22, nays 9; and became a law March 6, 1871, "the governor having failed to sign or return as required by the constitution."]

Feb. 17—Ohio river frozen over at Covington—for the *fourth* time this winter; the first winter it has ever been closed so often.

Feb. 19—In Madison co., the proposition to donate the county's surplus in the stock of their branch railroad towards founding, in Richmond, a college under charge of the Southern Presbyterians, voted down, by 1,264 for, 1,626 against—majority 362. Richmond precinct voted 588 for, only 49 against.

Feb. 20—Deer driven from the mountains to Bourbon co., and the bluegrass region, by the severely cold weather.

Feb. 22—In charging the grand jury in the U. S. district court at Louisville, Judge Bland Ballard announced that the jurisdiction of that court in all cases arising under the "civil rights act" ceased Jan. 30, 1872, when the Ky. legislature authorized negro testimony.

Feb. 22—The senate, by 20 to 18, passed a bill appropriating \$200,000 to buy 300

acres of land and erect thereon the Third Lunatic Asylum, at some point to be selected west of the Tennessee river. March 19—The house considered the bill at length, but without decisive action. The test votes stood 36 for and 43 against the bill. In the remaining 8 days of the session, it was not reached again.

Feb. 23—A special report of auditor D. Howard Smith to the senate, besides other statistical information, gives the Receipts and Expenditures of the state treasury for ordinary purposes, from Oct. 10, 1859, to Oct. 10, 1871, 12 years; together with the Surplus or Deficit at the close of each fiscal year (10th Oct.), and the aggregate value of taxable property. The rate of taxation per \$100 was 20 cents in 1860-61, 30 cents in 1862-63-64-67-68-69, 40 cents in 1865-66, and 45 cents in 1870-71 (the addition of 15 cents in 1870-71 being additional school tax.)

The returns for the years 1830, 1840, and 1850, we have compiled from old auditors' reports, to show the growth of the state:

Year.	Total Valuation.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficit.	Surplus.
1830.....	\$108,549,638	\$146,050 86	\$175,961 47	.....	.....
1840.....	272,250,027	329,797 59	286,509 79	.....	.....
1850.....	299,381,809	508,602 29	322,754 78	.....	.....
1860.....	518,297,355	553,955 85	699,292 12	\$145,336 29	.....
1861.....	468,863,622	882,197 77	729,188 42	.....	\$153,009 35
1862.....	354,917,150	559,198 14	507,890 44	.....	\$51,307 73
1863.....	372,908,049	657,797 68	611,165 80	.....	46,631 88
1864.....	376,129,756	645,642 49	684,969 29	39,326 80	.....
1865.....	356,717,161	710,463 00	757,446 46	46,983 46	.....
1866.....	393,353,952	917,378 45	1,122,512 22	205,133 77	.....
1867.....	393,618,655	*1,292,555 11	1,243,755 67	.....	48,799 44
1868.....	395,690,328	*1,349,107 39	1,267,763 67	.....	81,343 72
1869.....	406,275,778	*1,335,014 38	1,207,177 36	.....	127,837 02
1870.....	409,209,061	924,602 11	1,082,639 92	158,037 81	.....
1871.....	429,322,707	*1,193,076 63	1,212,599 50	719,529 87	.....
1872.....	000,000,000	0,000,000 00	0,000,000 00	000,000 00	000,000 00

* Of this amount, there was borrowed from the sinking fund in 1867, \$200,000; in 1869, \$200,000; in 1871, \$200,000; in 1872, \$200,000.

† Total deficit, Oct. 10, 1871, \$105,011 86.

Feb. 23—Death, at Chicago, Ill., aged 66, of Rev. John H. Brown, D.D., a distinguished Presbyterian minister; born March 26, 1806, in Greensburg, Green co., Ky.; pastor at Richmond, Ky., for 17 years, and of the McChord church at Lexington for 12 years; removed in 1855 to Illinois,

preaching as long as his health lasted, 2 years at Jacksonville, 7 at Springfield, and nearly 2 at Chicago; was a preacher of great earnestness and decided ability. Dr. Brown's trial, in 1851-2-3, before the West Lexington Presbytery was one of the most celebrated and thoroughly contested in Ky. ecclesiastical history. It was on a charge of fraud, &c., in the sale of a bookstore; occupied the presbytery for 18 days, besides 41 days spent by a commission in taking testimony. Feb. 4, 1853, the presbytery, by 13 to 7, decided "the testimony insufficient to sustain the charges," and resolved that Dr. Brown "has our undiminished confidence, as a man of integrity and veracity, and as a minister of the gospel," &c. In an arbitration of the case before Frank K. Hunt, Henry Bell and Benj. Gratz, they decided, May 27, 1851, that they "found nothing in the controversy which could be construed to impair the integrity or good faith of Dr. Brown;" but corrected some errors, for which provision was made in the written contract of sale, requiring Dr. B. to refund \$483, with interest.

Feb. 23—Frightful accident on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short-Line railroad, 4 miles from Verona Station, Boone co.; a train goes through an iron bridge, 25 feet high; 2 passengers killed and 53 wounded, of whom one dies.

Feb. 28—Legislature passes a resolution in relation to the death, Feb. 17, of Daniel Clark, of color, known as the "Ancient Governor"—who came to Frankfort with Gov. Clark in 1836 as his body-servant, and has thus remained attached to the governor's mansion and executive office ever since, now nearly 36 years—commending him as "a notable example to all men, white and black, of industry, sobriety, courtesy according to his station, and integrity in office." Jan. 27—The senate, by 32 for and 2 against, passed a bill giving him a pension of \$12½ per month for life—he being "a very old and infirm man, not able to work or perform the full duties of said office any longer, and as an evidence of the appreciation in which Ky. holds his faithfulness and honesty, and of her unwillingness that he shall want for a support;" but his health was failing fast, and before the house acted upon it, he had gone to the land where all good governors go. He was a native African, and distinctly remembered his passage in the slave ship from the African coast to Charleston, S. C.

Feb. 28—The committee on military affairs in the house, in reference to the recent lawless outbreaks in Franklin county, report, recapitulating the outrages testified to, which they ascribe to "organized bands of outlaws who do not remain together, but gather for a special purpose, and quietly disperse when it is accomplished." In some cases, their vengeance was directed against men who had offended against the public peace, or were of dangerous character or bad reputation; in other cases they aggravated or extended existing evils, and

were guilty of outrages more gross than any they had attempted to put down. The committee see no necessity for a secret service fund (\$50,000 has been suggested) or for a secret police. Some of the law-breakers are known to the officers of the law. The latter and the grand juries, with less diligence than the committee has shown would unravel many of the so-called Ku-Klux mysteries, and find sufficient evidence for more indictments. "The present laws are sufficient to cover all the offenses of which these bands are guilty, except that of sending anonymous threatening letters, or posting threatening notices, and intimidating quiet and law-abiding people by riding about armed and disguised." For these they recommend additional legislation.

Feb. 28—A communication from the auditor to the house shows the number of judgments obtained against revenue officers since 1861 (all but 13 in or after 1865) is 152, and the amounts thereof \$368,631, increased by damages, interest, costs, and attorney general's fees to \$464,561; on which \$357,718 had been paid, and \$106,842 remained unpaid.

March 1—Legislature authorizes the appointment of two sworn official phonographic reporters, for the four Louisville courts, to take short-hand reports of evidence and cases, when requested by either party or directed by the judge.....2—Appropriates \$45,000, to extend the walls of the penitentiary, and erect a prison-house and spinning-walk for female convicts.....5—Passes act for the benefit of common schools.....Directs monuments to be erected over the remains of Gov. John Breathitt, in the cemetery at Russellville, Logan co., and of Gov. John Adair, when removed from Mercer co. to the state cemetery at Frankfort.....8—Foot passengers over any bridge in which the state has an interest exempt from toll.....9—"For the protection of sheep to the counties of Nicholas, Gallatin and Fleming," all dogs therein taxed \$1 for the first on each place, and \$5 for each additional one—the proceeds to be applied to build school-houses or pay teachers.....8—The law of March 10, 1871, so amended, that 5 commissioners shall be nominated by the governor and court of appeals jointly, and confirmed by the senate—2 to revise the statute laws, 2 to revise the codes of practice, and the 5th to assist, and to act as umpire.....13—Made unlawful to take fish in Ky. river with a seine, or set-net, or gill-net; and from April 1 to May 31 (the spawning season) to use a gaff, or gig, or trap; under penalty of \$10 to \$30 fine.....13—Made finable from \$50 to \$500, with 3 to 6 months imprisonment, for any person to break the seal of or open the poll-books until the meeting of the comparing board.....18—Law of March 16, 1869, for supplying public books to destitute counties repealed; except as to the counties not yet supplied, Boone, Bourbon, Casey, Crittenden, Franklin, Grayson, Jackson, Lyon, Mason, Perry

and Wolfe. [A report from the secretary of state shows about \$55,000 paid to Robert Clarke & Co. of Cincinnati for public books in place of those "lost, worn out, or destroyed.".....26—The sinking fund to be deposited in such bank or banks in the state as will pay highest interest, not less than 5 per cent.....Vice chancellor for the Louisville chancery court to be elected.....27—Fine of not over \$100, or imprisonment not over 30 days, for willfully destroying or injuring grave or tomb stones, or the graves, or the inclosure around same or the flowers or shrubbery therein.....\$50 of wages of laborers who are housekeepers exempt from attachment or garnishee.....32 pounds of cleaned or shelled oats to be a legal bushel.....Elections for representatives in congress to be by ballot hereafter.....28—\$250 appropriated for library for the penitentiary.....Pauper lunatics, when, as now, they can not be received in the asylums for want of room, to be taken care of by a committee (appointed by court) who shall be paid therefor at rate of \$200 per annum.....In Campbell co., a "lawful fence," if of rails, brick, stone, plank, or picketing, must be strong and sound, and 4 feet high; or it may be a ditch 3 feet deep and 3 feet broad, with a hedge 2 feet high, or if of said other material then 2½ ft. high on the margin of the ditch—the hedge or fence so close that cattle or other stock cannot creep through.....Unlawful to drive deer with dogs, unless owner of lands consent.....Streets of a city or town may, on certain conditions, be extended into the country.....Before assessing, assessor shall administer oath; sheriff shall sell land to pay taxes, not paid by Nov. 1, and give certificate of sale, but the land may be redeemed within two years.....Military claims already audited by the quartermaster general, to amount of \$4,768, ordered to be paid.....Auditor is authorized, where proper, to remit all damages on 3-years' delinquent tax-payers, except 10 per cent. per annum interest and the agents' commissions.

March 1—The senate, after striking out the proposed state appropriation of \$50,000 and also of \$25,000, passed, by 29 to 2, the act to incorporate the Central Kentucky Inebriate Asylum in Boyle co. It passed the house, and was approved by the governor, March 28.

March 4—The first train of cars from Maysville to Paris reaches the latter place, 21 years after the Maysville and Lexington railroad was begun.

March 8—James McNeale, an old man, murdered near Shelby city, Boyle co., while defending his wife from outrage by a negro or negroes. Two negroes were imprisoned in Danville, on the charge, and threats of lynching rumored. A large number of negroes paraded the streets, declaring that the accused should not be lynched, but have a fair trial. Tom Guthrie was convicted, April 20, and sentenced to be hung July 5; after sentence, made a full confession of guilt.

March 6—Swigert's block, 5 stores with dwellings over them, burned at Frankfort; loss \$40,000; an infant burned to death.

March 8—Bourbon Lodge No. 226, of Good Templars, pass resolutions "bailing with joy the noble example set by Gov. Preston H. Leslie, in excluding all intoxicating liquors from his sideboard, at a recent reception," &c.

March 9—First locomotive crosses from Ohio to Ky. on the Cincinnati and Newport railroad-bridge.

March 13—Republican state convention at Louisville; J. B. Stansberry (colored) temporary secretary. Because a pledge to support the nominees of the Philadelphia convention was demanded, and because also of what they deemed the uncourteous treatment of one of their number by the chairman, 14 (one colored) of the 17 delegates from Kenton co. withdrew. Delegates elected in favor of Gen. Grant's reelection as president.

March 14—The governor and the judges of the court of appeals jointly nominate and the senate confirms Richard A. Buckner, jr., of Lexington, and Joshua F. Bullitt, of Louisville, as commissioners to revise the codes of practice; Edward I. Bullock, of Hickman co., and Elijah C. Phister, of Maysville, to revise the statutes; and Geo. W. Craddock, of Frankfort, to assist in the labors of both revisions, and act as umpire at all the joint meetings of all said commissioners. Judge Phister declined, and, March 28, Robert T. Davis, of Paris, was appointed; who also declined, and James Monroe Nesbitt, of Owingsville, Bath co., was appointed.

March 14—Suspension of the Louisville *Daily Sun*.

March 18—Legislature lays off the state into 10 congressional districts, thus:

1st—Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, McCracken, Marshall, and Trigg counties.

2d—Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Muhlenburg, Ohio, Union, and Webster counties.

3d—Allen, Barren, Butler, Clinton, Cumberland, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe, Simpson, Todd, and Warren counties.

4th—Breckinridge, Baltitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Spencer, and Washington counties.

5th—Jefferson and Oldham counties.

6th—Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Harrison, Kenton, Pendleton, and Trimble counties.

7th—Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Jessamine, Owen, Scott, Shelby, and Woodford counties.

8th—Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Pulaski, Russell, Taylor, and Wayne counties.

9th—Breathitt, Clay, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Harlan, Jackson, Josh Bell, Knox, Laurel, Lee, Letcher, Magoffin, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Owsley, Perry, Pike, Powell, Rockcastle, Whitley, and Wolfe counties.

10th—Bath, Boyd, Bracken, Carter, Fleming, Greenup, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Martin, Nicholas, Robertson, and Rowan counties.

March 18—The joint committee appointed by the legislature to visit Kentucky Agricultural College at Lexington, and make certain inquiries, reported that "the contract between Ky. University and the state has not been violated, that the former has spent annually over \$15,000 more for said college than the state pays, that it is not desirable to take from that institution the interest on the agricultural fund—as this would seem like an attempt to injure a great college which is not only non-sectarian, but broad, catholic, and comprehensive in its spirit and scope."

March 19—Sharp newspaper controversy between Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, of Covington, and Col. Walter Evans, of Hopkinsville, about the vacancy in 1870 in the Hopkinsville post-office.

March 19—In the senate, the resolution in relation to the removal of the state capital was postponed indefinitely.

March 20—A bill providing for a geological, mineralogical, and chemical survey of the state failed in the house, yeas 48, nays 32, three less than a constitutional majority.

March 20—The legislature incorporated the Boone Bridge Company, capital \$2,000,000, with exclusive right for 99 years to build and operate a railroad and foot passenger bridge across the Ohio river, "from some convenient point within the corporate limits of the city of Louisville to some convenient point on the Indiana side;" and the city of Louisville (on behalf of its eastern district, which alone shall be taxed to pay the interest and principal) is authorized to subscribe, if the people so direct by vote, not less than \$500,000 nor more than \$1,000,000 of the capital stock.

March 20—In the contested election cases in the house, John N. Woods (Republican), the sitting member from Crittenden co., was awarded the seat, by 44 to 34. Wm. Cassius Goodloe (Republican), the sitting member from Fayette, was unanimously (81 voting) decided to be legally elected. Benj. E. Woodworth (Democrat) was, by 53 to 35, decided *not* to be legally elected from Lewis co., and the seat now occupied by Thos. Jefferson Walker (Republican) declared to be vacant; Col. Geo. M. Thomas (Republican) was elected to fill the vacancy (Thomas 949, Woodworth 791), and took his seat, Feb. 21.

March 21—A report of the auditor to the house shows nearly \$9,000 in the state treasury to the credit of the "Old Bank of Kentucky," and that said bank is indebted to individual depositors \$1,315, and to stockholders for unclaimed dividends between 1808 and 1845, \$21,942.

March 21—The Louisville *Ledger*, published at 3 P. M., says (a remarkable illustration of the wonders of the telegraph): "Our London (England) dispatches at 1:30 this P. M. report the heaviest snow-storm

in 14 months prevailing there, and the city enveloped in a dense fog, making it as dark as midnight."

March 23—Estill co., by 960 for, 538 against, subscribes \$150,000 stock in the Richmond and Three Forks of Ky. railroad; and, April 4, Lee co. subscribes \$50,000, by an almost unanimous vote, (only 10 against it.)

March 25—Legislature amends the law in reference to lotteries, increasing the fine to not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000, for setting up, drawing, managing, or otherwise promoting lotteries for money or other thing. [The law, Revised Statutes, i, 405, is very severe, and the fine heavy, for writing, printing, or selling lottery tickets, for advertising lotteries, or for permitting them to be drawn or tickets sold in any house.]

March 25—A message from Gov. Leslie to the senate shows the sum of \$354,599.59 collected from the U. S. government since March 10, 1870, for advances made by Ky, during the war, under the act of congress to indemnify the states for such advances; out of which was paid to agents and other costs of collection \$39,815.73. \$525,258.72 additional has been adjusted by the accounting officers of the U. S. treasury and declared to be due to Ky., but is improperly withheld by Geo. S. Boutwell, U. S. secretary of the treasury. [It was paid, in summer of 1872, under a special act of congress.] \$540,301.33 is still due, but unadjusted.

March 28—Death, at Louisville, aged 60, of Gen. Humphrey Marshall. [See sketch, under Jefferson co.]

March 28—Kentucky and Great Eastern railroad, 146 miles, from Newport along or near the south bank of the Ohio river to Catlettsburg, Boyd co., announced as under contract to be built by Alton & Beach, of New York city.

April 1—Louisville, Cincinnati and Covington railroad trains transferred from Covington, its terminus hitherto, to Newport, and trips extended to Cincinnati over the new railroad bridge. Louisville newspapers and some citizens claim that the opening of this bridge transfers the terminus of the great Pennsylvania Central railroad from Cincinnati to Louisville.

April 3—Death, at Owensboro, of Maj. John P. Thompson, clerk of the Daviess co. circuit court; he was the first man in Ky. who raised a company of soldiers for the Confederate army.

April 5—Suspension of the Frankfort Commonwealth, by Col. Albert G. Hodges, its founder 39 years ago; he is unwilling to advocate the renomination of President Grant for a second term.

April 8—Hailstorm at 4 A. M. so severe as to kill lambs in a field near Lexington.

April 8—Severe rain-storm over a large portion of the state; freshets in small streams; some turnpikes and railroads greatly damaged by washing, and loss of bridging; two young men near Louisville, Wm. Mardis, aged 70, in Taylor co., and

a little child of Mr. Masters in Franklin co., killed by lightning; C. A. Bright drowned in Shelby co.; a man drowned, and barn with crop of tobacco swept away, in Bracken co.; at Falmouth, Pendleton co., a sawmill struck by lightning and burnt; 100 coal barges, half of them loaded with coal, swept off from Covington.

April 9—Greatest flood in the upper Kentucky river since 1817; river rose 15 feet in 6 hours; over 20,000 saw-logs, the property of poor people, floated off and lost; above Irvine, Estill co., most of those residing on the river bottoms were driven from their homes by the rising flood; many houses, coal and iron boats, corn boats, &c., washed away, and stock drowned. Eagle creek, in Grant, Owen, Carroll and Gallatin counties, was 4 feet higher than ever known; great damage done.

April 10—Portion of the new hemp factory in the penitentiary destroyed by fire; loss \$29,800; one convict killed and several injured by the falling of the cornice.

April 13—Ole Bull, the great Norwegian violinist, gives a concert at Lexington.

April —Fire at Smithland, Livingston co.; a hotel, 3 business houses, and 6 dwellings burned.

April 16—Rev. Stuart Robinson, D.D., of Louisville, sues the St. Louis Democrat for \$50,000 damages, for a libel, in connecting his name with the slanderous report of distributing in the North during the civil war infected clothing. He had previously sued the Chicago Evening Post, for \$100,000 damages, for libel in publishing that he had advised a congregation to which he preached to ship infected clothing to the United States.

April 16—Oil well struck, at Boyd's creek, Barren co., near Glasgow station, L. & N. R. R., which flowed 150 barrels per day, with prospect of increasing.

April 18—Committee on public buildings in the U. S. house of representatives recommend the appropriation of \$100,000 for erecting a post office and custom-house in Covington.

April 24—Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Co. purchases, at \$23,000 per mile, the branch railroad from Anchorage to Shelbyville, 18 miles.

April 24—Robert Bonner's celebrated (Ky.) colt Startle, at Fleetwood Park, New York city, trots a quarter of a mile in 33 seconds—the fastest trotting to a road wagon ever done by a horse of any age, except that precisely the same had been done by Dexter. Startle had trotted a half mile to a road wagon, on a heavy track, in 1:09¾. Mr. Bonner paid \$20,000 for him in March, 1871, and refused an offer of \$35,000 for him.

April 24—Death, at Louisville, aged 52, of Gen. John C. McFerran; born in Glasgow, Barren co., son of Judge W. R. McFerran; graduated at West Point in 1843, and promoted to brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d infantry; was at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in the Mexican

war; assistant quartermaster in 1855; Nov. 1863, chief of staff to Brig. Gen. Carleton; 1865, in the action of Peralta, New Mexico; March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion was made brevet lieutenant colonel, brevet colonel, and brevet brigadier general U. S. army; at the time of his death, was deputy quartermaster general U. S. army, and chief quartermaster Department of the South. He was a noble and faithful officer and an estimable gentleman.

April 25—Mrs. Emily H. Tubman, (*née* Thomas), of Augusta, Georgia, attests her love for her native place, Frankfort, Ky., by having rebuilt there, in a far more elegant and enduring manner, in place of the one destroyed by the great fire of Oct. 3, 1870, the Christian (or Reformed) Church; total cost over \$26,000.

April 27—Bourbon co. subscribes \$400,000 to the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy railroad; 1,672 for, 1,384 against—maj. 283.

April 27—Formal opening of the Public Library of Ky. at Louisville, Col. Reuben T. Durrett president; oration by J. Proctor Knott, poem by Ben. Casseday; 20,000 volumes already in the library, and 100,000 specimens in the museum.

April 29—Daring robbery of the National Bank of Columbia, Adair co. Five men enter the town about noon, and make some small purchases at the stores; at 2 P. M., remount their horses, ride rapidly to the bank, where three dismount and enter, present their guns and drive from the bank Jas. Garnett, Jas. T. Page, and W. H. Hudson; kill the cashier, R. A. C. Martin, because he refused to unlock the burglar-proof safe; rob the bank of about \$1,000 in the cash drawer, and some bonds (special deposits); and make good their escape, those outside having stood effectual guard on horseback, riding and shooting up and down the street, thus keeping it clear. Gov. Leslie offers \$5,000 reward for their capture, or \$1,000 for either; the banks increase the reward to \$8,750, but up to Nov. 1st, none had been caught.

April 29—\$298,000 of state bonds and \$128,000 of interest coupons, redeemed and canceled since May 10, 1871, burnt by the state officers at Frankfort.

April —Charles K. Caron's Louisville Directory for 1872, recently issued, contains 36,486 names, or 2,020 more than that for 1871; corresponding increase of population estimated at 8,000, and present population of the city at 143,944. Estimated banking capital \$12,000,000, with over \$7,000,000 deposits; capital employed in manufactures \$18,000,000, with annual product of \$20,000,000.

May 1—Liberal Republican national convention at Cincinnati nominates Horace Greeley for president on the 6th ballot:

Horace Greeley..	147	245	258	251	258	482
Chas. F. Adams.	203	243	264	279	309	187
Lym. Trumbull.	110	148	146	141	91	.....
David Davis.....	92½	75	44	41	30	.....
B. Gratz Brown	95	2	2	2	2	.....

And. G. Curtin...	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salmon P. Chase	2½	1	.....	.....	.....	24

B. Gratz Brown, of Mo. (a native of Lexington, Ky.) nominated for vice president on the 2d ballot.

May 4—Barren co., by 000 majority, votes a subscription of \$350,000 to the Cumberland and Ohio railroad; the proposition had been defeated three times before.

May 6—Meeting of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, at Louisville—instead of at San Francisco, changed because the Pacific railroads refused to carry the members at half fare, thus losing \$35,000.

May 8—Meeting, at Lexington, of prominent alumni of Centre College and others, who inaugurate a movement for a great university in Ky., the theological department to be under control of the (Southern) Presbyterian church. \$50,000 subscribed, towards an endowment of \$500,000.

May 8—Destruction by fire (incendiary), at Paris, Bourbon co., at 10½ P. M., of the court house—built in 1797–99 by Thos. Metcalfe (afterwards governor of Ky.) and his uncle John Metcalfe. The clerks' offices, although badly damaged, were saved, with all the county records.

May 15—First regular train from Lexington to Winchester on the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad.

May 17—Locusts—variously called 7-year, 13-year, and 17-year locusts—make their appearance in greater numbers than at any time since 1836 and 1852.

May 20—Mr. Holden, of Warsaw, Gallatin co., sells a horse for \$2,000—the highest price ever paid in Ky. for a saddle horse.

May 25—Graves of the Confederate dead, in several cemeteries, decorated with flowers.

June 5—Kentucky Press Association 4th annual meeting and banquet at Bowlinggreen. Poem by Jas. W. Hopper, of the *Lebanon Standard*, annual address by Geo. W. Baber, of the *Bowlinggreen Democrat*, and historical address by Richard H. Collins. At 4 P. M., the beautiful Fountain Park dedicated; address by Henry Waterson, editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*.

June 8—Bath co., by 149 majority (700 for, 551 against), votes a subscription of \$150,000 to the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy railroad.

June 14—John James Key, on the 3d trial at Flemingsburg, for the murder, at Maysville, of his father, John R. Key, acquitted on the ground of insanity. The speech of Wm. Henry Wadsworth in his defense said to be one of the most powerful and brilliant ever delivered in a Ky. court. On the 1st trial, June, 1870, the jury stood 10 for conviction, 2 for acquittal. On the 2d trial, June, 1871, a verdict of guilty was found, but set aside because of the misconduct of a juror.

June 17—City of Covington, to meet her maturing bonded and floating debt, sells \$150,000 20-year 7-30 bonds at 99 1-5, and \$100,000 8-per-cent. income bonds at par.

June 18—President Grant signs the Ky. war claim bill just passed by congress—appropriating \$1,000,000 to pay any proper claims of Ky. for money expended for state forces after Aug. 24, 1861.

June 19—First exclusively negro jury in Ky. serves at a coroner's inquest, at Louisville, over the body of a negro, who died from wounds inflicted by another negro on steamer Robert Burns, May 29.

June 19—Fastest trotting race to harness on record, over the mile track at Mystic Park near Boston: Goldsmith Maid beats Lucy,

1st heat, $\frac{1}{4}$, 0.36..... $\frac{1}{2}$, 1:10...mile 2:21.

2d " $\frac{1}{4}$, 0.34 $\frac{1}{2}$... $\frac{1}{2}$, 1:07... $\frac{1}{4}$ " 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$.

3d " $\frac{1}{4}$, 0.35..... $\frac{1}{2}$, 1:10... " 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The next week, Robert Bonner's horse, Joe Elliott, made a mile privately, in 2:15.

June 19—First annual exhibition of fine tobacco at Hopkinsville, Christian co., "a grand success;" 145 hogsheads entered.

June 20—Fayette co. court of claims refuses to submit to a vote of the people the proposition to subscribe \$200,000 to lock and dam Ky. river.

June 20—Democratic state convention at Frankfort; candidates for presidential electors, and delegates to the national convention, appointed.

June 26—Great sale of thoroughbred and trotting stock at Woodburn, in Woodford co., the stud farm of A. J. Alexander; 53 head sold for about \$45,000.

July 1—Boone co. court levies the bounty tax, which now amounts to about \$2 on the \$100, and the cost of litigation to perhaps \$1.50 more.

July 2—Great $2\frac{1}{2}$ -mile race at Long Branch, between Jno. Harper's Longfellow and Col. McDaniels' Harry Bassett (both Ky. horses), won by the former. The result:

1st quarter,	0.26 $\frac{1}{4}$		
2d "	0.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Half mile,	51 $\frac{1}{4}$
3d "	0.27	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	1.18 $\frac{1}{4}$
4th "	0.25 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 "	1.44
5th "	0.26 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles,	2.10 $\frac{1}{4}$
6th "	0.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2.37 $\frac{3}{4}$
7th "	0.29 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3.07 $\frac{1}{4}$
8th "	0.29 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 "	3.36 $\frac{1}{2}$
9th "	0.30	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
10th "	0.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4.34

July 3—In the common pleas court, at Louisville, John S. Kline recovers of S. F. Dawes \$1,000 damages, for his clerk's mistake in putting up the wrong drug in compounding his prescription—cantharides instead of stramonium.

July 3—John G. Baxter, mayor, reports having sold in New York the 150 30-year road-bed bonds, dated July 1, 1871, and the 200 20-year 7-per cent. city institution bonds, dated June 1, 1872, at net 90 1-16 per cent. and accrued interest—"the very best sale ever made of Louisville city bonds." "Net amount \$326,885.45, and

no expenses to be deducted for commission, expressage, or otherwise."

July 9, 10—Democratic national convention at Baltimore on the 1st ballot nominates Horace Greeley for president (Greeley 686, Jas. A. Bayard 20, J. S. Black 21, Wm. S. Groesbeck 2); and B. Gratz Brown for vice president (Brown 713, John W. Stevenson, of Ky., 6, blank 13. Both nominations were made unanimous.

July 16—Great $2\frac{1}{4}$ -mile race at Saratoga; Longfellow beaten by Harry Bassett a length in 3:59. One of Longfellow's plates broke, twisted round, and cut the opposite foot and leg badly, disabling his leg; yet he ran the race out, and was game to the last. [The first 2 miles, while they were lapped, were made in 3:30; or 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ to the quarter, and at the rate of 7:00 for four miles—the fastest time ever made.]

July —Madison co., by 1,596 for, 641 against—majority 955—votes a subscription of \$200,000 to the Richmond and Estill railroad. Crittenden co. votes down the proposition to subscribe \$200,000 in the Clarksville and Princeton railroad, and \$150,000 to the Evansville and Jackson railroad.

July 20—Building of the Louisville Industrial Exposition inaugurated, with addresses by Gen. Wm. Preston, Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, Gen. John W. Finnell, Ben. J. Webb, and Martin Bijur, before a large audience. It is of brick, of magnificent appearance and proportions, two stories high, 330 feet long by 230 feet broad, on the corner of 4th and Chestnut streets.

July —Dedication of the elegant new Centre College building at Danville, and inauguration of president Ormond Beatty, LL.D., of vice president Rev. John L. McKee, D.D., and of the professor of natural sciences.

Aug. 5—John Larkin, with a five-horse team, hauls 16,300 pounds of barley at one load, on the turnpike from beyond Mayslick, Mason co., 14 miles, to Maysville.

Aug. 5—In Covington, the proposition to subscribe \$500,000 towards building a railroad bridge, with free footways, between that city and Cincinnati—received 2,486 votes for it, to 639 against—maj. 1,847. The new charter was defeated—1,129 for, 1,335 against—maj. 206. The total vote polled in Covington was 3,540, and in Kenton co. 5,231—the largest ever cast.

Aug. 7—Election of sheriffs throughout the state. In the second district, Wm. S. Pryor elected judge of the court of appeals; Pryor 23,089, John W. Menzies 4,350—maj. 18,739.

Aug. 8—Southern Baptist Theological Seminary to be removed to Ky. and located at Louisville—if \$300,900 be raised in Ky. towards its buildings and endowment.

Aug. 10—A great freshet in Lick creek, Carroll co., caused by a very heavy rain during Sunday morning service, carries off the church (with the congregation in it) a distance of several hundred yards, and lodges it against a tree. A mother, in at-

tempting to escape, let her child fall into the water, and it was drowned.

Aug. 10—Wing of the new capitol building partially unroofed by a violent storm of wind and rain.

Aug. 12—Death, in Madison co., aged 108, of Enos Hendren.

Aug. 14—Intense excitement in financial circles in Louisville, caused by the culmination and exposure of the systematic frauds and forgeries of Robert Atwood, a prominent insurance agent of the firm of Atwood & Nicholas—in extent over \$445,000, and involving in heavy losses, if not in financial ruin, many of his friends, among the best citizens. The grand jury, a few days after, returned 38 indictments against him for forgery, and the court fixed his bail at \$57,000; it was not given, and he was remanded to jail, to await his trial.

Aug. 18, 19—Tabbs Gross—a colored man who, before the war, had purchased his freedom in Mason co., where he was born and raised, and had become extensively known as a speaker, and recently as a lawyer and editor at Little Rock, Ark., waited on at 2 A. M., Sunday, at his residence in Cincinnati, Ohio, by about 20 armed negroes, and threatened with death unless he should leave that city by 9:40 P. M.; all because, on the night before, he had made a speech in Newport, Ky., in favor of Horace Greeley for next president. He crossed the river to Covington, Ky., where a large crowd turned out to hear him speak, on Monday night, and protect him.

Aug. 22 to 27—Methodist E. Church South camp-meeting at Parks' Hill, on Licking river, 6 miles north of Carlisle, Nicholas co.; over 5,000 people in attendance.

Aug. 28—The net yearly income of the Wm. Garth educational fund, in Bourbon co., is \$3,250, and provides for 15 young men a liberal education.

Sept. 1 to 25—Great drouth in Fulton co., and in several counties in central Ky., Franklin, Fayette, Clark, &c. Water for cooking and for stock hauled 3 to 7 miles. Springs dry which were never known to fail.

Sept. 3—Death, near Mountsterling, Montgomery co., aged 91, of Gen. Samuel L. Williams; a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Ky. in his youth, served with distinction in the war of 1812, in both branches of the Ky. legislature, and in other offices of honor and trust. He was the father of Gen. John S. ("Cerro Gordo") Williams and of Gen. Dick Williams.

Sept. 3, 4, 5—National convention, at Louisville, of "straight-out Democrats," who bolt or repudiate the action of the regular Democratic convention at Baltimore, in nominating the Liberal Republican candidates for president and vice president, Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown. A long letter from Chas. O'Connor, of New York city, is read, and, Sept. 4, he is nominated for president, receiving 600 votes, to 4 cast for Geo. H. Pendleton (whom several delegates denounce as a "Greeley

Democrat.") For vice president, the 1st ballot stood: Jno. Quincy Adams, of Mass., 213; Alfred P. Edgerton, of Ind., 222; James Lyons, of Va. (president of the convention) 154; Henry A. Wise, of Va., 16. 2d ballot: Adams 195, Edgerton 249, Lyons 162. While the 3d ballot was being taken, delegates began changing their votes, amid the wildest enthusiasm, for Adams, and he received almost a unanimous vote and the nomination. In a telegram from Chas. O'Connor, he declined the nomination, producing great confusion and much trepidation about its genuineness. 5th—John Q. Adams telegraphed: "I will gladly serve as vice president with Mr. O'Connor. I at the same time accept nothing else. O'Connor must positively stand." The Louisiana delegation withdrew. A resolution was adopted, 542 yeas, 80 nays, that "having unanimously nominated Charles O'Connor for president and John Quincy Adams for vice president, we are unwilling to make any other nomination, and that the Democratic party will give them in any event an undivided support."

Sept. 3 to Oct. 12—National Industrial Exposition open at Louisville; grandest display ever witnessed south of the Ohio river, and never equaled but once in the United States, of the arts, inventions, manufactures and products of the whole country; held in a magnificent brick building, occupying half a square or block; visited by from 7,000 to 20,000 people daily.

Sept. 5—Extraordinary meteor at 8¼ P. M. witnessed at Louisville, Pewee Valley in Oldham co., Covington, and other points. It appeared in the southwest, 20° above the horizon, passed northeastwardly entirely across the heavens, remaining in sight 2 min. 10 sec.; size about that of a star of first magnitude; trail very long, faded gradually.

Sept. 5—Inauguration ceremonies at Bowlinggreen of the new "Warren College."

Sept. 10—"The Short-Horn Record," volumes I and II, just issued by A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Woodford co. Volume III will appear in the summer of 1873. Printed at the Frankfort Yeoman office—a Kentucky work, out and out, and a herd-book of remarkable value.

Sept. 11, 12—"Peace Reunion" at Louisville.

Sept. 12—Cassius M. Clay, while addressing 2,000 people at Ironton, Ohio, in favor of the election of Horace Greeley as U. S. president, is clamored down by long-continued and deafening yells of "Hurrah for Grant, rah for Grant." In 1864, Thos. E. Bramlette, then governor of Ky., and Laban T. Moore, a Ky. ex-congressman, were oried down in a public hall of that city, in a meeting at which all the loyal leaders, both civil and military, were present. They were Union speakers, but opposed to Mr. Lincoln for president. [Such ruffianism seems to be chronic in Ironton, if not peculiar to her.]

Sept. 16—Mob law in Washington co.;

some of the citizens greatly excited because of the tax imposed by a vote of the county to aid in building the Cumberland and Ohio railroad, assembled, drove off the workmen on the road, burnt their tools, wagons and shanties, and threatened more serious damages.

Sept. 17—Gov. Leslie issues a proclamation or circular to the circuit and county judges, commonwealth and county attorneys, and circuit and county clerks in Ky., appealing to them to enforce the law in relation to public books. In the last six years, since Oct. 10, 1866, the state has expended over \$200,000 for public books; of which, near \$80,000 to replace lost or missing volumes of the statutes, acts, and court-of-appeals reports. Proper care, and enforcement of the law, would have saved over \$10,000 per year, for six years past.

Sept. 18—A man named Johnson convicted, in the Edmonson circuit court, of petit larceny, and sentenced to receive 3 lashes on his naked back—a remnant of barbarism enforced, it is hoped, for the last time. Public opinion demands a change of the law prescribing stripes as a punishment.

Sept. 19—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thus deftly perpetuates some of the idiosyncrasies of ex-attorney-general John M. Harlan, one of the most untiring and popular stump-speakers in Ky. As a colonel of the Federal army, during the rebellion, he did some gallant riding:

"Gen. Harlan has exposed himself to considerable ridicule by attempting to point out inconsistencies in Horace Greeley's record, and deriding what he is pleased to regard as the present anomalous position of the Democratic party. The Frankfort *Yeoman*—which has always had a hankering after old things, including records—reproduces some spirited paragraphs from the Frankfort *Commonwealth* of 1865, denouncing the General in very plump terms as a rebel sympathizer. He violently opposed the adoption of the Thirteenth amendment, spoke against Morton when a candidate for governor of Indiana, and the *Yeoman* says, gained him about 25,000 votes. We know of no organization which has had an existence within the past 20 years to which the General has not been, in one way or another, allied. He turns over, too, from one to another with an ease, grace and boldness that might well excite the envy of an infant mouser in its most playful and entertaining mood. We really fear that the General will some day turn over in his grave."

Sept. 19—State convention of breeders of short-horn cattle, at Lexington; demands thorough reformation in Allen's American Herd-book, or a new herd-book.

Sept. 20—A new denomination, styled "The Soul Sleepers," under the leadership of Rev. Wm. Terhune, sprung up in the western part of Mercer and Boyle counties, and now building a church in Mercer co., near Nevada. They maintain that the soul, after death, sleeps with the body

until the judgment day; that God is *material*, that Christ was the first *created* being, and that baptism is *essential* to salvation. Oct. 1—While hauling shingles to cover the church, Rev. Wm. Terhune got his foot caught in the reins (which broke while the horses were running off), was thrown to the ground, and the wheels passed over his head, killing him instantly.

Sept. 20—Louisville *Daily True Democrat*, after being published about 6 weeks, announces its suspension. It was owned and edited by Col. Blanton Duncan, and designed as the organ of the "straight" or "Charles O'Connor Democrats."

Sept. 21—Enthusiastic reception of Horace Greeley, the Liberal Republican and also the Democratic nominee for president. At Covington, Newport, along the route of the Louisville and Cincinnati Short-Line railroad, and at Louisville many thousand people give him a welcome to Kentucky.

Sept. 21—Completion, by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, of its southern extension—called the South and North Alabama railroad—to Montgomery, Ala., via Nashville and Decatur, a distance of 490 miles.

Sept. 22—Death, at Paris, aged 71, of Garret Davis, now U. S. senator. [See sketch, under Bourbon co.]

Sept. 25—Barbecue, in Union co., in honor of Rev. Father Durbin's 50th year as officiating priest in the Roman Catholic church; 2,100 persons present, over 700 ladies. He has baptized 3,500 persons, solemnized over 600 marriages, and attended over 600 funerals. Only two men now living in the county who were heads of families when he first came to it.

Sept. 25—Increased attention to cotton culture in the counties in the "Jackson Purchase;" in Graves co., a bale (400 lbs. clean cotton) per acre raised.

Sept. 25—Gov. Leslie issues his proclamation announcing that the State House of Reform, near Anchorage, Jefferson co., is now ready for the reception of male convicts sentenced thereto.

Sept. 25, 26—The colored Liberal Republican national convention in session at Louisville; delegates from 23 states; strong resolutions in favor of Horace Greeley for president, &c.

Sept. 26—Gov. Leslie appoints Willis B. Machen, of Lyon co., to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate until March 4, 1873.

Sept. 26—Court of appeals, in Bank of Ky. vs. Commonwealth, decides unconstitutional the act of March 8, 1867, laying a tax of 5 per cent. on the interest derived from U. S. bonds. The states have no power to tax the bonds in question.

Sept. 26—Death, at Pleasant Plains, Ill., aged 87, of Rev. Peter Cartwright, for 68 years an eccentric and remarkable Methodist preacher, in Kentucky and Illinois.

Sept. 27—Extraordinary mortality of horses in Turney & Stroude's stable, at Paris. Of 17 horses in the stable, 14 die; the cause traced to the water of a cistern, foul from manure and dead rats and cats.

Sept. 27—Several men excited by liquor fire into a house at Paris, Bourbon co., at 10¼ p. m., and kill a baby.

Sept. 28—Tornado in Christian co., near Hopkinsville; several dwellings, and a number of negro cabins, barns, and out-houses blown down, and other buildings unroofed, trees and fences swept off or prostrated.

Oct. 1—An informal meeting, representing 25,012 shares, or about 5-6ths of the stockholders, of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad, at Louisville, endorses the "great prudence, wisdom, and success of the policy and proceedings of its officers and directors;" and declines to call a formal meeting of the stockholders.

Oct. 1—Excitement in Breckinridge co. over discoveries of lead ore 6 per cent. richer than the best Missouri mines; and in Lyon co. over fresh discoveries of immense iron beds—one hill belonging to Ed. and Henry Machen, 1,000 feet broad at base and 100 feet high, on the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, and quarter of a mile from Cumberland river, being "one solid mass of iron ore." The owners are shipping the ore to Cincinnati.

Oct. 1—John T. Sidwell raised on 4 acres, near Fern Leaf, Mason co., 7,100 pounds of white tobacco, which he sold at 15 cents per pound—an average of \$266.22 per acre, or about three times the value of the land on which it was raised.

Oct. 1—A weather signal station established by the government at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Ashland, near Lexington.

Oct. 2—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, the report shows an increase of gross earnings, for the past year, on all the lines operated by the company, of 1.49 per cent.; decrease of operating expenses of 2.52 per cent., and increase of net earnings of 14.97 per cent. Within 4 years, it has added to its lines—by purchase, lease, and controlling interest—the following railroads in Tennessee and Alabama, in all 518 miles—making 920 miles now operated by it:

Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	83 miles.
Memphis and Ohio.....	130 "
Nashville and Decatur.....	122 "
South and North Alabama.....	183 "

During Aug., 500,000 pound sterling 30-year 6-per cent. bonds, secured by a mortgage upon the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville road (recently purchased of the state of Tennessee) were sold in London at 88 per cent. gold, netting in currency here 96 per cent.

Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11—Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars holding its 9th annual session at Frankfort; 175 delegates in attendance; G. W. C. T. Geo. W. Bain read his annual report, showing, after 8 years' organization, 24,000 members of the order in the state.

Oct. 10—Enthusiastic welcome and hospitable reception at Louisville, of 425

Southern excursionists from Mobile, Montgomery, and other points along the route of the new Alabama extension of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Oct. 10—At 9 p. m., at Lawton's Bluff, in Marshall co., 8 miles from Paducah, the ladies' car on the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad train was thrown from a trestle work 35 feet high; 2 passengers killed, and 14 wounded.

Oct. 11—A new rolling-mill at Paducah begins operations, designed to employ 160 hands, use 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of coal and turn out 18 to 20 tons of iron per day.

Oct. 11—Fall, at 7 p. m., of an unfashioned 4-story brick storehouse, on Market street, Louisville, burying under its high walls four other buildings, crushing to death and mangleing 4 persons, and wounding three others. The walls were only 9 inches thick. The architect, contractor, and bricklayer were arrested and held to bail, on a charge of manslaughter.

Oct. 11—Removal of the state auditor's office and archives into the magnificent rooms in the new fire-proof building in the east end of the new capitol. The other state offices had been removed previously.

Oct. 11—Death, in Charlotte co., Va., aged 78, of Edmund Winston Henry, youngest and last surviving son of the man whom Thos. Jefferson called "the greatest orator that ever lived," Patrick Henry, the first governor of independent Virginia in 1776, when Ky. was a part of it, included in Fincastle co., and when, Dec. 6, of that year, Ky. was erected into a county of Va. He was born in 1794, when his father was 58 years old, and only 5 years before his father's death.

Oct. 12—Riot in Covington, at 9½ p. m. The negroes, in a "Grant and Wilson" procession, fire a number of pistol-shots, and attack with bowlders and bricks, and demolish the windows, doors, and show-cases of five stores and shops owned by unoffending Germans, wounding 8 or 9 persons with stones.

Oct. 12—At the Jerome Park races, near New York city, Monarchist distances his half-brother Harry Bassett (both Kentucky horses) in the 4-mile dash, in 7:33½. He had beaten him, also, a few days before, over the same course, in a 3-mile dash, in 5:34½; value of stakes \$3,700.

Oct. 14 to 24—Great sales of fine bred trotting stock in or near Lexington, by Samuel H. Chew, W. W. Adams, Jos. H. Bryan, Dan. Swigert, Barker & Lewis, Dr L. Herr, Hunt Brothers, J. D. Carlisle, and near Frankfort by J. W. Hunt Reynolds.

Oct. 16—In the eastern part of Shelby co., near North Benson Station, on the L., C. & L. railroad, a murderous band of men in disguise burned the barn of Lawson Johnson, a negro (whom, with others, they had previously ordered to leave the state), and killed Gabe Flood, a negro—before they were driven off. In a previous attack on his house the week before, one of the band was wounded and lost his hand.

Oct. 16—At the Lexington trotting fair, Dr. D. L. Price's 2-year old, by Ericson, trotted one mile in 2:43½, without a competitor—the fastest time on record by a colt of that age. Oct. 19, he distanced a 3-year old, in 2:40½, on same track. Oct. 18, Dr. L. Herr's yearling colt, by Mambrino Patchen, trotted fairly and squarely, without a break, winning two mile-heats, in 3:14½, 3:13½; and, Oct. 21, in 3:12.

Oct. 18—Articles of consolidation filed at Frankfort, between the St. Louis and Terre Haute railway company of Illinois and Indiana, and the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railway company of Ky., the St. Louis and Southeastern railway company, Ky. division, and the Nashville, Chicago and St. Louis railway company—under the name of the St. Louis and Southeastern railway company, consolidated.

Oct. 20—At 2 A. M. (Sunday) 25 armed men on horseback entered Owingsville, Bath co., from the west, forced an entrance through a brick wall into the rear of the jail, took thence to a pasture near town and hung a negro man, Sam. Bascom, confined on a charge of attempt at house-burning. The negro persisted in declaring his innocence, and begged for mercy; his guilt was at least doubtful, and there was no fear of his escape; if convicted of the crime, his punishment was certain.

Oct. 23, 24—Great interest in Louisville on the subject of another railroad to the South. Great mass meeting calls upon the council to submit to a vote of the people the question of issuing \$1,000,000 bonds to aid the construction of a railroad to connect with the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, and be used as its main entrance to the city. The council provides for a popular election, Nov. 30.

Oct. 24—Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association in session at Louisville.

Oct. 24, 25, 26—24th anniversary meeting of the General Missionary Convention of the Christian (Reformed) Church, at Louisville—Richard M. Bishop president. Delegates present from New York, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, Georgia, and West Virginia.

Oct. 25—The Cincinnati board of trade appoints a committee of 22, and 26 business firms issue a joint circular letter, to urge the proposition of building a branch railroad from Lagrange, Oldham co., on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short-line road, to Elizabethtown, Hardin co., the eastern terminus of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad—with a view to the shortest direct line between Cincinnati and Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 25—Over 100 wagons, with Ky. emigrants for the far West, have passed through South Union, Logan co., this fall.

Oct. 25—German citizens in Louisville, devising liberal things for Ky., are about to organize a board of immigration, and arrange for the free transportation of Germans to Ky.

Oct. 25—While excavating, just 22 feet below the surface, for the Broadway western outlet sewer in Louisville, the workmen found the 2d or 3d vertebra and other remains of some extinct animal, probably 15 feet long. It crumbled readily when exposed.

Oct. 28—The Prussian government adopts the revolving breech-loading rifle invented by Col. John C. Miller, of Danville.

Oct. 28—Many plum trees near Paris in bloom for the second time this season.

Oct. 30—Proclamation of Gov. Leslie, enjoining upon local authorities and citizens to leave nothing undone to arrest and bring to speedy trial the lawless bands of depredators who killed a man in Shelby co., and took from jail and hung a man in Bath co., (the negro, Sam Bascom.)

Nov. 1—In Jessamine co., near the Fayette co. line and near Mt. Eden church, 3 negroes (—, Hawkins, his wife and daughter) dragged from their homes by a mob, and hung or murdered. Cause—the poisoning of a much used spring, on the public highway, belonging to Mrs. Carroll—traced to, or charged upon, the Hawkins negroes, who desired to wreak a murderous revenge upon the whites of the neighborhood.

Nov. 1—Louisville tobacco sales for three years, each ending Nov. 1:

Hhds. sold in 1870...	40,047	Total sales...	\$4,823,330
1871...	48,006	"	4,601,046
1872...	38,342	"	4,616,459

Nov. 1—Agents of Pennsylvania Central R. R. said to be buying up, at 1½ cents on the dollar, a controlling interest in the stock of the Maysville and Paris railroad.

Nov. 1—Semi-annual dividends of Louisville banks: 1st and 2d National each 5, and Ky. National 6 per cent.

Nov. 1—At Bellevue, Campbell co., adjoining Newport on the east, the first house was erected in 1866; now 170 buildings in the town.

Nov. 1—Up to Oct. 1st, the Owensboro and Russellville railroad had expended in construction \$1,406,118; completing 37½ miles from Owensboro to Stroud City, at crossing of E. & P. R. R.; and of the remaining 44½ miles to the Tennessee state line at Adairville, 32 are entirely graded and 12½ more than half done.

Nov. 1—The tobacco warehousemen at Paducah—following the example of the Louisville warehousemen—cease to do their business under the statutes of Ky., and begin as commission merchants, elect three inspectors instead of six, requiring of them bonds and a guaranty of samples.

Nov. 2—48 cases of small-pox in Lexington, 8 at Richmond; in Sept., at Flemingsburg, 38 cases and 14 deaths.

Nov. 3—Death at Louisville, aged 74, of Virgil McKnight, for 35 years president of the bank of Kentucky, and one of the ablest and soundest financiers in the State.

Nov. 3—Death at Louisville of Rev. Henry Adams, colored; for 35 years the faithful and exemplary pastor of the 1st Colored Baptist Church in that city.

Nov. 5.—For U. S. president and vice president, Horace Greeley and Ben. Gratz Brown (Liberal Republican, and adopted by the Democrats) received 100,212 votes, Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson (Republican) 88,816, and Charles O'Connor and J. Q. Adams, Jr. (Bourbon Democrat) 2,374. Greeley's maj. over Grant, 11,396. Falling off since Aug. 1871 in Dem. vote 23,473, and in Rep. vote only 267.

For Congress the vote stood:

Dist.	Democrats.	Republicans.
1. Ed. Crossland.....	10,276	Isaac H. Trabue,*2,510
J. Martin, sen....	1,473	H. H. Houston.....1,817
2. John Y. Brown.....	10,888	E. Langley..... 457
3. C. W. Milliken.....	8,796	
J. S. Golladay.....	4,853	
4. Wm. B. Read.....	8,221	Ed. H. Hobson..... 548
5. E. D. Standford.....	11,179	
Wm. P. Boone.....	5,053	
6. Wm. E. Arthur.....	11,424	Harvey Myers.....5,564
7. Jas. B. Beck.....	12,378	
Stephen F. J. Trabue.....	6,322	
8. M. J. Durham.....	10,874	Wm. O. Bradley.....9,925
9. Geo. M. Adams.....	9,222	A. T. Wood.....8,427
10. John D. Young.....	9,975	John M. Burns.....8,835

* O'Connor Democrats.

† Not a candidate; voted for only in Green county.

In accordance with the law of Congress of Feb. 28, 1871, requiring "all votes for representatives in Congress hereafter to be by written or printed ballot," and of the law of Kentucky pursuant thereto, of March 27, 1872, the votes above for members of congress (for the first time in the History of Kentucky) were cast by ballot; whereas those for electors of president and vice president were, as heretofore, *visa voce*.

Nov. 5.—Warren co. refuses to subscribe \$500,000 to the proposed Bowling Green and Madisonville railroad.

Nov. 5.—At Madisonville, Hopkins co., a negro, John Wadlington so offended some of the "National Republican party" by voting for Horace Greeley for president, that he was taken out and lynched.

Nov. 5.—At New Orleans, La., Frank A. Monroe, son of the late Judge Victor Monroe, of Frankfort, elected judge of 3d district court.

Nov. 7.—A little son, 8 years old, of Eugene Barnes, in Fayette co., devoured by hogs, all but his head and shoulders; in going home from school, he passed through a lot of hogs, with young pigs, on his father's farm, and it is supposed that while playing with the pigs, sows attacked him.

Nov. 8.—The Canadian horse disease, the epizooty—recently epidemic all over the East, cities and country—reaches Cincinnati, crosses the Ohio to Covington and Newport, and gradually spreads over Kentucky; causing for some days, the stoppage of street cars, omnibuses and stage lines, drays and wagons except so far as oxen are brought in from the country to haul them. Men frequently hitch themselves in teams, or haul in hand wagons. In Louisville, a small elephant is set to hauling. In largest cities, companies of men organize to haul steam engines to fires, in place of horses. Nearly all horses and mules have the disease, some of them long and seriously, and in some places

about 1 in 20 dies; on some farms the loss by death is heavy.

Nov. 9.—Great fire in Boston; (Kentuckians not large owners of property as at the great Chicago fire.) In 15 hours, 60 acres burned over, 743 houses burned, many of them fine blocks of granite stores; loss in buildings and contents estimated at \$100,000,000.

Nov. 10.—A negro, Ross Branson, taken from jail in Blandville, Ballard co., by 200 armed men and hung; for rape, Nov. 6, on a white woman, near Woodville, McCracken co.; he acknowledged his guilt.

Nov. 12.—Subscriptions to the proposed "Central University of Kentucky," announced as having reached \$116,000.

Nov. 12.—At a grand concert by the Ivorite Society, at Liverpool, England, the new National air of Wales—"Victorious Land of Wales"—was sung, for the first time in Liverpool, by a leader and chorus of 50 voices. It was sung in English first, received an immense encore, and was repeated in Welsh—arousing the wildest enthusiasm. The newspapers of Wales spoke of it in the loftiest terms—one editor saying "it had stirred the heart of the Welsh people from Cardiff to Holyhead." The author of the words was Geo. F. Fuller, and they were set to music by J. W. Parsons Price (a native of Wales)—both of them citizens of Louisville.

Nov. 12.—Over 100 cases of small pox at Louisville.

Nov. 15.—Dr. Ben. Lewis Crist killed by John H. West, in a rencontre at Shepherdsville, Bullitt co. West acquitted, April '74.

Nov. 15.—Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., in a newspaper communication, protests against the introduction by the Louisville Library Association as a lecturer, of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton—"a woman notorious as the leader of a fiercely partisan infidel assault upon, not only our common Christianity, but our social order and civilization."

Nov. 15.—Richard Rice, aged 70, a lunatic confined at home in Kenton co., because no room in the Asylum at Lexington, burned to death by his own act.

Nov. 15.—Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson, D. D., after 4 days trial before the Presbytery of Louisville, in connection with Presbyterian General Assembly [Northern], deposed from the ministry and suspended from the communion of the church.

Nov. 16.—Judgment of \$1,200 at Paducah, against Sol. Vaughan, for cowhiding S. Fels.

Nov. 18.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton lectures at Louisville on the "Coming Girl;" advocates woman suffrage.

Nov. 20.—Louisville and Nashville, and Memphis and Ohio, railroads recently consolidated—\$100 of stock in the former to be issued for \$400 of stock in the latter.

Nov. 21.—Large fire at Lexington; over two blocks of houses, mostly frame tenements, burned; many poor families homeless; one child burned in the flames.

Nov. 22.—Mysterious disappearance, at

New York, of Geo. N. Peay, a well known business man of Louisville, with considerable sums of money. [No satisfactory accounts of him until March, 1874, when he is found in a large city in Canada, and arrested.]

Nov. 23—John G. Baxter, mayor of Louisville, withdraws as a candidate for re-election; because the new city charter makes an incumbent practically ineligible for a consecutive term.

Nov. 25—Great fires in the woods, in parts of Livingston, McCracken, and other counties.

Nov. 25—Death in Greenup co., of Mrs. Mary Gray, aged 113 years, 8 months, 16 days (see under Greenup co., in Vol. II.) Her mother, Mrs. Bonafit, lived to 100 years old, her husband to only 64, but 5 of their children to 90, 88, 83, 73, 70.

Nov. 26—Great drouth in Ballard, McCracken, and neighboring counties; water for drinking and cooking hauled several miles.

Nov. 27—At Bowling Green, two observers, between 7:40 and 8:45 this p. m., counted 116 falling meteors; at the rate of 480 in an hour, if the whole heavens had been constantly watched.

Nov. 28—Specimens of silver-bearing ore found upon the farm of Mrs. Judith L. Marshall, near the Ky. river in Henry co.

Nov. 28—Thanksgiving day.

Nov. 29—Death at New York, aged 61, of inflammation of the brain, of Horace Greeley, late Liberal Republican candidate and supported by the Democrats for U. S. president. Allowing for his errors and for wide differences of opinion, he was the ablest and greatest of American editors—the late Joseph Gales, of the *National Intelligencer*, excepted.

Nov. 30—Track-laying on the Memphis and Paducah railroad completed 71 miles from Paducah.

Nov. 30—Two new National banks established at Paducah.

Dec. 3—Exciting city election in Louisville; Chas. D. Jacob chosen mayor.

Dec. 4—Electoral college in session at Frankfort, Gen. Geo. B. Hodge presiding. S. P. Love, of Muhlenburg co., chosen to fill the vacancy caused by absence of Alfred Brown, of 2d district. For U. S. president, Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, received 8, B. Gratz Brown, of Mo., 4 votes; for vice president, B. Gratz Brown, of Mo., 8 votes, Thos. E. Bramlette, of Ky., 3, Willis B. Machen, of Ky., 1.

Dec. 7—Second drawing and concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Ky. at Louisville; 1000 cash gifts, in all \$375,000, distributed; capital gift of \$75,000 drawn by a club of ten persons, at Columbus, Indiana.

Dec. 9—Death at Louisville, aged 77, of pneumonia, of Rev. Amasa Converse, D. D., a Presbyterian minister, editor of the *Christian Observer*—of which religious paper, published under different names at Richmond, Va., and Philadelphia, Pa., and now at Louisville, he had been editor

for nearly 46 years. On Aug. 22, 1861, Secretary Seward "rang his little bell," and Dr. Converse's office at Philadelphia was visited by the U. S. Marshal, his paper suppressed, his property seized, and almost the savings of a lifetime destroyed; the marshal had in his pocket the order for Dr. C's arrest, but said afterwards that "a strange and unaccountable feeling came over him in the presence of the aged servant of Christ, which prevented his carrying out that part of his orders." In one month after its suppression, Dr. C. had run the blockade, and re-established his paper at Richmond, Va.

Dec. 12—About 5 p. m., a remarkable detonating meteor seen at Frankfort and Louisville, and for many miles around. It seemed a ball of fire, one-fourth as large as the moon, flashed in a southerly direction, with a trail of light visible for several seconds, succeeded for 3 or 4 minutes by a line of bluish vapor. It is probable that an aerolite, or mass of mineral, fell after the explosion, some miles s. of Louisville.

Dec. 12—New Episcopal church of our Merciful Saviour, at Louisville, opened; church and lot, valued at \$15,000, the gift of Rev. John N. Norton, D. D., to the colored congregation.

Dec. 17—Death at Lexington of Jerry A. Reynolds, editor of the *Farmer's Home Journal*, and for many years a Ky. journalist.

Dec. 20—Warren county court decides the property of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, valued at \$800,000, liable to taxation for county purposes. Appeal taken.

Dec. 20—David Young, of Mercer co., held in \$5,000 bail for rape on a young lady from Boyle co. During the preliminary trial, jail at Harrodsburg guarded by citizens; and at its close, Young taken to jail at Lexington for safety.

Dec. 26—Death from consumption, of James A. McCampbell, member of the present Legislature, from Jessamine co.

Dec. 27—Second annual meeting of Ky. Amateur Press Association, at Frankfort.

Dec. 27—Death, in Bullitt co., of Thos. W. Riley—for many years a prominent lawyer at Louisville, and previously representative in Ky. legislature from Bullitt co., in 1835 and '36, and from Nelson co., in 1849 and '50, and speaker of the H. R. in 1849.

Dec. 28—Severely cold weather for a week past; thermometer only 3° below 0, in northern Kentucky, but at Fort Wayne, Ind., and northward, 15° to 30° below.

Dec. 31—Breaking up of ice gorge at Cincinnati—sinking steamers Mountain Boy, Kate Putnam, and wreck of the Emma Floyd, and badly injuring steamers Leonora, Grey Eagle, Messenger, Kitty Hegler, and Daniel Boone, and carrying off many coal barges.

1873. Jan. 1—Railroad semi-annual dividends: Louisville and Nashville, 3, and Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington preferred stock, 4½ per cent.

Semi-annual dividends, at Louisville: Bank of Louisville, 3; Falls City Tobacco Bank, 4; Bank of Ky., Western Financial Corporation, Merchants' Bank of Ky., Planters' National Bank of Ky., Farmer's and Drovers' Bank, Masonic Saving's Bank, and Louisville Gas Co., each 5; Franklin Insurance Co., and German Security Bank, each 6; German Insurance Bank, and Western Bank, each 7 per cent; Louisville Banking Co., 10 per cent, and an extra dividend from profit and loss account, 10 per cent. Louisville branch of Northern Bank of Kentucky withdrawn. 1st National Bank of Danville, 5 per cent.

Jan. 2—Court of appeals, in the two cases of Smith vs. the Commonwealth and Blimer vs. same, modifies its opinion in the case of Shannahan vs. Commonwealth, reported in 8th Bush. It now holds that—Voluntary drunkenness neither excuses the crime nor mitigates the punishment though drunkenness may be shown in proof upon the question of malice.

Jan. 5—The 20 banks in the 7th district of Ky.—located at Lexington, Frankfort, Paris, Winchester, Carlisle, Georgetown, Versailles, Midway, Nicholasville, North Middletown, and Millersburg—report an aggregate capital of \$2,382,945, and aggregate deposits of \$2,003,394.

Jan. 5—Great fire in Carlisle, Nicholas co.; 15 stores and other buildings, with *Mercury* printing office (the principal business portion), burned; loss \$70,000.

Jan. 7—Ancient order of United Workmen Grand Lodge of Kentucky instituted, at Covington.

Jan. 7—Legislature met in adjourned session.

Jan. 7—Report of insurance commissioner, Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, made July, 1872, shows the paid up capital of all the (13) Kentucky fire and marine insurance companies (except 3 irregular companies), on Jan. 1, 1872, \$1,138,988; and of all the (80) companies of other States transacting business in Ky., \$23,302,710. Premiums received, during the year 1871, by the former \$486,374 (being 1.63 per cent. of risks written during same time); and by the latter, (from all over the world) \$30,672,713 (being 1.06 per cent. of risks). Losses during 1871, by the former \$126,410 (being 0.42 per cent. of risks during the year); and by the latter \$27,309,626 (being 0.94 per cent. of risks). Amount of losses paid during 1871 by the Kentucky companies, 26 per cent. of premiums received during same time; and by companies of other States, 89 per cent. of premiums received in same time.

Jan. 7—Report of superintendent of public instruction, dated Oct. 15, 1872, shows the estimated receipts of school fund on July 1, 1872, \$968,176, and estimated receipts on July 1, 1873, \$912,425; *pro rata* to each pupil child for 1872, \$2.30, and for 1873, \$2.20; actual receipts not given.

From the state treasurer's report, the entire receipts to the credit of the school

fund for year ending Oct. 10, 1872, seem to be, \$898,660; balance on hand on Oct. 10, 1871, \$101,829—total \$1,000,489. The entire payments seem to be, \$988,477—leaving balance in treasury Oct. 10, 1872, \$12,012.

Jan. 8—Annual message of Gov. Preston H. Leslie to the legislature shows total bonded debt of Ky., on Oct. 10, 1871, (except the school debt, which is a permanent loan and can not be redeemed), \$1,069,394. During ensuing year \$303,000 of this was paid off, but \$200,000 of new debt created by act of Jan. 18, 1872—leaving total debt on Oct. 10, 1872, of \$966,394.

The means of the sinking fund, to meet this debt, was \$2,420,392; besides an unadjusted claim against the Federal government of \$505,478, for balance of advances made during the war (remaining due, after the collection of \$525,258 in March, 1872).

The receipts from revenue, for year ending Oct. 10, 1872, were \$1,008,617. The excess of appropriations, by several legislatures prior to Oct. 10, 1872, over the receipts were \$365,366—which sums were temporarily borrowed from the sinking fund.

In seven years, from 1866 to 1872 inclusive, the total payments to five charitable institutions and the incidental charities reached \$1,772,556, and on account of the trial and punishment for crime \$1,671,214, amounting together to more than half of the entire expenses of the state, thus:

Eastern Lunatic Asylum.....	\$696,433
Western Lunatic Asylum.....	482,442
Conveyance of Lunatics.....	30,417
Blind Asylum.....	\$125,246
Printing for the Blind.....	6,160—131,406
Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	129,561
Feeble-minded Institute.....	153,843
Idiot.....	148,449—\$1,772,556
Criminal prosecutions.....	707,299
Jailors.....	685,528
Conveyance of convicts.....	11,763
Kentucky Penitentiary.....	198,241
House of Reform.....	68,083—\$1,671,214
	\$3,443,776
Total revenue proper collected.....	6,820,351
	\$3,376,581

The dividends from state stocks in turnpikes which cost the state \$2,716,894, were, for the year ending Oct. 10, 1872, \$27,847, and for the previous year, \$20,855—or more than 15 per cent. per annum upon the minimum price at which the state authorized them to be sold, in March, 1871.

A tabular statement shows the total expenditures on account of the penitentiary, for 16 years ending Oct. 1872, \$434,532, and the total receipts \$97,594—showing an excess of expenditures of \$336,938. Of the three systems of management tried—1st. A keeper who managed for the state, 2d. A keeper who, in a kind of partnership, managed for himself and the state, and 3. A keeper who leased at a stated sum—the latter has proved the most costly to the state.

Jan. 8—Of 124 deaths in Louisville during past week, 66 were from small pox.

Jan. 9—In the circuit court at Eliza-

bethtown, a suit has been pending about "the great diamond swindle"—in which Wm. M. Lent, of California, sues Philip Arnold and John B. Slack, of Hardin co., to recover \$350,000 paid for an interest in diamond fields alleged to have been discovered in Arizona by defendants. The latter were prospecting in the Rocky mountains for A. Harpending, G. D. Roberts, and themselves, in Nov. 1870; when they returned to San Francisco, and reported the discovery of diamonds. They went again, found diamonds plentiful but over not a large extent of country. R. and H. paid Slack \$100,000 for his $\frac{1}{4}$ th, they owning $\frac{1}{2}$ interest. A third trip to the mines, in July, 1871, showed good results. Arnold sold part of his interest to Harpending for \$550,000. An expert, with the parties named, and others, went to the mines, from Rawlins' Springs on Union Pacific railroad. The expert's written report says the work done (equal to 8 days' work of one man) produced 256 karats of diamonds, first quality, worth \$16 per karat, or \$4,096; 568 karats diamonds of second quality, worth \$3, or \$1,704; in all, 824 karats, worth \$3,800; also, 4 pounds of rubies, or 7,420 karats, worth 50c., but estimated at 30c., \$2,226; total produce of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of gravel, \$8,026, or \$5,351 per ton. Genuine diamonds and rubies, picked up on the ground, were exhibited. Operations were transferred to New York, to form a company with \$10,000,000 capital. A bag of stones was exhibited to Tiffany, the celebrated jeweler, who pronounced them worth \$150,000; and it was alleged that \$500,000 worth of diamonds were on deposit in the Bank of California. As long as it was kept secret, the speculation succeeded; it became known at San Francisco, and a commission was sent to the diamond fields—who proclaimed the whole thing a fraud and swindle of gigantic proportions. The precious stones picked upon the field, had been "planted" there.

Arnold denies any transaction with Lent, to the amount of even \$1. Arnold had advertised another expedition to the diamond fields, to come off next March; but Lent would not wait, attached Arnold's safe (which contained \$45,000 of McCracken co. bonds, and about \$10,000 of other values) and his land. The latter is supposed to have realized at least \$650,000.

Jan. 11—Died near Lebanon, of lock-jaw, the thorough-bred stallion Skedad-dle, celebrated as the last war-horse ridden by Gen. John H. Morgan. At agricultural fairs in 1871-2, he took \$1,500 in premiums, in rings of best thorough-bred and model horses.

Jan. 12—5 persons, while crossing the Big Sandy river in Floyd co., in a joe boat, caught in the ice and drowned.

Jan. 14—The engineer who, under the act of Jan. 15, 1870, made the survey of Salt river, from the mouth, at West Point, up to Pitt's Point, at the mouth of Rolling Fork, 11 miles and 2,098 feet, estimates

the cost of improving the river, with one lock and dam, at \$30,859; and the amount of produce annually shipped down the river at about \$304,000.

Jan. 15—One barrel 15-year-old Bourbon whisky sold at Lexington, to go to Hartford, Conn., for \$500—about \$11 55 per gallon.

Jan. 15—In some portions of Ky., $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the jack stock have died of the epizootic, recently.

Jan. 17, 20—In response to inquiries from the house of representatives, it appears that the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, now has 554 inmates, 43 more than its complement; of this number, 509 are state pauper patients, and 45 pay their board; for want of room it has been compelled to deny admission to 205 applicants. The Western Lunatic Asylum, at Hopkinsville, now has 326 patients, of whom 14 pay from \$3 to \$7 per week; for want of room it refused admission, during 1872, to 106 inmates. The superintendent of the latter estimates the whole number of insane persons in the state not provided for at 650.

Jan. 17—Attempt to assassinate Maj. Geo. W. Drye, of Hustonville, Lincoln co., by shooting and dangerously wounding him through his window at night, as he sat by his fireside. Maj. D. represented Casey and Russell counties in Ky. legislature, 1867-69.

Jan. 20—Annual report of Old Ladies' Home, s. e. corner 7th and Ky. sts., Louisville; in existence 8 years; members in the family, 15; legacy of \$1,000 by John Stirewalt; contributions by the Dickens club, during 1872, \$1,432.

Jan. 21—Death at Louisville of Thos. B. Cochran, aged 46; since 1868, chancellor of the Louisville chancery court; native of Spencer co.; member of the Shelbyville bar, 1849-67; state senator, 1865-67.

Jan. 21, 22—Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge of Kentucky in session at Louisville.

Jan. 21—Willis B. Machen elected U. S. senator until March 4, 1873, to fill the vacancy caused by death of Garret Davis (which position he now holds by appointment). In joint ballot of the legislature the vote stood: Machen (Dem.) 104, R. Tarvin Baker (Rep.) 18.

Jan. 23—Legislature authorizes the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington railroad company, in order to take up its present debt and preferred stock, to issue \$10,000,000 of not over 8 per cent. 30-year bonds, secured by a consolidated mortgage; provided, that, within two years after execution of the mortgage, said company shall be bound to purchase from the state her common stock at the price agreed to be paid in 1871.....11—Charters a company to build a railroad from Cumberland Gap, via Cumberland Ford, to Louisa, in Lawrence co.....28—City charter of Lexington amended; allows council to divide each of the 4 wards into 3 districts, each

district to elect a councilman; prohibits increase of city debt, or use of present income except to pay expenses and present debts; provided, "that the subscription of stock in the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy railroad company is not included as one of the city debts referred to in this section".....31—Louisville school board authorized to divert certain school revenues, and build therewith 3 school houses for colored children—the interest on any balance to be paid for teachers of said schools.....21—Sale of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, in less quantity than a barrel, prohibited in Cave City precinct, Barren co.....31—and also in Breathitt co., in less quantity than 10 gallons.

Jan. 23—In the circuit court at Russellville, Logan co., several former slaves of Thos. Neely—(whose will, in 1854, directed that they be hired out to create a fund to transport them to Liberia in 1870), and who were made free in 1865 by the XIIIth Amendment—elected not to go to Liberia, but brought suit to recover said money or fund; decided against them, and appeal taken.

Jan. 23—Alex. Rader, of Mason co., has lost by the epileptic 3 jacks, 2 jennets, and other stock—\$3,000 worth.

Jan. 23—The bill to repeal that section of the act to incorporate the Public Library of Kentucky, at Louisville, which authorizes 5 "public literary, musical, or dramatic entertainments, at which the corporations may distribute by lot, to patrons of the entertainments, a portion of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets of admission," was defeated in the senate by yeas 10, nays 20.

In the house, Jan. 28, a similar bill, was referred, by 40 to 31, to the committee on the judiciary; but no further steps taken. A resolution, offered in the house, Jan. 18th, with the same object, was similarly disposed of.

In the house, March 3, a bill passed, changing the mode of selecting the 9 trustees, and thereby the control of the Library; but, March 11, was defeated in the senate, by yeas 6, nays 19.

A third effort to amend the Public Library law was made, April 14, in the house, but did not succeed.

Jan. 24—Death at Louisville from obesity—"adipose pressure on the cardiac region"—of a negro woman, called Auntie Robinson; her weight was over three hundred pounds.

Jan. 24—Nearly 1,000 barrels of apple brandy distilled in Russell co. since last Sept.

Jan. 24—A bill passed the senate, by yeas 21, nays 12, "to prohibit the sale of liquors on the Sabbath day"—making any person licensed to sell who should sell or give or cause to be sold or given, in any quantity, wine, spirituous, or malt liquors of any kind, or the mixture of either, on the Christian Sabbath day, except for medicinal purposes, upon the written prescription of a practicing physician, guilty of a

misdeemeanor, and liable not less than \$50 for the first, and \$100 for each subsequent, offense. It was afterwards withdrawn from the house (for what reason does not appear upon the journals), re-considered, and finally defeated, Feb. 11, by a tie vote, 14 to 14.

Jan. 25—Residence of the president of Lynnland Military Institute, on Louisville and Nashville R. R. in Hardin co., destroyed by fire; narrow escape from death of several young lady students.

Jan. 25—In the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, at Louisville, are 67 children in fine health; no death since its opening.

Jan. 25—Beginning of raids by the police on the gambling houses in Louisville, and guarding of their doors; to be continued until they are broken up.

Jan. 26—Death by suicide, at Lexington, of Maj. W. W. Dowden; was sheriff of Fayette co. for some years; major of 21st Ky. regiment of U. S. volunteers, during the Rebellion, and wounded at battle of Stone River, Jan. 1863.

Jan. 27—Allen B. Stockwell of N. Y. city, a native of Ky., elected president of Atlantic and Pacific R. R. co.; he invests \$2,000,000 in securities of the road.

Jan. 27—Judge Horatio W. Bruce appointed chancellor of Louisville chancery court, *vice* Thos. B. Cechran, deceased; and Gen. Wm. L. Jackson appointed circuit judge, *vice* H. W. Bruce, resigned.

Jan. 28—The senate *unanimously* passed a bill to refund the 5 per cent. tax on income from U. S. bonds, which had been annually collected under the act of March 28, 1867—because the court of appeals have decided said act "illegal and unconstitutional." The house, March 31, refused to pass the bill, by yeas 28, nays 24 (51 yeas being necessary); but reconsidered the vote, and finally passed it, April 9, by yeas 56, nays 10.

Jan. 29—The senate, by 21 to 9, finally defeats a bill to establish at the seat of government the "Superior Court"—a court of appeals, for mostly county court cases where the matter in controversy is between \$50 and \$500; of 3 judges, appointed by the governor for 6 years, with salaries same as the court of appeals judges.

Jan. 29 and 25—The joint committee on the removal of the Capital made two reports in the house and senate—a majority report, signed by O. D. McManama, Wm. W. Baldwin, and Walter Evans, in favor of removal, and a minority report, by Wm. H. Sneed and Harry I. Todd, against removal. They are two among the *very ablest* reports ever made to the legislature. In the senate, they were ordered to be printed and placed in the order of the day; and so "ended the chapter," in that body. In the house, they were referred to a select committee of seven—who reported, April 15, 3 out of 7 recommending the acceptance of the offer of the city of Louisville, (the sum of \$500,000 and the

temporary use of the court house or city hall), and the removal thither of the seat of government; and expressing the confident belief of many citizens of Louisville that, if necessary to obtain the removal, the court house and lot would be deeded in fee simple to the state, or else leased, rent free, for five years. The Lexington city council promised "to do everything in its power to induce" a removal to that city, but made no definite offer. No further action was taken.

Jan. 20—F. A. Wilson had leave to introduce into the house of representatives a bill "to so change the dividing line between the 2d and 28th common school districts, in the county of Lyon, as to include A. L. Love within the boundary of the 2d district." [This is a beautiful sample of some of the "private" acts passed by the Ky. legislature.]

Jan. 30—At Covington, thermometer, at 7 A. M., 9° below zero.

Jan. 30—Election at Lexington for city councilmen; Democratic ticket successful, by about 450 maj.; much excitement, because provision of city charter (requiring of all voters, black and white, payment of their taxes prior to Jan. 15th as a qualification for suffrage) was strictly enforced; a company of U. S. troops was sent to Lexington yesterday, but did not appear on the streets to-day; no disturbance. [See below.]

Jan. 31—Deaths during the month:

At Lexington, Samuel Davies McCullough, aged 71. Also, Capt. Tom. Quirk, of the Morgan Scouts in Gen. John H. Morgan's command.

At Louisville, M. W. Clusky, an author, journalist, and soldier.

In Mercer co., Col. John Bowman, an old citizen; he read law under Henry Clay.

Jan 31—Legislature changes the name of Josh Bell county to Bell.

Feb. 4—Legislature repeals the proviso of the charter of the Cincinnati Southern Railway requiring the trustees to pay into the state treasury a sum equal to 1 cent on each 100 pounds of freight shipped over said road.....5—Appropriates \$200,000 to purchase 300 acres and erect the Third Lunatic Asylum, large enough for 400 inmates.....7—Allows \$2 for each wolf, and \$1 for each red fox, grey fox, and wild cat, killed within the state.....6—Prohibits sale of ardent spirits in Glasgow Junction precinct, Barren co.; in village of Headquarters, Nicholas co.; near Buena Vista, Garrard co.; in Clintonville precinct, Bourbon co.; in Lee county; in Powersville, Bracken co.; in Caverna, Hart co.; and the selling, giving, or furnishing on the Sabbath, in Glasgow.....18—Authorizes the city of Louisville to subscribe \$1,000,000 additional of the stock of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad company.....26—Makes unlawful in Garrard co. the killing of partridges between Feb. 1st and Oct. 10th.....26—Consents to the purchase by the United States of

grounds in Covington and Paducah, for erection of custom house, court house, post office, &c., and cedes jurisdiction.

Feb. 4—Re-union, at Covington, of the 23rd regiment Ky. volunteers U. S. A., in the civil war.

Feb. 4—Death, in Howe's Valley, Hardin co., of Mrs. Susan Klinglesmith, aged 96; she was born in 1777, in a fort near Pittsburgh, Pa., and removed with her husband to Hardin co. before 1800.

Feb. 5—First through freight from Covington over the new Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, from Huntington, West Va., to Richmond, Va.

Feb. 5 to 8—Ovation, at Washington city, by Kentucky members of congress, to Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. Four elegant breakfast and dinner parties given, with some of the most distinguished men of the nation to meet him.

Feb. 5—The house, by yeas 58, nays 28, passes the bill to increase the salary of the superintendent of public instruction (now \$2,000) to \$3,000 per year, to take effect from its passage. Feb. 25—It passes the senate, by yeas 19, nays 5, not a constitutional majority (which regularly requires at least 20 yeas), but for the vacancy in that body caused by the resignation of Dr. E. D. Standiford, of Jefferson co.

Feb. 6—In the house of representatives, Mr. George Morgan Thomas offered this: *Resolved*, That the population of this state now exceeds 1,500,000, and it is the sense of this general assembly that the state should be divided into twenty-four judicial districts; therefore, &c. No resolution could make that a fact as to the population which was not a fact; and the house had too much respect for itself to attempt to pass it.

Feb. 8—In the house of representatives, Mr. George Morgan Thomas moved the following: *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this house, that the act authorizing the purchase of Collins' History, to be paid for out of the school fund, is unconstitutional, and ought to be repealed; therefore, *Resolved*, That the committee on education be instructed to bring in a bill repealing said act. By a vote of 41 to 37, said resolutions were referred to the committee on the judiciary; but although the session extended to April 24 (2½ months), no report was made by the committee, and none was called for.

Feb. 8—Death at St. Louis, aged 68, of apoplexy, of Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden widow of the late John J. Crittenden, of Ky. She was born and raised in Mason co., Ky., removed with her father, Dr. James W. Moss, to Missouri, and was three times a bride—first, of Dr. Daniel P. Wilcox, then of Gen. Wm. H. Ashley, while the sole representative in congress from Missouri. She was a leader in the society of Washington city and New York for thirty years, and remarkable for beauty, brilliancy, hospitality, and benevolence.

Feb. 9 to 20—Financial panic in Shelby co.; seven large failures of planters and stock dealers.

Feb. 10—A bill is now pending in the U. S. house of representatives to pay to the widow of late Gen. Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., \$1,086—being the amount covered into the U. S. treasury about Jan. 9, 1863, as the net proceeds of the sale of Gen. M's library, (confiscated, and sold at Cincinnati, under act of July 19, 1862). The library was one of the best selected in the West, and was shamefully sacrificed.

Feb. 11—President Ulysses S. Grant vetoes a bill which had passed congress, for the relief of those suffering from the destruction of the salt works near Manchester, Clay co., Ky., pursuant to the order of Gen. Buell. The destruction of the salt works, he says, was a military necessity; and he can not consent to the doctrine that the United States are liable for all claims for property destroyed by the Union armies during the war.

Feb. 11—Arrest at Lexington, by U. S. officers, of 9 prominent citizens (some of them far advanced in life), judges at the city election on Jan. 30, charged with "obstructing the right of suffrage"—in refusing to receive votes that were offered. They were taken to Louisville, for examination. [A Republican judge was at each poll, and the election conducted fairly. Every man offering, who had paid his taxes before Jan. 15th, and was otherwise a legal voter, voted. Many negroes and a number of whites had not paid tax; none such were allowed to vote. A similar law has existed in some other Ky. towns.]

Feb. 12—Mrs. Mary J. Erwin, of Nashville, Tenn., has presented to the Tennessee state library a portrait of the great Henry Clay (who was her relative), painted in 1822, probably the first he ever sat for.

Feb. 13—Three men convicted of petit larceny in the circuit court at Cadiz, Trigg co., and punished in the jail, by whipping, with ten stripes each.

Feb. 13—A message from Gov. Leslie to the legislature transmits the proceedings of a public meeting in Frankfort, in condemnation of lawlessness in all its forms—and calling attention to his annual message, where it recommends legislative action for the more certain detection, apprehension, and punishment of the class of offenders denounced by that meeting.

Feb. 13—Destruction by fire of the circuit court clerk's office at Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle co.

Feb. 13 to 19—Examining trial for six days before U. S. commissioner, Meriwether, of the Democratic inspectors or judges at the polls at the city election in Lexington, on Jan. 30th. It was in proof that in Ward No. 4 every otherwise qualified voter, black or white who had, on or before Jan. 15th, paid his capitation tax, was allowed to vote, and no others; that men who had always voted the Democratic ticket were refused a vote, because they could not show their tax receipts; that

a few men who had not paid their taxes, nevertheless had been presented with tax receipts showing payment in their name on Jan. 13th, and their votes were taken upon showing these receipts; one man testified that such a receipt was offered him on condition he would vote the Democratic ticket, but he refused the terms, and did not offer to vote; another testified that on Jan. 13 he was presented with his tax receipt, paid for by some one else, and that with that receipt his vote was taken—he voted the Republican ticket; another, that on Jan. 9th, he presented to the city collector or his deputy a list of names of voters for whom he proposed to pay the capitation tax for 1872, but the deputy said he could not receive it in cases where there were unpaid taxes back of 1872; that he then offered to pay the capitation tax for 1872 for a list of 155 names, and for 1870-1-2 for such as had not paid, but the deputy declined receiving any unless all back taxes were paid—which the witness refused to pay; that several men who applied to vote, without tax receipts, were sworn, and swore they had paid their capitation tax—these were allowed to vote, and voted, some the Republican and some the Democratic ticket. The defendant, John Marrs, was held in \$500 bail to answer to the U. S. circuit court; the others waived examination, and gave bail also.

Feb. 14—The Bankrupt statistics, in the Louisville district, show: A large number of bankrupt estates were small, from \$400 up to \$1,000 in gross, and in these the expenses were disproportionately heavy. The dividends ranged from 1¼ to 100 per cent.—the whole averaging 31 cents on the dollar. The average per centage of costs was 10 and 4-5ths.

Feb. 14—Delivery to the jailor at Danville, of Wm. S. Wilson and H. C. Drye, the murderers of John B. Williamson, at South Danville, on Jan. 30; they were captured in Fentress co., Tenn.; Feb. 19, they were taken for safe-keeping to the jail in Louisville.

Feb. 17—The senate, by 12 yeas, 9 nays, passes a bill allowing persons of foreign birth, who have made a declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, (if otherwise qualified according to the laws of Ky.) to vote in municipal elections. The bill was not acted on, in the house.

Feb. 17—At Bowling Green, a colored man convicted of petit larceny, and punished with twenty lashes. Also, at Mt. Sterling, a negro man punished with thirty-nine lashes.

Feb. 18—Successful trial at Louisville, of the Remington steam street-car.

Feb. 18—The response of the commissioners of the sinking fund to a resolution of the senate shows—that between April, 1870, and Aug., 1872, Fayette Hewitt, quartermaster-general of Ky., collected from the U. S. government and paid into the state treasury \$880,872. For services and assistance rendered him at Washing-

ton city, he paid out \$64,815; of which to Albert Pike & R. W. Johnson, \$32,049, to Richard C. Wintersmith, \$9,145, to W. R. Drinkard, \$5,140, to Wm. Brown, \$5,000, to Dent & Page, \$5,828, to M. Wallingford, \$6,039, and the balance for other small fees, for printing, personal expenses, etc.

And the response, Feb. 24, of the auditor, D. Howard Smith, shows that between May 27, 1862, and Aug. 7, 1869, the state received from the United States—in payment of expenditures incurred by the state in raising, maintaining, and equipping volunteers or militia during the late civil war—in twelve payments, the aggregate sum of \$1,557,202. Of this (\$1,051,000 having been paid during the war), \$506,202 was collected by the regular state agent, C. D. Pennebaker—under a salary of about \$3,750 per year, besides clerk hire, office rent, and office expenses, of about \$3,500 per year—or a cost of \$35,145 in all, from April 19, 1864, to Aug. 7, 1869.

Feb. 18—19 men in the neighborhood of High Grove, Nelson co., weigh each from 210 to 278 pounds, and 7 others over 200 each.

Feb. 18, 19—State educational convention of colored men, in session at the court house in Louisville. Among other things, their memorial says:.....“we deem it a duty incumbent upon us to seek for our children equal educational privileges in common with other citizens of the United States:

Resolved, That we most earnestly request there be no special legislation in the state of Kentucky for colored people; since it is humiliating to us, detrimental to the finance of the state, and contrary to sound policy.

Resolved, That we sincerely believe that citizens in general of Kentucky are as ready to accord equal school privileges to the colored people of this state, as colored people are to receive those privileges.

Resolved, That it is our aim ever to labor honestly, earnestly, and amicably, to secure equal educational privileges in common with citizens of Kentucky, and with citizens of the United States, and to show ourselves worthy of the same.”

Feb. 19—In the house of representatives, Mr. E. Polk Johnson moved the following, which lies one day upon the table:

Whereas, The following Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and Journals of the two Houses thereof, are missing from the Library of the State, viz: Acts from 1792 to 1798; Acts from 1799 to 1806; Acts from 1807 to 1812; Journals from 1792 to 1815; Journals from 1816 to 1822; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the State Librarian is hereby instructed to purchase, for the use of the State, such copies of the above mentioned Acts and Journals as he may be able to secure, to

an extent not exceeding two sets of each and upon his certifying the cost of the same to the Auditor, he shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount expended.

The resolution was not called up nor acted on. Such indifference and carelessness about trying to restore printed records of the state which had been destroyed by *four fires* (the burning of two state houses and two other public buildings) is unfortunate, if not inexcusable.

Feb. 21—\$200,000 of state bonds paid to-day, and \$75,000 more since Oct. 10, 1872.

Feb. 21—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., lectures at Louisville to an immense audience, on “Manhood and Money.”

Feb. 21—Judge Robert C. Bowling, of the Warren circuit court, refuses a mandamus compelling the county court to issue to the Bowling Green and Madisonville railroad the \$500,000 of bonds voted by the people in May last. The election was ordered by the county judge, without the concurrence of the magistrates; and this order Judge B. decided illegal, and the election held under it illegal and void.

Feb. 25—An article in the *St. Louis Times* complains of “the Kentucky dynasty,” and adds: “Missouri has had only 18 U. S. senators; of these, nearly one-half were natives of Ky., as also have been several of her governors. When B. Gratz Brown was governor, his Ky. cousin, Frank P. Blair, Jr., was her U. S. senator; and Brown was succeeded as governor by Woodson, another Kentuckian. In the late contest for U. S. senator, several candidates were Kentuckians.”

Feb. 25—The population of Bourbon county has varied less than 400, for 35 years past, and was greatest in 1830—when it was 3,573 larger than at any time since. *Cause*: The absorption of small farms by the wealthier land owners. John Hildreth has bought up farms on which lived 24 families, embracing 161 persons, most of whom removed to western states.

Feb. 25—In the circuit court at Lexington, a negro man sentenced to twenty lashes for petit larceny.

Feb. 25—Gov. Leslie vetoes “An act to incorporate the Cairo and Tennessee river railroad,” chiefly because its provisions are in plain contravention to the Constitution of Ky., which declares that no man’s property shall be taken or applied to public use without just compensation being previously made to him. The house unanimously sustains the veto.

[For want of such Constitutional provision in Ohio, the Author of this work holds an unsatisfied judgment for nearly \$2,000 against a broken canal company, for a lot in Cincinnati taken without any compensation whatever—which lot, if restored, would now sell for \$20,000.]

Feb. 26—Only 74 cases of small-pox and varioloid in Louisville officially reported to-day.

Feb. 26—Chronological list of mayors of Louisville, from the first city election, 1st Monday in March, 1828:

John C. Bucklin, 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33.

John Joyes, 1834, '35.

William A. Cocke, 1836.

Fred. A. Kaye, 1837, '38, '39, '40, '44, '45, '46.

David L. Beatty, 1841, '42, '43.

Wm. R. Vance, 1847, '48, '49.

John M. Delph, 1850, '51, '52, '61, '62.

James S. Speed, 1853, '54.

John Barbee, 1855, '56.

William S. Pilcher, 1857, '58, until his death, Aug. 14, '58.

Thomas W. Riley, the vacancy, from Aug. 19, '58.

Thomas H. Crawford, 1859, '60.

William Kaye, 1863, '64.

Phil. Tompsett, 1865, until Dec. 28, 1865.

James S. Lithgow filled the unexpired term, and '66 until Feb. 14, '67, when he resigned, and

Phil. Tompsett filled remainder of term, to March, '67, and was elected for 1867, '68.

Jo. H. Bunce, 1869.

John G. Baxter, 1870, '71, '72.

Charles D. Jacob, 1873-'74.

Feb. 27—M. P. Clarkson has been postmaster at Grayson Springs, Grayson co., for 40 years, since 1833—the oldest P. M. in Ky.

Feb. 27—Gov. Leslie vetoes four bills for incorporating four turnpike roads in Lewis co., because they make it imperative upon the county court (without a vote by the people) to subscribe some \$15,000 of stock, issue bonds, and tax the people for their payment. He thinks the legislature has no power thus to impose debt upon counties. The house of representatives, in which the four bills originated, sustained, March 17, the governor's veto by 45 to 6, 47 to 9, 48 to 5, and 50 to 2 votes respectively.

Feb. 27—Annual commencement of law school of University of Louisville; 10 graduates.

Feb. 28—Gov. Hendricks vetoes a bill to erect a bridge over the Ohio river between Jeffersonville and Louisville. A new bill was prepared, leaving out the objectional features in the vetoed bill.

Feb. 28—Annual commencement of Louisville Medical college; 51 graduates.

Feb. 28—"Bee cholera" has been fatal in Lincoln co., 9 out of 13 colonies dying on one place, and leaving plenty of honey to have wintered them.

March 1—Fire at Lancaster, Garrard co.; Odd Fellows' Hall, Masonic Lodge, bank, and a dry goods store, all nearly consumed.

March 1—Much excitement and uneasiness, recently, among farmers and others in Clark and Fayette counties, for fear the eastern extension of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy railroad will not be built, and a strong disposition to

unfriendly legislation. Letters from the president of the road, and from Gen. John C. Breckinridge, vice-president, give positive assurance that the road will be built.

March 3—At Louisville, vice-chancellor James Harlan refuses the injunction asked by Tyler's Ex'r. vs. The City of Louisville, to prevent the issue of city bonds in payment of the \$1,000,000 recent additional subscription of stock in the Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R., for the purpose of a direct connection between that road and the city.

March 3—Annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville; 75 graduates; 6 valuable prizes and other honors awarded.

March 3—The bill which soon becomes notorious as the "salary-grab" or "back-pay-grab" bill, finally passes both houses of congress, and becomes a law. It doubles the U. S. president's salary, from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per year, increases the annual salary of the vice-president, cabinet officers, justices of the supreme court, and speaker of the house to \$10,000, and congressmen, to \$7,500 and actual traveling expenses, and also pays the same increased or back salary to the members of the 42d congress, whose terms close to-night.

On the vote in the U. S. senate on the bill embracing this increase, Willis B. Machen, of Ky., voted *aye*; John W. Stevenson, of Ky., was *absent*.

In the house, on concurring in this bill as returned from the senate, the Ky. members vote thus: *Ayes*—Geo. M. Adams, Edward Crossland, Henry D. McHenry, John M. Rice, Boyd Winchester—5. *Nays*—Wm. E. Arthur, Joseph H. Lewis—2. *Absent*—James B. Beck, William B. Read—2.

March 3—The response of the auditor to a resolution of the senate, calling for information in regard to the "auditor's agents," shows that in ten years, from Feb. 28, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1872, the aggregate of revenue collected through these agents and paid into the state treasury was \$204,434, and the agents' commissions thereon (as fixed by law) \$47,405. In the 14 months succeeding, from Jan. 1, 1872, to Feb. 27, 1873, the agents collected and paid into the treasury, \$43,757, and received therefor \$10,677—besides which they report \$91,883 on which suit is pending; on this, if successful, their commissions will be over \$22,000. The auditor declares this one of the most important revenue laws on the statute books, and recommends its re-enactment; by its own terms, it expires to-day.

March 5—I. L. Hyatt takes his seat in the senate, from Jefferson co. and part of the city of Louisville—*vice* Elisha D. Standiford, resigned, Feb. 18, to take his seat in congress.

March 5—Death at San Francisco of Lieut. Col. Cary H. Fry, of Louisville, aged 59. He was a native of Danville, Ky.; graduated at the U. S. military academy, 1834; was brevet 2d lieut. of 3d in-

fantry, resigning in 1836; major of 2d Ky. vols. in Mexican war, 1847, and distinguished for services at Buena Vista, where his colonel Wm. R. McKee, and lieut. col. Henry Clay, Jr., were killed; paymaster U. S. army, 1853; deputy paymaster-general during and since the late civil war, and since Oct. 15, 1867, brevet brigadier general. The Ky. legislature ordered his remains to be brought to Frankfort, for re-interment in the state cemetery.

March 6—The senate, by a vote of 12 to 14, refuses to authorize the "purchase of a sufficient quantity of lightning conductors to protect all the public buildings in Frankfort."

March 8—Mortgage of the Kentucky and Great Eastern R. R. Co. to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., of N. Y., for \$2,190,000, recorded in the clerk's offices for Mason, Campbell, and other counties.

March 8 to 14—Trial at Georgetown, of the great slander suit of Adam Harper vs. Wallace Harper, his cousin; damages claimed \$500,000; 5 lawyers, among the very ablest in Ky., on each side. The parties are nephews, and were expectant heirs of Betsey and Jacob Harper, the aged brother and sister (78 and 77 years) who were brutally murdered at their house in Woodford co. on Sept. 10, 1871—Adam Harper having been charged by Wallace Harper, before the grand jury, with being the murderer. Evidence tending to sustain the charge was adduced, but not enough to justify the grand jury in returning an indictment.

On this trial, witnesses stated the general belief of the community that Adam Harper was implicated in the murder. Hyde, a detective, produced in court a measure of the boot tracks, two sets, leading from the house to where the horses were hitched on which the murderers escaped; these measures he compared with the tracks of Adam Harper and his son John W., and found them to fit. Mr. Lewis testified to the anxiety of Adam Harper, who is a left-handed man, to prove that the murder could have been committed only by a right-handed man. The estates of the murdered brother and sister were proven to be worth nearly half a million. The deposition of old John Harper, their brother, gave an account of a midnight call on the night of the murder, to see Longfellow; but his owner refused the sight then. [The opinion prevails that this caller designed to murder old John, also.]

The jury were out $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an hour, and returned a verdict for defendant; which the crowded audience received with tremendous applause, notwithstanding the efforts of the court to preserve order.

March 8—Death, near Florence, Boone co., of Gen. Leonard Stephens, aged 82; born March 10, 1791, in Orange co., Va., came with his father, Benj. Stephens (see Vol. II, p. 759), to near Bryan's station in 1806, and in 1807 to the neighborhood

where he died, then an unbroken forest; at 32, represented Campbell co. in the legislature for four years, 1823, '24, '25, '26; at 38, was senator from Campbell and Boone for four years, 1829-33; was justice of the peace of Campbell co. for many years; and as senior magistrate when Kenton co. was formed in 1840, became high sheriff.

March 9—Death, at Louisville, of pneumonia, of Edgar Needham, assessor of U. S. internal revenue, aged 60; he was born in England, March 19, 1813; emigrated when young to the United States, and in 1834 to Louisville; was one of 4 in Ky. who, in 1852, voted for John P. Hale for U. S. president; one of 314 who voted for Col. John C. Fremont in 1856; and one of 1,364 who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He started life a stone mason, became a builder of fine stone-fronts, and then of monuments; was self-made, a man of great energy, and of marked intelligence, and a handsome and effective speaker; no man more highly appreciated the advantages of a finished education and elegant culture. He was an earnest Christian and a remarkable man. It is said that he has been regarded by the law officers of the government at Washington city and in Louisville, as the ablest internal revenue lawyer in the whole United States—so thoroughly did he master every thing he undertook.

March 10—Great Eastern circus tent, with 7,000 people beneath it, at Louisville, overturned by a tornado; fearful panic; one boy killed, a young man fatally injured, and other persons wounded.

March 10—Great bank robbery in Louisville; vault of the Falls City Tobacco Bank entered from the room above by professional burglars, and robbed of \$2,000 in gold, \$5,000 in diamonds and other jewelry, and about \$300,000 in railroad and a few government bonds, among them some \$60,000 of bonds belonging to Centre College, recently transferred to this bank for safe-keeping. As 190 holes were drilled through the chilled iron roof of the vault, the work had probably occupied the five burglars the most of two or three nights. The stolen articles were all on special deposit, or held as collateral for loans by the bank.

March 10—Valuation of taxable property in the city of Covington, for 1873, \$11,606,315. Population, taken by the assessors, 26,117.

March 11—House of representatives pass a resolution to adjourn at 2 p. m., and march in procession to the Episcopal church, to attend the nuptial ceremonies of Hon. W. W. Deaderick, member of the house from Pendleton co., [to Miss Sallie Hardin, daughter of Mordecai R. Hardin, new chief justice of the court of appeals.]

March 11—At 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ this a. m., a mob of 25 men appeared before the jail at Danville, and demanded that Wm. S. Wilson, one of the Shelby city murderers, be delivered to them. The jailer refused, and

warned them off; the alarm bell at the court house was sounded, and quite a fusillade of shots were fired by the guards in the jail and court house—when the mob hurriedly mounted their horses and beat a retreat. March 13, a change of venue in the case of said Wilson and Drye was refused, and the case continued, and the prisoners were sent back to the jail at Louisville for safe-keeping.

March 12—Miss Anna E. Dickinson lectures in Louisville, on "Woman's Work." She had promised instead a lecture on "Men's Rights."

March 12—Great Eastern menagerie and circus give the proceeds of to-night's performance, \$585, to the two families whose two sons were killed by the falling of the tent, in the storm on March 10.

March 12—Suit brought by the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Co. vs. the United States, for \$557,000, as damages for increasing the height of the bridge; congress having authorized the suit, when the act passed compelling the increased height.

March 15—Paducah derived over \$7,000, and Henderson about \$2,000 from liquor licenses, in 1872.

March 15—Great fire at Lawrenceburg, Anderson co., at 12 M.; 60 stores, groceries, residences, and other houses burned, and 63 families rendered homeless; only 15 houses left standing in the town. March 17—Citizens of Frankfort subscribe \$1,092, and the city council \$1,000 for the sufferers by this fire. The legislature passes an act authorizing the Anderson county court to subscribe not over \$20,000 for said sufferers, and to refund the same by taxation. The senate, by 23 to 2, voted a subscription from the state treasury of \$5,000 for the sufferers by the Lawrenceburg fire, and \$2,500 for those by the Carlisle fire in January last; but the house refused to pass a similar bill by 36 to 30, and did not act upon this one. Louisville merchants and members of the board of trade contributed \$1,015 to the Lawrenceburg sufferers. A list of 56 sufferers shows their aggregate losses \$191,100, with an insurance of only \$36,250.

March 15—Murty O'Brien killed his step-son, Tim. Hogan, in Columbus, Hickman co., Ky., in the fall of 1867; he has been a prisoner awaiting his trial during five years, has been three times tried and each time sentenced to be hanged, and is now at last, by a decree of the court of appeals, set at liberty—because he had been twice put in jeopardy of capital punishment.

March 16—Rev. Lorenzo D. Huston, D. D., formerly of Ky., recently pastor of a Methodist E. Church South in Baltimore, unanimously found guilty of the charges of immorality and gross lewdness preferred by several victims, before a committee of 14 prominent clergymen of Baltimore Conference, and his expulsion from the church recommended.

March 16—Compromise of the great diamond suit, of Wm. M. Lent and others vs.

Phillip Arnold and John B. Slack, in the U. S. circuit court at Louisville. Arnold, still denying that he owed them one cent, paid \$150,000—"to purchase his peace, and to get loose from this most powerful and world-renowned ring; and besides he could not afford to lose the time necessary in attending to the suit for four times the money he paid."

March 19—Last issue of the *Lexington Observer and Reporter*, the office having been purchased by the owners of the *Daily* and *Weekly Press*, and the papers to be consolidated.

March 20—The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway, to be built from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Tenn., report the complete survey of 26 routes between the termini, differing in some part of each. These vary in length from 334 to 376 miles; and in Kentucky extend from Versailles on the west to Richmond on the east.

Gov. Leslie, on March 28, vetoed a bill to authorize certain counties to purchase land for a right of way and depot grounds, and lease the same to the Cincinnati Southern railway. He regarded such action as opposed to sound public policy, without any mutuality in contract, and unconstitutional; denying that the legislature has power to coerce contributions of money or property for any such purpose, and claiming, in the language of the supreme court of Iowa, "that the legislature has no power to authorize a local majority to vote a tax upon the people of a district, the proceeds of which are to be given or donated to a private company organized for pecuniary profit, and in which the taxpayer has no interest, and for the taxes exacted receives no return." The house of representatives in which the bill originated sustained the veto by 47 to 19, although the bill had passed that body, on Feb. 13, by 65 to 8.

March 21—Special election in 4th and 5th wards of Louisville, to fill vacancy in the house of representatives caused by resignation of E. F. Waide. The vote stood: Frank Sacksteder 791, Tim. Needham 337, A. G. Drake (colored) 312.

March 22—Ky. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at Louisville, incorporated; police officers throughout the State shall aid in enforcing all laws enacted for the protection of dumb animals.

March 22—Paducah voted a subscription of \$200,000 to the Paducah and North Eastern railroad.

March 22—The recent freight blockade south of Louisville proves to be at Chattanooga, Tenn., where over 500 loaded cars have accumulated because of inability of Western and Atlantic (Ga.) R. R. to move them.

March 23—Death near Taylorsville, Spencer co., aged nearly 72, of Mark E. Huston. He was a native of the same county, born April 12, 1801; a prominent and successful lawyer; a representative in the legislature for 4 years, 1835, '48, '53—

55, and a state senator for 8 years, 1837-45; a member of the convention which formed the present constitution in 1849; an intelligent farmer; a man of fine intellect; of wonderful industry and perseverance; of incorruptible integrity; faithful and generous; and, more and higher than all, a Christian gentleman.

March 23—Rev. John Lapsley McKee, D. D., vice president of Centre College, announced to his congregation at Danville, that, owing to the recent bank robbery at Louisville, the college would have to suspend its exercises after June next, unless the sum of \$50,000 could be raised towards the endowment. \$6,000 were immediately subscribed, and \$6,000 more in the neighborhood within a few days.

March 24—In reply to a letter of inquiry, and which suggested that many army officers were afraid to testify in reference to supplies taken by their order, for fear of making themselves personally liable in case the U. S. government refused payment, the following official statement was received from the U. S. quartermaster general's office at Washington city:

"Testimony given by ex-army officers, affecting claims for quartermaster's stores taken for the use of the army during the Rebellion, does not affect any accounts they may have with this office; nor will they be held responsible for property so taken, not already accounted for.

By order of Quartermaster General.

M. J. LUBBINGTON, Q. M. U. S. A."

March 25—The auditor's report states that during the last year the number of sheep killed by dogs in Kentucky was 21,516, valued at \$59,964; and that several thousand were killed of which no report was made to the assessors.

March 26—Death at Louisville, aged 82, of Mrs. Margaret H. Jouett, widow of Matt. Jouett, the artist, and mother-in-law of the late Hon. Richard H. Meneff.

March 26—In the 17th century, Sarah and Wolfert Webber and Wintjie Sabrant Brower died in Holland, leaving by will to their children and children's heirs their property, now increased to \$70,000,000. The Browsers of Holland are the Brewers of to-day. Daniel Brewer and his wife Mary King, (who was one of the Aneke Jans family,) came to Mercer co. many years ago; and among their great grandchildren are a dozen or more of well-known citizens of Harrodsburg and neighborhood.

March 28—Thomas Smith, a negro, hung at Louisville, on the common between 14th and 15th streets and s. of the farthest Nashville railroad shops, in the presence of some 7,000 people, for the murder of Joseph Braden, on the Salt river road 12 miles s. of Louisville, on May 18, 1871.

March 30—Sale by Col. R. West, of Scott co., to a N. Y. gentleman, of a mare, Mollie Long, for \$15,000.

March 30—Death near Foxtown, Mad-

ison co., aged 105, of Daniel Purcell, a soldier of the war of 1812.

March 31—The Friends at Pleasant Hill, Mercer co., present to the museum of Daughter's College, at Harrodsburg, the bones of a mammoth, *Elephas Americanus*, which were found in alluvial near the Shaker village. The length of the animal was over 24 feet, and its height probably 12 feet.

March 31—Ground broken at Maysville for the new through line, Ky. and Great Eastern railroad.

March 31—Laws enacted during this month: 1—Increasing salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction from \$2,000 to \$3,000.....11—Appropriating to Blind Asylum \$10,000, for heating and gas apparatus, etc.....19—Narrow-gauge railroads to be assessed for taxation at \$10,000 per mile.....19—To redeem the unpaid balance of the state debt, \$691,394, commissioners of sinking fund authorized to purchase enough U. S. 5-20 gold interest bonds.....22—Geological and mineralogical survey of the state provided for, and \$10,000 to pay expenses.....22—County courts of Scott and Franklin, upon application, may order persons to keep stock off of public roads.....3—Central University incorporated.....11—Chattahoochee R. R. Co. incorporated, to build road from near mouth of Big Sandy to a point in Lawrence co.....19—Town of Ashland empowered to establish a public park.

April 1—Annual meeting of the State Medical Society of Ky., at Paducah. The annual address by the president, Dr. Lewis Rogers, on the medical history of the state, was very able and interesting. Over 500 physicians in attendance.

April 2—Death at Louisville, aged 53, of Judge John E. Newman; born in Spencer co., Nov. 19, 1819; practiced law at Smithland, until 1850, and was commonwealth's attorney, and county judge; then at Bardstown; was elected circuit judge for 6 years, 1862-68, and during this time was tendered a seat on the court of appeals bench, to fill a vacancy, but declined; removed to Louisville in 1868, and continued the practice; was author of a valuable work on pleading and practice, published in 1871, and compiled a digest which is yet unpublished.

April 2—10,000 acres of coal and iron ore lands, in Carter co., 12 miles from Grayson, purchased by iron companies in Ohio, which contract for the extension of the East Ky. R. R. to the land.

April 4—Total amount of contributions to the sufferers by the Lawrenceburg fire received and acknowledged up to April 2, \$2,858 in cash, and \$200 in clothing and other useful articles by Frankfort ladies.

April 7—A party of men visited the house of Geo. Elkin, a negro, in Clark co., to punish him in some way it is supposed. He suspected it, and was absent. They whipped his wife to make her tell his whereabouts, but she refused. The negroes swore out warrants against 6 or 7 white

men, who were tried before a U. S. commissioner and cleared. The KuKlux outrage was probably committed by other negroes, to whom Elkin had made himself obnoxious.

April 8—A band of disguised men visited the house of a Mr. Zimmerman, near Middleburg, Casey co., and dogged him in presence of his family. Some of them were recognized and steps taken for their arrest and trial.

April 10—At Louisville, 305,000 hogs were packed during the last winter season, and over 400,000 pieces of green meat have been bought up in other markets, for "fancy ham" curing; 13 firms have cured 998,814 hams, of which about 15,000 were dry cured, and the rest sweet pickle.

April 10—Chancellor Jos. Doniphan decides, in the case of the city of Newport vs. Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington R. R. Co., that the road is not liable for county or city taxes. It is an entirety—comprehending the iron rail, fixtures, depot grounds, buildings, and rolling stock, and as such must be taxed for state revenue, but is not a fit subject for local taxation by the separate counties through which it passes. Appeal taken.

April 10—Dr. John W. Whitney resigns as superintendent of the Eastern (or First) Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington; Dr. Wm. S. Chipley is appointed by Gov. Leslie the superintendent, but declines.

April 10—A petition to the city council of Covington, asking the repeal of all license laws, shows that the receipts from licenses and fines in that city in 1872 were \$11,693; and the expenditures for jail, paupers, prisoners, law, police, arrests, and widows' and orphans' home, were \$26,433—or a clear money loss of nearly \$15,000, without including Covington's portion of the expense of maintaining the criminal court.

April 10—License to saloons for retailing liquor costs as follows: In Hopkinsville \$250, in Rowling Green \$225, in Greenville and Henderson each \$200, in Covington only \$75.

April 11—Brig. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Columbia, murdered by Captain Jack, chief of the Modoc Indians, while mediating for their removal from their rocky fastness on the northern border of California to a government reservation. Gen. C. was a native of Mason co., Ky., born about 1819; graduated at West Point in 1839; served with distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars; and during the late war, by gallantry and fidelity, won his way through all grades to major general of volunteers and brigadier general of the regular army. The peace conference was being held a mile outside of the military lines, at the s. side of Tale lake. Gen. C. was one of the ablest and trustiest officers in the U. S. army.

April 12—Henry Clay's birth-day celebrated at Lexington by the societies and students of Ky. University.

April 13—Death at Paris, Mo., of Luther M. Kennett, of St. Louis; a native of Ky., removed to Mo. in 1825, representative in U. S. congress, 1855-57, and three times mayor of St. Louis.

April 14—Edward L. Davison, of Washington co., sells 34 head of Durham calves (29 bulls, 5 heifers), to be sent to Montana Territory.

April 14—20,000 tons of Lyon co. iron ore sold to parties at Brazil, Indiana—to be shipped by rail, via Louisville.

April 14—Death in Nelson co., aged 65, of Judge Felix Grundy Murphy; born near Fairfield, Nelson co., July 14, 1807; representative in the legislature, 1861-63; presiding judge of the Nelson co. court, 1866-70, and again 1870-74, but died during the term.

April 14—Attempted rape on a young white girl, aged 15, near Minerva, Mason co., by a negro man aged 50, with grown children; her resistance and outcries frightened him, and he left without accomplishing his purpose, first threatening to kill her if she informed on him; she was seized with hysterics, and cried all night, unable to tell; but next day told; when her brother, a young man of 18, followed by the father, seized his gun, hunted up the negro, and killed him instantly; then surrendered himself, was tried the same afternoon, and discharged by the magistrates; the whole community justified the act.

April 15—The house of representatives, by 47 to 17, adopt strong resolutions of condemnation and censure of the recent act of congress and the president, increasing their salaries, and voting \$5,000 of back pay "for which they have rendered no services." The senate, April 23, unanimously passed resolutions disapproving of said action, "so far as it is retroactive," etc.

April 16—Light fall of snow, and, 17th, so cold that winter wrappings were necessary. May 14, 1848, there was a considerable snow in northern Ky. July 4, 1859, was so cold and inclement that picnic parties were compelled to return home for heavy wrappings.

April 18—Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, M. D., appointed by President Grant a commissioner to the great world's Exposition at Vienna, Austria—one of seven scientific gentlemen selected.

April 19—Tax on dogs over 6 mo. old, imposed by local law in Bracken co.: if one dog \$2, if two \$3, if three \$4, if four or over \$4 each, female dog \$3, but housekeepers may keep one dog free of tax.

April 19—The Louisville Courier-Journal denounces the "free pass" system on railroads as demoralizing and corrupting; and announces that neither editors, stockholders, or employees of that office apply for or accept free rides.

April 20—A few granges of the new order, Patrons of Husbandry, have been organized in Fulton and other extreme western counties.

April 20—In the Woodford circuit court, the Harper-murder case has been closely investigated (for the fourth time); sufficient was not elicited from which to frame an indictment.

April 21—Gov. Leslie vetoes a bill in reference to selling or giving liquors to minors in the city of Covington—because it modifies and lessens the scope and force, the prohibitions and penalties, of the general law. "The state has quite as much interest in the welfare of the youth of Covington as of any other city and county within its territory, and owes to them an equal duty of protection." The house of representatives sustained the veto by a vote of 49 to 10.

April 21—Celebration at the Louisville Exposition hall, by the colored people, of the anniversary of the XVth Amendment to the U. S. constitution: "Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This was ratified March 30, 1870; but the celebration was postponed to this day, to secure the attendance of Frederick Douglass, the distinguished colored orator. The procession was large and imposing. Mr. Douglass spoke in the afternoon, and again at night, to a very large audience of colored people, and among them a goodly number of prominent white citizens.

April 21—Fire at Owingsville, Bath co.; 10 stores, offices, and stables burned; *News* printing office burned; loss \$22,000, with only \$300 insurance.

April 22—Three of the defeated Republican candidates for councilmen in Lexington, at the recent January election, serve writs upon their Democratic opponents requiring them to show cause, at the ensuing May term of the Federal court at Covington, why they may not be enjoined against holding the offices of councilmen.

April 22—New revision of statutes, entitled "General Statutes," adopted, to take effect Dec. 1, 1873; the state to furnish the paper for 4,000 copies, the public printer to print same in one volume for not over \$1 each, and public binder to bind same for not over 60 cents each, by Sept. 1, 1873. Edward I. Bullock, of Hickman co., and Wm. Johnson, of Nelson co., appointed to edit and superintend their publication.

April 23 to 26—Italian opera in Louisville, with Clara Louise Kellogg, the favorite American prima donna, and Pauline Lucca, the great Italian tragedienne; crowded houses.

April 24—Made unlawful to manufacture, or store (unless congealed), nitro-glycerine within one mile of any city, town, or dwelling in Mason co., under penalty of \$1,000 to \$3,000 fine; owners to be responsible for damages by explosion; and if death result, to be guilty of manslaughter.

April 24—During this session of the legislature, Gov. Leslie has vetoed 3 bills which originated in the senate, and 10 which originated in the house. Every veto was sustained—several of them unanimously, one by a tie vote, and the others by very large majorities.

April 24—New almshouse at Louisville awarded to contractors; to cost \$149,968.

April 24—Adjournment of legislature. The house passed 934 bills originating in that body, besides all from the senate except 71. The senate disposed of all from the house except 2 local bills, which were purposely left in the orders of the day to prevent their rejection; 14 senate bills were also left in the orders of the day.

Only 84 of the acts were "public," besides the 25 "resolutions;" and 1035 were "local and private acts." Thus, 90½ per cent. in number of the laws actually enacted were local and private, and only 9½ per cent. public; while of the pages occupied in printing the same, 93 per cent. (1214) were taken up with the former, and only 7 per cent. (84 pages) with the latter. There is vast room for improvement and economy here.

April 25—The court of appeals unanimously reverses the case of the Covington and Lexington R. R. Co. vs. Bowler's Heirs, from Kenton co., involving the ownership and possession of the Kentucky Central Railroad, 100 miles long, from Covington to Lexington; and determines that R. B. Bowler's purchase of the road under the decretal sale of Fayette circuit court, in 1859, shall inure to the benefit of the stockholders, after placing Bowler's estate *in statu quo*. The old Co. is to be restored to the control and management of the road—after accounting to Bowler's heirs and assigns for the moneys expended by them in satisfaction of the Fayette court judgment and for repairs and improvements on the road; and is to have an account for profits realized from the operation of the road and otherwise to comply with the terms of the Fayette judgment. The action is not for the recovery of real property, nor for relief on the ground of fraud; but to declare and enforce an implied or constructive trust. The cause of action arose when Bowler finally and decisively repudiated the claim of the old board to the benefit of his purchase. Argued for the Co., by Henry Stanbery, Stanley Matthews, John F. Fisk, and others; and for Bowler's Heirs, etc., by Madison C. Johnson, Mortimer M. Benton, Harvey Myers, and Geo. R. McKee. George H. Pendleton also represented the Heirs, but did not argue.

April 26—Eight years ago, to-day, Gen. Jos. E. Johnston surrendered the Army of the West, of the Confederate States, to Maj. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. A., near Raleigh, N. C.

April 26—The S. E. corner of Scott and Third streets, Covington, selected as the site of the new post office and U. S. court rooms, for which congress appropriated \$130,000.

April 26—At Frenchburg, Menifee co., a desperado, Mark Coldiron, killed in self defense by Judge B. F. Day and his brother Wm. Day.

April 28—At Harrodsburg, a mob, of 30 or 40 negroes, disguised, took from the jail Bob Curd, a yellow boy, then serving out a term of two years' confinement for rape on a colored girl, and hung him—for the crime of rape, April 25, on another colored girl only 12 or 13 years old.

April 29—Meeting at Louisville of 27 corporators of the Alumni Association of Central University, representing \$34,600 of subscriptions. The charter was accepted by a unanimous vote; a permanent organization effected, with Col. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge as chairman, Rev. James V. Logan secretary, and Bennet H. Young treasurer. Bids for location were read from Anchorage, Danville, and Richmond; an abstract of the bids ordered to be published, and an adjourned meeting to determine the location (at which members are authorized to vote by proxy) ordered at Lexington, May 13, 1873.

April 30—Laws enacted during this month: 9—Unlawful to use violence to prevent, control, or intimidate any one, from or in voting; penalty, fine and imprisonment.9—Private secretary provided for the governor, with \$1,200 salary.11—Unlawful for clerks of courts to practice law in partnership.11—Severe penalties against sending threatening notice or letter, banding together to intimidate or alarm persons or do any felonious acts, or to go forth armed or disguised [and all acts of "Ku-Klux"].11—Wages of married women for their labor to be free from debts and control of husband, and may be paid to them.16—County and corporation bonds may be registered, and how.19—If no other bidder for property sold to pay taxes, collector to bid for the state the amount of debt and costs.18—No person allowed to obtain, in any one year, more than one order of court to enter and survey public lands, in certain counties.21—Charitable institutions of the state re-organized and names changed.23—Principal officers of railroads, also depot agents, exempted from serving on juries.24—Remains of Gen. Cary H. Fry, Col. Theodore O'Hara, and Adjutant Geo. N. Cardwell to be brought from distant States, and buried in State military lot at Frankfort, and graves marked with appropriate stones.

April —Large fire at Caverna (formerly called Horse Cave), Hart co.; several stores with large stocks, burned; loss over \$60,000.

May 1—Democratic state convention at Frankfort, Judge Geo. G. Perkins, of Covington, temporary and permanent president; 52 counties represented; James W. Tate, the present state treasurer, nominated for re-election by acclamation; platform resolutions discussed and adopted.

May 1—Death in Estill co. of Peter Shenfessal, 110 years old.

May 2—Death at Augusta, Bracken co., suddenly, of Joseph Doniphan, chancellor of the Covington district, aged 49. Judge D. was a native of Augusta, practiced law from early manhood, was county judge of Bracken co. for nearly 8 years, representative in the legislature in 1849, circuit judge for 6 years, 1862-68, and chancellor from 1871 until his death. He was an upright judge, and a Christian gentleman.

May 6—Kentucky State Homoeopathic Medical Society organized, at Louisville.

May 8—The superintendent of public instruction, in a communication to the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, explains the present unfortunate delay in the payment of a portion of the teachers: The law allows the sheriffs until April 1 to pay the revenue into the treasury; whereas the school laws fix Jan. 10 as the day for paying out to the teachers. Thus, it is not collected in time. By this lack of harmony in the dates of payment, the legislature caused the difficulty; but has recently, at the suggestion of the superintendent, so changed the day of payment by the sheriffs as probably to prevent its recurrence. Those who blame the auditor and treasurer for the delay, do them injustice; they pay the school orders as fast as the school fund reaches the treasury.

May 10—Southern Baptist Convention at Mobile resolves to remove from Greenville, S. C., to Louisville, Ky., their Southern Theological Seminary, whenever Ky. raises \$300,000 and other Southern States \$200,000 more for its endowment.

May 10—Lafayette Mosher, formerly of Kenton co., Ky., appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of Oregon.

May 12—Robert Atwood, in the circuit court at Louisville, pleads guilty to 8 indictments for forgery and 2 for embezzlement. In each case his term of confinement in the penitentiary fixed at the least limit of the law, 2 years, or 20 years in all. The other indictments against him were dismissed.

May 13—Adjourned meeting of the Alumni Association of Central University, at Lexington. In the bids for the location, Anchorage (including Louisville) offered \$42,000 in land and \$20,000 in money exclusive of \$38,000 already subscribed to the endowment fund. Danville offered \$44,430 in cash, \$5,570 in Agricultural Association stock, and \$30,000 in real estate (or its equivalent in cash if desired); this included her \$14,500 of the endowment fund. Richmond offered \$75,000 in cash, besides her \$10,000 to the endowment fund. On the first call of the roll, Danville received 231, Richmond 176, and Anchorage 136 votes. Richmond was withdrawn, and the 2d vote resulted: Anchorage 342, Danville 217; and on motion of Rev. Wm. F. Junkin, Anchorage was declared the unanimous choice of the Association.

May 15—An immigration pamphlet issued by citizens of Louisville, entitled "Kentucky and Louisville, the material

interests of the State and City." The first fifty pages, prepared by Gen. Basil W. Duke, is devoted to the geography, industries, mineral and agricultural resources, population, educational system, finances, etc., of Kentucky. From J. B. Maynard's article on the city of Louisville, her manufacturing and other advantages, we arrange the following summary of her manufactures:

Material.	No. of Factories.	Amount invested.	Annual Product.
Metals.....	61	\$5,824,400	\$11,479,500
Wood.....	105	3,922,800	9,680,900
Mineralogical & chemical.....	73	2,822,000	5,503,000
Textile fabrics.....	41	1,182,000	2,550,000
Leather.....	40	1,274,000	2,895,000
Paper.....	12	750,000	1,998,000
Articles of consumption.....	225	3,723,000	22,208,066
	557	\$19,498,200	\$53,919,466
Hands employed.....	15,957	Total wages.....	\$8,168,200

Other chapters, on railroads, coal fields, water-power at the falls, etc., add to the practical value of the work. It should be circulated abroad by the thousands.

—During the year 1872, the importations from foreign countries made through the Louisville custom-house amounted to \$288,940, on which the tariff or duty paid was \$109,062. Embraced among these articles of importation were: Steel railroad bars, marble in blocks, manufactured marble, granite, pig iron, trace chains, manufactured iron and steel, hardware, books and stationery, machinery, candle molds, fancy soaps, perfumery and extracts, earthenware, cigars, human hair, brandy, cordial, wine, and gin, caustic soda, coffee, and many others.

May 18—The National Grange, at Washington city, appoints W. H. Rhea, of Russellville, Logan co., to establish in Ky. subordinate granges of "The Patrons of Husbandry."

May 19—First installment of 5,000 U. S. postal cards (price one cent each) received at the Louisville P. O. All sold in an hour.

May 20—Branch of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky at Louisville will be closed on June 30; the Manufacturer's Bank, and, it is rumored, several other banks are winding up their business to close.

May 21—Over 130,000 pounds (\$60,000 worth) of hemp destroyed by fire, in the fire-proof hemp house of Wm. Hughes, 6 miles from Lexington; the work of an incendiary, who broke open the door, and set fire inside.

May 21—Fifth annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers, at Louisville; some of the most distinguished engineers in the country present.

May 23—Gen. John Echols, of Va., resigns the presidency of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington R. R. Co., and is succeeded by J. B. Wilder, of Louisville.

May 23—Gov. Leslie appoints as state geologist of Kentucky, under the law of

last winter, Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University, now absent in Europe. Prof. S. is a native, and until recently a resident, of Newport, Ky.

May 24—Graves of the confederate dead in Cave Hill cemetery, at Louisville, decorated.

May 24—Some persons searching for silver at the Higginbotham place, in Pulaski co., after digging 8 feet, and removing a large rock, found two pots or excavations in the solid rock in the shape of a kettle, connected by a trench at the top, and at the bottom by a hole drilled or chiseled from one to the other. Behind these, towards the hill, was a large rock containing some metallic substance, pieces of which had evidently been broken off and smelted in the pots. Cinders were also found.

May 25—Tolls and dividends of the Covington and Newport wire suspension bridge:

Years.	Tolls.	Dividends.
1868.....	\$14,345.19	\$ 2,250
1869.....	15,657.56	6,750
1870.....	15,928.80	9,000
1871.....	20,910.12	12,000
1872.....	22,867.02	16,500
1873.....	21,000.00	11,250
	\$110,768.69	\$57,750

May 25—Charles Herbst—himself a Confederate soldier, of Capt. Aston Madeira's Co., from Covington, Ky., now a citizen of Atlanta, Ga.—sends for publication the following list of Confederate soldiers from Ky. who were buried in GEORGIA during the war. He visited the graves in person, and placed good head-boards to all but the few graves already marked; of the latter six had neat marble slabs. The publication may enable some to recover their dead, or to more permanently mark their graves.

AT CHICKAMAUGA BATTLE-FIELD, GA.
At Breckinridge's Division Hospital, 6½ miles from Ringgold:
9th inf...N. Boarde, co. H.
" ...Jos. Kingberg, co. H.
" ...N. Stovall, co. H.
" ...E. Townsend, co. H.
" ...John McMahon, co. F.
" ...John L. Dunn, co. G.
2d inf...James Dailey, co. E.
" ...Oscar Hackley, co. G.
" ...Wm. T. Richardson, co. H.
" ...Capt. Gus. Dedman, co. I.
4th inf...Joseph Steele, co. D.
" ...H. H. Thompson, co. F.
" ...D. M. Bryant, co. F.
" ...R. King, co. H.
6th inf...S. Walah, co. I.
" ...John L. Henton, co. B.

(at Ed. Fowler's.)
Near Mr. Kelley's, 2 miles from above:
2d inf...Ensign Robert A. Anderson.
" ...Sergeant J. W. Munford.
" ...W. Jones.
" ...Elias Gray.
" ...J. Steele.
" ...W. H. Skinner.
" ...C. Fritz, co. F.

2d inf...R——, co. G.
 " ...Robert Moore, co. H.
 G. Hurley, Cobb's Ky. battery.
 A little nearer the breastworks, is:
 J. C. Carmack, co. B., 5th inf.
 Within 140 yards is a pit, containing 3 or 4 Kentuckians.
 Near the old steam saw mill:
 Lient. John Bell, co. C., 4th inf.
 One mile from saw mill, in the woods:
 Sergeant W. Allen, co. D., 9th inf.
 At Spill Dyer's house:
 J. Woolley, co. I., 4th inf.
 At Cheatham Hospital, Mr. Rowden's, 4 or 5 miles from above:
 Capt. H. B. Rogers, 2d inf.
 At Mr. Snodgrass', probably 1½ miles from grave of Ensign R. A. Anderson above, are the following, of 5th infantry:
 H. T. E——.
 Lient. G. R. Yates.
 J. R——.
 D. H. T——, co. I.
 G. M——, co. D.
 W. M. S——, co. K.
 I. F——, co. B.
 John Stamper, co. G.
 Leander Ellis, 5th sergeant.
 AT CITIZENS' CEMETERY, RINGGOLD, GA.
 Maj. R. E. Graves, chief Breckinridge's artillery.
 B. S. Hamilton, co. D., 9th inf.
 —. Woodson, co. K.
 At Confederate graveyard, 1 mile distant:
 J. Fooley, co. K., 9th inf.
 At Rev. Mr. Loughridge's, 3 miles distant:
 Lient. M. Lee Houk, co. I., 9th cav.
 AT CHEROKEE SPRINGS, GA.
 —. W. Haynes, co. E., — reg.
 AT EBENEZER CHURCH, GA.
 Isaac H. Beam, 1st cav.
 AT CATOGSA SPRINGS, GA.
 Jos. M. Barnett, Cobb's Ky. battery.
 Jos. Wells, co. E., 2d inf.
 AT DALTON, GA., AND VICINITY
 9th inf...Thos. J. Lee.
 " ...Geo. Harper, co. A.
 " ...Jos. H. Erwin, co. H.
 " ...Reht. S. Dobyns, co. G.
 6th inf...Thos. Withers, co. H.
 " ...J. R. Gordon, co. I.
 R. P. Sanford, co. G., 4th inf.
 A. J. Martin, Graves' battery.
 Hiram Cepeland, co. H., Mergan's cav.
 At confederate graveyard, Dalton:
 W. J. Parker, co. C., 1st cav.
 Llewellyn Fuller, co. D., 1st cav.
 B. F. Kendall, co. F., 1st cav.
 Thos. Nunn, co. C., 2d cav.
 L. P. Hall, co. E., 3d cav.
 Wallace Redmon, co. B., 26th mount. rifles.
 John Williams, co. D., 26th mount. rifles.
 Martin Rafter, Cobb's battery.
 Joseph H. Page, co. A., 9th inf.
 W. T. McCormick, co. I., 9th inf.
 At Ed. Fralack's:
 W. F. Hopkins, 9th inf.
 At Mrs. Wilson's:
 —. Mitchell, Lewis' brigade.

On top of "Rocky Face Ridge:"
 George Disney, 4th inf.
 AT CITIZENS' CEMETERY, MARIETTA, GA.
 Col. Jas. W. Mess, 2d inf., Columbus, Kentucky.
 Henry Crowe, co. B., 1st cav.
 G. B. Partridge, co. K., 4th inf.
 T. H. Covington, co. D.
 Capt. John Calvert, co. E., 5th inf.
 W. Ackerman, co. A.
 Wm. H. Harrington, co. I.
 L. Gross, co. B., 6th inf.
 Deriah Prather, co. G., 8th inf.
 James Barlow, co. G., 9th cav.
 Capt. T. John Seatt, co. E., 8th inf.
 Dr. W. H. Miller, Louisville, Ky.
 H. Clay McKay, Lewis' staff.
 AT MACON, GA.
 P. H. Edwards, co. B., 2d cav.
 Jno. M. Wilkerson, co. A., 4th cav.
 James Collier, co. F., 5th cav.
 W. H. Hayden, co. G., 5th cav.
 G. F. Gibson, co. D., 6th cav.
 John Meeks, co. —, 9th cav.
 M. Reese, co. D., 9th cav.
 AT DALLAS, GA.
 At the Methodist church:
 G. W. Larkin, co. D., 2d inf.
 J. L. Street, co. I., 2d inf.
 Capt. D. E. McKendree, 6th inf.
 George Stone, co. A., 6th inf.
 Wm. Moxley, co. A., 6th inf.
 Lient. E. Freeman, co. B., 6th inf.
 S. A. Southern, co. E., 6th inf.
 J. Geigher, 6th inf.
 At P. M. Carter's: J. Lyon, 1st Ky. battery.
 On the battlefield at Dallas:
 V. F. Fisher, co. C., 2d inf.
 A. L. Kaufman, co. C., 2d inf.
 W. Dave Raymond, co. C., 2d inf.
 G. B. B——, co. H., 4th inf.
 W. C. Fletcher, co. K., 4th inf.
 —. Gileres, co. C., 4th inf.
 L. A. L. Wallace, co. C., 4th inf.
 Lient. C. A. Srovie, co. I., 4th inf.
 Lient. H. M. Watts, co. K., 4th inf.
 W. Zion, co. B., 5th inf.
 James Perry, co. C., 5th inf.
 E——, co. F.
 S. Beaders, co. I.
 V. M. Wells, co. A., 6th inf.
 C. H. Dawson, co. A.
 Joseph Merton, co. I.
 J. J. Merton, co. I.
 R. H. Young, co. D.
 At picket line, two unknown, Lewis' brigade infantry.
 At Lewis' brigade graveyard, 3 miles from Dallas:
 Frank S. Laws, co. K., 2d inf.
 James N. Masen, co. M., 2d inf.
 Wallace Western, co. D., 2d inf.
 James Cochran, co. B., 6th inf.
 G. Smith, sergeant, co. H., 5th inf.
 W. W. Chambers, co. K., 9th inf.
 One unknown, Ky. inf.
 AT JONESBORO, GA., AND VICINITY.
 Robert H. Lindsey, ensign, 4th inf.
 R. W. Bowling, co. F., 4th inf.
 George Bosh, co. H., 4th inf.
 One unknown, co. A., 4th inf.

S. Thomas, co. E., 5th inf.
C. W. Cochran, (or Corbora,) 5th inf.
J. P. Keith, co. D., 9th inf.

AT NEWMAN, GA.

Charlie E. Hall, co. B., 2d inf.
L. H. Halbert, co. G., 2d cav.
J. H. Walton, co. H. "
Edward Watt, co. A., 4th inf.
V. H. Erron, co. C., "
Joseph McClaskey, co. A., 5th inf.
J. W. McClaskey, co. A., 6th inf.
Harry C. Colston, ensign, "
W. Watts, co. I. "
Lieut. J. W. Carroll, co. D., 9th inf.
P. W. Williams, co. G., 9th inf.
Frank Rowell, co. H. "

AT LAGRANGE, GA.

D. P. Conny, 4th inf.
Robert Clinton Bryan, 6th inf.
W. B. Coleman, 9th cav.
W. Frazier, 9th cav.
A. J. Leary, Cantrill's cav.
I. W. Davis, 18th cav.
W. McKinney, "

AT WEST POINT, GA.

Steve Estill, co. H., 2d inf.

AT CHARLESTON, EAST TENNESSEE.

Sergeant W. F. Standiford, co. D., 1st cavalry.

AT GRIFFIN, GA.

James F. Talbott, co. C., 2d inf.
G. C. Harris, co. B. "
W. B. Edson, co. G., 4th inf.

AT FORSYTHE, GA.

H. E. Mott, co. A., 4th inf.
F. S. Barnes, co. A. "
Adjutant R. H. Williams, 4th inf.
Lieut. S. M. Orr, co. G., 6th inf.

AT RESACA, GA.

Sergeant B. E. Hewitt, co. G., 2d inf.
Charlie W. Gayley, co. A., 2d inf.
Eight unknown, Lewis' brigade inf.

AT SNAKE GAP, GA.

John Howard, 9th inf.

AT KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA.

W. H. Rose, co. K., 5th inf.

AT CITIZENS' GRAVEYARD, ATLANTA.

[Besides the following, are many more around Atlanta not yet visited.]

Brig. Gen. Ben. Hardin Helm, Helm's brigade.

Capt. G. W. McCauley, Williams' brigade.

John Z. Coleman, Williams' brigade.

Levi Jones, Cobb's battery.

Capt. Tom. Walker, Bryant's battery.

Sam Scott, Morgan's squadron.

One unknown, " cavalry.

J. W. Spence, Breckinridge's cav.

— Hancock, Ky. brigade.

1st cav...J. A. Smith.

" ...A. Rasor, co. C.

2d cav...J. W. Bateman.

" ...M. Leuthal, co. D.

" ...T. D. Jennings, co. A.

3d cav...Wm. Gules.

" ...Wm. Tannehill, co. A.

" ...J. T. Alf.

4th cav...J. E. Brown.

" ...G. R. McP—

9th cav... A. R. Barrickman, co. G.

" ...W. P. Dell, co. A.

Ky. cav...J. B. Vorshall.

" ...Geo. Corn Shawhan.

" ...Stephen Webster, co. E.

" ...J. B. Morse.

1st inf...Israel Gray, co. B.

2d inf...Col. James W. Hewitt.

" ...A. Dawson, co. A.

" ...George R. Moore.

" ...W. A. Hatcher, co. C.

" ...Jas. M. Plaster, co. C.

" ...G. J. Steward, co. K.

" ...Lieut. Phil. Murphy, co. F.

3d inf...J. T. Alford, co. E.

" ...J. G. Coker, co. A.

" ...James C. Covington, co. A.

" ...W. S. Roach, co. G.

4th inf...John B. Scott, co. F.

" ...L. H. Spalding, co. C.

" ...W. B. Hanley, co. H.

" ...M. Rogers, co. F.

" ...P. Formbats, co. I.

" ...H. G. Hodge, co. A.

" ...G. M. Calhoun, co. G.

" ...G. F. Rice, co. C.

" ...S. D. Hancock, co. C.

" ...J. T. Boyd, co. G.

5th inf...Oscar E. Reed, co. I.

" ...E. Passin, co. H.

" ...R. Wolf, co. G.

" ...I. Sampson, co. K.

" ...David Evans, co. A.

" ...J. W. Ellington, co. C.

" ...C. N. Jones, co. F.

" ...D. D. Shyer, co. F.

" ...J. H. Calvert, co. E.

" ...E. G. Henry, co. C.

" ...J. W. Williams, co. C.

" ...Lieut. J. W. Cleveland, co. I.

" ...G. B. Barnes, co. G.

" ...W. H. Walker, co. B.

" ...John Bradshaw, co. C.

" ...Thomas Wallen, co. B.

6th inf...W. F. Willingham, co. A.

" ...J. E. Dawson, co. I.

" ...J. W. Davidson, co. E.

" ...George Peach, co. G.

" ...E. W. Anderson.

" ...B. G. Collier, co. G.

" ...J. C. Grissom, co. C.

" ...A. Wells, co. B.

" ...L. N. Stout, co. A.

" ...James Osborne, co. E.

8th inf...W. A. Busb, co. H.

" ...C. Hutchison, co. A.

" ...Calvin Whitlow, co. C.

" ...B. C. Hall, co. E.

9th inf...E. R. Pemberton, co. G.

" ...L. Mason.

" ...Silas King, co. I.

" ...Lieut. John W. Webb, co. D.

" ...James M. Ashford, co. H.

—th inf...James C. Ambrose, co. C.

J. E. McDonald, 1st Ky. battalion (supposed to be 6th Ky. infantry).

May 26—The Princeton Banner records the following incident, of this date: "A slip of the tongue on the part of Judge Grace, while charging the grand jury last Monday at Eddyville, created considerable laughter at the Judge's expense. In referring to the changes which the last legislature had made in the laws of the

commonwealth—to take effect next December—he said that in murder cases, when the jury find a verdict, they may fix the punishment at death, or, in their discretion, at a long term in the State *Legislature*. And the best of it was, the Judge didn't detect his mistake; and when told of it afterward, swore he didn't say any such thing."

May 26—The *Louisville Courier-Journal*, in an article demonstrating the vast expense and lost time of the recent legislature, wasted upon private and local laws, gives the following classification of some of these bills, and the number in each class:

Railroad charters and amendments.....	48
Steam packet charters.....	3
Telegraph charters.....	2
Relating to towns.....	125
Corporations, manufacturing, mining, agricultural, building and loan.....	113
Bank charters and amendments.....	28
Prohibitory liquor laws.....	42
Churches, cemeteries and orphan asylums.....	32
Colleges and seminaries.....	33
Turnpike companies.....	102
Ferries.....	4
Benefit of clerks.....	8
Protection of birds and fish in localities	9
Masons, Odd Fellows, &c., charters.....	32
Benefit of private persons.....	125
Benefit of jailers.....	14
Benefit of sheriffs and ex-sheriffs.....	66
Relating to counties.....	103
Relating to certain courts.....	47
Public schools in certain localities.....	79
Streams declared navigable.....	11

May 27—A tornado passed over Louisville, doing much damage to property, partially unroofing several houses, blowing down chimneys, trees, and fences, etc.; the lightning struck repeatedly, with considerable damage.

May 27, 28—Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Kentucky in session at Lexington, Assistant Bishop Cummins presiding; Bishop Smith absent. A memorial protest and petition from Grace church, Louisville, claimed that Bishop Smith had been guilty of usurpation, and of injustice toward the Rev. James Briscoe, late assistant minister of Grace church parish, in refusing to receive his letter dismissory from the ecclesiastical authority of Maryland—giving as his reason therefor, that Mr. Briscoe, during his six months probation, had introduced innovations into the P. E. worship of which the bishop disapproved, and which were not sanctioned by the rubric. After an animated discussion, the convention decided not to receive the memorial, and spread it upon the records, even after its strong expressions were greatly modified. Rev. Mr. Platt's resolution requesting the Assistant Bishop to present to the next meeting of the convention his views in regard to the establishment of "brotherhoods and sisterhoods" in the church was freely discussed, and then withdrawn.

May 28—Fire at Carlisle, Nicholas co.; 10 houses destroyed, including several stores, R. R. depot, and dwellings; loss about \$30,000, with \$20,000 insurance.

May 28—Zach. Ford, of Woodford co., clips from a Cotswold ram 20½ pounds of nice, clean wool.

May 28—Murder in his own house in Washington co., near the Mercer co. line, of Dr. Geo. C. Alfred, and robbery of his body, by two yellow boys whom he had raised, named George Miler Alfred and Ned Alfred. They escaped, but Miler was arrested in Pennsylvania, brought to Springfield, tried in March, 1874, and hung on Friday, May 1. Dr. Alfred's widow was indicted, and to be tried as an accessory in the murder of her husband.

May 29—A copy of the Siamese Bible, or Holy Book, presented to the Public Library at Louisville. It consists of a bundle of 33 very thin strips of bamboo, 28 inches long by 1¼ inches wide; of which 5 form the cover of the book, and the other 28 are traced with Siamese characters which require to be read lengthwise of the book, instead of across.

May 29—A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn farm, Woodford co., sells for \$10,000 a two-year old heifer, the "Duchess of Airdrie XVth," to go to England.

May 29—Temporary organization at Louisville of Central University.

May 30—Suicide, near Bowling Green, of Ben. Scobee; it is supposed, from remorse at having killed his young friend, Ben. Parrish, at the depot in Bowling Green, on March 20, 1873, for which he was held in \$15,000 bail.

May 30—Graves of the Federal dead at Louisville and some other points in Ky. strewn with flowers—on this day appointed by congress as a national memorial day.

As part of the exercises at Cave Hill Cemetery, an order was read from the U. S. quartermaster general, from which it appeared that there are 73 national cemeteries under the immediate control of the government, and 316 like Cave Hill—not regular national graveyards, but in which many thousands of soldiers lie buried. The Government has appropriated \$1,000,000, for tombstones over the graves. There are over 4,000 soldiers' graves in Cave Hill, and 2,807 (of whom 1,000 are colored) in the national cemetery at New Albany, Indiana, 5 miles distant.

May 31—Jas. Jeffers, a policeman, shot at Frankfort by desperadoes. A public meeting held on Sunday, and resolutions passed. \$1,000 reward offered for the murderers.

June 1—Death at Louisville, at a fire on Green street, of John Hunt, a member of the fire department, from a *broken heart*.

June 2—In the Centre College trustees case from Boyle co., Wm. B. Kinkead and others vs. John L. McKee and others, the court of appeals affirms the decision of the court below in favor of the (Northern) General Assembly trustees—because they

claim under a contract in the charter, which gives the exclusive right of election to "the body of the Presbyterian clergy and elders in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, who meet annually as a synod in the State of Kentucky, of whatever individuals they may be composed at the time of their annual meeting, and as such are capable of being identified in fact at each meeting." This General Assembly, it is in proof, has never ceased to exist; and clergy and elders have been meeting as a synod in Kentucky in connection with it ever since the contract was made, in 1824. Appellants do not claim to belong to this General Assembly. Even if they felt compelled—by reason of its disregard of the organic law of their church government—to throw off allegiance to it; still that is no reason why the plain provisions of an express contract should be disregarded. The ownership of the property is not involved in this suit.

June 3—Frank H. Walworth, aged 19, shot and killed his father, Mansfield Tracy Walworth, at a hotel in New York city, this morning. Domestic trouble the cause, the deceased having been guilty of very harsh and brutal treatment of his wife, repeatedly threatening her and the son's life. The *N. Y. Sun* says that "when she left her husband's residence, Mrs. Walworth bore upon her body the marks of ill-usage. She had been beaten until the black and blue spots were every-where visible, and her hands had been bitten by the brutal husband, his teeth tearing the flesh away until the bones were laid bare." Young Walworth was subsequently tried, and sent to the penitentiary. The family were for some years residents of Louisville; and Mrs. W. was the daughter of a Kentuckian, Col. John J. Hardin, living in Illinois in 1847 when he was killed at the battle of Buena Vista.

June 3, 4, 5—State Dental Association of Ky. in session at Louisville. On the 5th, the State Dental Association of Indiana met with it in joint conference.

June 4—Fifth annual meeting of the Kentucky Press Association, at Paris. 31 Kentucky editors, and several correspondents of papers outside of the state, present. Annual address by Col. Jas. A. Dawson, of the *Louisville Ledger*, and poem by Ben. Harrison, of the *Henderson News*. Thos. M. Green, of the *Maysville Eagle* elected orator for next year, and Wm. J. Davis, of the *Louisville Home and School* poet; and Murat Halstead, of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, invited to read an essay. A banquet was given by the citizens at night.

June 6—Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., and Rev. Samuel R. Wilson, D. D., two of the ablest of living Ky. divines, leave Louisville this week for Europe—the former designing to extend his tour to Egypt and Palestine.

June 6—Hopkinsville district confer-

ence of the "Methodist E. Church in America," composed entirely of colored people, in session at Princeton, Caldwell co., Bishop Wm. Henry Miles presiding. Bishop M. was born, Dec., 1828, in Washington co., Ky., a slave; was willed his freedom by his mistress in 1853, but a lawsuit retained him in slavery until 1864; was licensed to preach in 1853 by Rev. Dr. A. H. Redford, of Nashville; was ordained bishop in 1870 by Bishops Payne and McTyiers, of the Methodist E. Church South. His episcopal jurisdiction extends over Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, and North Mississippi. Four other colored men are now bishops in the same church, which was formed originally from the colored members of the M. E. Church South.

June 6—The Ashland Coal and Iron Works Co. declares a dividend of 60 per cent.

June 10—In Clark co., 12 head of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle sold to parties from England, for exportation thither.

June 13—Zach. F. Smith resigns the presidency of the Cumberland and Ohio R. R., of which he has been the very head and front, if not "the very life and hope."

June 13—The committee of the board of curators of Ky. University made a report to-day, exonerating Regent John B. Bowman; who then tendered his resignation as regent and treasurer—which the board almost unanimously refused to accept, thus fully indorsing his course.

June 13—Joseph Duncan, colored, hung at Paris, for the murder of John Hawkins, colored. When first hung, the rope stretched so much that he touched the ground with his feet. While still struggling and breathing, though unconscious, the rope was cut, and he was taken upon the scaffold and hung the second time. Nine minutes elapsed between the two hangings.

June 20—Col. S. T. Hauser, formerly of Falmouth, Pendleton co., Ky., but now a bank president in Montana Territory, proposes to place upon exhibition at the World's Fair in Vienna, a solid ingot of Montana gold weighing 400 pounds and worth \$90,000 in coin.

June 24—Tobacco dry-house of Dr. E. R. W. Thomas, at Covington, destroyed by fire, with 360 hhds. old and 200 new tobacco, of which but little was saved; loss \$85,000, insurance \$55,000.

June 27—Lieut. Gov. John G. Carlisle is acting governor of Ky., during the absence of Gov. Leslie on an Eastern trip.

June 28—Several fatal cases of Asiatic cholera at Covington, within a week.

June 28—To Clifton F. Carr, son of Judge Chas. D. Carr, of Lexington, is awarded the "Boudinot Historical Fellowship" of Princeton College, N. J., value \$250—for the best essay on the "Causes and effects of the English Revolution," and for the best examination on the history of that period.

June 29—Death at Covington, of paraly-

sis, of Jesse R. Grant, father of the President of the United States, in his 80th year; born in Pa., Jan 12, 1794; raised to the tanner's trade, near Germantown, Mason co., Ky.; a resident of Ohio, from 1821 to 1855, since then in Covington, Ky., of which city he has been postmaster since 1865. His wife, to whom he had been married 52 years, survived him. The President was present at the funeral, on July 1st.

July 1—Free delivery of letters and papers begins in Covington.

July 1—John B. Poyntz, near Maysville, sells to parties near Galveston, Texas, 12 yearling Alderney heifers.

July 1—Horrible murder near Penningtonville, Chester co., Pa., of a Ky. drover, name unknown, who was robbed of \$1,500. The murder was not discovered until July 12th, when the body was found, with both arms and legs cut off, his throat severed from ear to ear, and three large stabs through the body.

July 2—At Louisville, the premium Owen co. tobacco, raised by John Valandigham, sold for \$31½ per hundred pounds, Wm. Baker's for the same, and Philip Alexander's for \$33; the latter was white Burley, and the former two red Burley.

July 6—Paducah and Memphis railroad, 220 miles long, finished, all but 55 miles.

July 8—Third grand gift concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky at Louisville; the capital prize, \$100,000, drawn by L. H. Keith, of Kingston, Mass., and the next highest, \$50,000, by Willis Worley, of Giles co., Tenn., a member of the Tennessee legislature.

July 9—47 deaths from cholera (28 white and 19 colored), at Franklin, Simpson co., since the disease first appeared, June 21; 5 other deaths from cholera in Simpson co.

July 10—Homer Hudson, a tobacco manufacturer of Covington, purchases a package of tobacco raised in Floyd co., Va., at the enormous price of \$140 per 100 pounds.

July 10—At a meeting of the Alumni Association of Central University, at Lexington, the order locating the institution at Anchorage was revoked—ayes 235, nays 131.

July 11—Annual Convention of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky Knights Templar, at Newport.

July 12—The Royal Saxon Band perform to a very large audience, in the Exposition building, Louisville. The Exposition managers offer the Band \$35,000, to play during the coming Exposition. The Band accepts, upon condition that the King of Saxony will give them leave of absence; (but he refused).

July 12—Rye 8 feet high on a farm in Lewis co., on which guano was the fertilizer.

July 13—At a Methodist sacramental meeting at Shiloh church near Hopkinsville, Mrs. Emily Owen, apparently in perfect health, walked forward to the altar

to commune, but when in the act of kneeling dropped dead from heart disease.

July 15—Three colored men candidates for the legislature—one in each of the counties of Daviess, Henry, and Franklin.

July 15—Covington, Flemingsburg and Pound Gap R. R. Co. organized at Flemingsburg; John T. Sullivan elected president; length 225 miles, to the terminus on the Virginia line. The engineer estimates the cost at \$27,634 per mile for 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, or \$16,500 per mile for 3 ft. narrow gauge; or a total cost of \$6,217,550 for regular, and \$3,712,500 for narrow gauge.

July 15—Three serious fires and two alarms, to-night, in Louisville—at 9:22, 9:45, 10:40, 11:45 P. M. and 12:30 A. M.; the most extensive being the fourth, which destroyed the Bamberger, Bloom & Co. stone-front block, on E. side of 4th st., adjoining the Public Library building (which narrowly escaped); loss by all the fires, \$84,000, insurance \$67,000. A heavy rainstorm aided in extinguishing the fires. Quite a panic among the citizens was caused, who feared a concerted effort to destroy the city by starting fires in three centers of business almost simultaneously; and the Mayor telegraphed to Cincinnati for several steam fire engines, which were promptly shipped upon a special railroad train.

July 15—9 deaths, 6 blacks and 3 whites, from cholera, at Elizabethtown, Hardin co., since July 11. A number of deaths, also, at Paducah, and at Bowling Green. 21 deaths, mostly negroes, at Grayson, Carter co.

July 15—In the U. S. district court at Louisville, Judge Bland Ballard affirms the opinion of Warner L. Underwood, Jr., register in bankruptcy, in the "special deposit" cases vs. Bank of Bowling Green—growing out of the thefts and other malfeasance in office of Calvert, the cashier. The decision defeats the claims of the general creditors of the bank, and prefers those of J. J. Claypool for \$17,000 and the Shakers at South Union for \$35,734.

July 16—Annual reunion, at Paris, of soldiers of the war of 1812; 67 present—their united ages 5,406, an average of 80½ years; 20 counties in Ky. and 1 in Illinois represented; Capt. Jack Martin, of Clark co., aged 75, was the youngest, and Wm. E. Gayle, of Illinois, aged 98, the oldest.

July 20—The two most important post-offices in Kentucky held by ladies—Louisville, by Mrs. Lucy M. Porter, daughter of the late Gov. Jas. T. Morehead, and Covington, by Mrs. Sultana Seebree Farrell.

July 20—Suicide at Lexington, by morphine, of Dr. Thos. P. Dudley, Jr.—for more than 20 years the first medical assistant at the Eastern Ky. Lunatic Asylum. Gov. Leslie had recently offered him the superintendency, when Dr. Whitney resigned, but it was decidedly declined. It is supposed that such long and intimate

association with insanity in all its forms, had helped to develop in Dr. D. a temporary insanity that made him take his own life. He had high endowments of mind and heart, which fitted him for the post he filled so ably.

July 21—Tom Bowling, a Ky. horse, wins the 2-mile race at Long Branch, N. J., in 3:42, although from his own bad conduct he was 50 yards behind at the start.

July 21 to 27—Charles Zirbut, a German, 23 years old, rows in a paper boat from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, in 1½ hours less than 6 days—winning a wager of \$500. From Portsmouth to Cincinnati, 112 miles, was made inside of 19 hours, an average of about 6 miles an hour. The boat was a paper shell, 30 feet long, 12 inches beam, and weighs only 20 pounds; oars 11 feet long, the tips modeled in the shape of a spoon.

July 22—At Frankfort, Thos. S. Theobald and wife quietly celebrated the 60th anniversary of their marriage. At Maysville, in May last, Isaac Thomas and wife celebrated the 64th anniversary of their marriage.

July 23—Elder I. B. Grubbs, the preacher, and the 4 elders of the "Chestnut Street Christian church of Louisville," are "encouraged to strike a sounding blow" at the board of curators of Ky. University, and at their recent action, in an address, thus:

"As far as our right extends as a constituent part of the Kentucky Christian Brotherhood owning Kentucky University, we demand:

First—The severance of the university belonging to the Christian Church of Kentucky from the Agricultural and Mechanical College belonging to the State, as soon as it can be effected through the Legislature, and that hereafter, by amendment of the charter, no person shall hold the position of curator who is not recognized as a member of the Christian Church.

Second—The continuance of Professor John W. McGarvey in the Bible college, and the resignation of those who seek his removal as soon as others can be elected to their places who will respect the will of our brotherhood.

Third—The abolition of the regency, or the election to that office of one who is in full fellowship with the Christian Church as a member of the same."

July 24—The Travers stake race to-day, 1¾ miles, at Saratoga, N. Y., Tom Bowling (the 3-year-old Ky. horse), although carrying 110 pounds, wins in 3:09¾, being within 1½ seconds of the fastest time ever made in this race. Kentucky, another great colt of Lexington, won the same stake race in 1864 in 3:18¾ minutes. Tom Bowling made the last quarter of a mile in an easy canter; otherwise his race would have been the quickest time ever made.

July 25—Several two and three-year-old trotters, in the stables around Lexington, in private and public trials, make one mile in 2:36, 2:40¾, 2:46, 2:56½, and sev-

eral in 2:40 each; a one-year-old made a record in 3:02.

July 26—Trustees of the Public Library at Louisville donate to the American Printing House for the Blind, also in that city, a sum sufficient to print in raised letters for the blind the immortal work of Defoe, *Robinson Crusoe*.

July 26—The Ky., Cumberland Gap and Southern R. R. Co., organized at Scholls-ville, Clark co.; \$51,000 reported as subscribed; it was decided to begin the survey between Paris and the Three Forks of Ky. river.

July 27—About 14 masked men, at 12½ A. M., entered the cabin of a colored man named Lewis Wilson, near Gratz, Owen co., and began shooting at him in bed; he sprang up, defended himself, drove them off, and fought them all the way to the Ky. river, 200 yards off; then went to the house of a white neighbor, where every attention was given him, but he died from his wounds next morning. He identified several of the assassins, and writs were issued for their arrests.

July 27—5 deaths of cholera at Lagrange, Oldham co., in 3 days, where it had previously prevailed with virulence; two-thirds of the citizens leave the town. Many scattered cases all over Ky., from Covington and Maysville to Paducah, Lebanon, Bowling Green, Hartford, and other points, and in the country; several at Louisville.

July 27—Memphis and other West Tennessee newspapers advocate the formation of a new State, with these boundaries: Begin at a point on the Ky. shore opposite Cairo, Illinois; thence along the Ky. bank of the Ohio river to the mouth of the Tennessee river at Paducah; thence up the west bank of the Tennessee river to Eastport, at the N. W. corner of the State of Alabama; thence along the State line between Alabama and Mississippi to the S. E. corner of Monroe co., Miss.; thence in a direction partly along the Tallahatchie river to Bolivar, on the Mississippi river; and up that river to the beginning—containing from 25,000 to 30,000 square miles, and embracing parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. July 28, 29—A convention was held at Jackson, Tenn., to promote its formation; but few Kentuckians present. On the central executive committee were appointed the following from Kentucky: John Martin, Jr.; of McCracken co.; Col. G. A. Christian Holt, of Calloway co.; Judge James White, of Ballard co.; Capt. C. L. Randall, of Fulton co.; and D. A. Weill, of Graves co. A resolution was unanimously adopted, that each fraction of a State taken to form part of the new State is expected to pay its *pro rata* of the debt of the State of which it is now a part. The movement is respectable, but has no considerable vitality in western Ky.; it is comparatively new, and has been agitated but little.

July 30—In a "complete list" of those members of congress who have refused to

draw, or have returned, their "back pay," 41 Republicans and 11 Democrats, no Kentucky member's name appears.

July 31—Several large auction sales, during the month, of thoroughbred horse and short-horn cattle stock, in Fayette, Woodford, Shelby, and other counties.

Aug. 1—Since Jan. 1, 1873, seven months, the aggregate cost of new buildings in Louisville has been \$1,186,350; besides which, \$131,396 were expended in repairing and refitting old houses. The new City Hall, recently finished at a cost of \$500,000, is not included in the above.

Aug. 1—Ex-Senator Willis B. Machen, in a long, able, and interesting review of the subject of congressional salaries, explains his recent vote on the "back pay" question, in the U. S. senate.

Aug. 1—12 deaths from cholera in and around Princeton, Caldwell co., since July 18.

Aug. 1—31 coal mines are opened and being worked, on the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad—a good illustration of how rapidly and certainly railroads develop local business and enterprise.

Aug. 2—Campbell E. Hurst, a young lawyer and county clerk, killed at Mt. Pleasant, Harlan co., by John L. Jones. He was trying to prevent a breach of the peace by a party of carousing men, when one of them stabbed him four times.

Aug. 4—Annual state election. James W. Tate re-elected state treasurer: Tate, 91,922, Robert C. McKee, 4,386. The new legislature will stand: Senate, 31 Democrats, 7 Republicans; House of Representatives, 80 Democrats, 20 Republicans.

Aug. 4—Negro riot at the polls held at the negro school house, in the negro section of Nicholasville, Jessamine co.; several white men pursued by the armed rioters, and many shots fired; the white citizens armed themselves, and awaited the coming of the negroes—but the latter were halted by the sheriff, a Republican, and several of the best citizens, and prudently retired to the neighborhood of the school house; the negro who brought on the trouble was wounded in the leg.

Aug. 4—At 10 p. m., at North Middletown, Bourbon co., after the election was over, two young men, John Talbott and Joseph Harris, got drunk together. Talbott declared that a man of honor, having participated in a primary election, would support the nominee—which Harris had not done. Harris retorted with some low, insulting epithets, to which Talbott rejoined, when Harris drew his pistol and shot Talbott three times, producing death in two days. [Harris sentenced to penitentiary for 4 years.]

Aug. 6—Death, from old age, near Alexandria, Campbell co., of "Aunt Hagar," a colored woman, aged 122 years; she was born in Va., March 21, 1751.

Aug. 7—First insane patients taken to the new 4th Lunatic asylum, at Anchorage, 12 miles e. of Louisville; which was erected and recently opened as the State

Reform School, but owing to the rapid increase of insane in the state, overrunning the Eastern and Western Lunatic asylums, the legislature ordered such alterations as would adapt it to the emergency. Gov. Leslie appointed Dr. C. C. Forbes superintendent.

Aug. 7—First locomotive put to work upon that portion of the Ky. and Great Eastern railroad now building, along the Ohio river between Maysville and a point opposite Portsmouth, O.; 350 hands at work.

Aug. 11—Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association organized at Lexington.

Aug. 11—Geo. M. Bedford, of Bourbon co., sells, for \$10,000, to go to Wisconsin, a thorough-bred bull, 11th Duke of Geneva, his cost, a year ago, \$6,000.

Aug. 15—At Lexington, Judge C. B. Thomas refused to dissolve the injunction issued by him against the sheriffs, pending proceedings under a mandamus; and ordered the sheriffs of Fayette and Jessamine counties to give a certificate of election to nobody.

Aug. 20—City of Wheeling, West Va., by 1,114 to 89, votes aid to the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Ky. railroad.

Aug. 25—Visitation of caterpillars to the shade trees in city and country; more general and destructive than ever known in Ky.

Aug. 26—Death at Fincastle, Brown co., Ohio, of Mrs. Mary Sayres, aged 86. In 1790, when emigrating to Mason co., Ky., her parents and four children (of whom she was one, just 4 years old), together with two other families, were captured in a perique at the Three Islands, 11 miles above Limestone, now Maysville. The Indians sold the party to the British at Detroit, and after four months they were enabled to reach Ky., where they lived for many years.

Sept. 2—Several men from Montgomery co., with blackened faces, attempted to break into the house of — Clemm, a farmer in Meniffee co. One of them — McLean, was killed by Clemm; two others, John Tade and Geo. Casserly, fled to the mountains, but were captured, tried, and sentenced to 6 months in the penitentiary; evidence entirely circumstantial.

Sept. 2 to Oct. 11—Second grand display of arts, inventions, manufactures, and products, at Louisville, called the "Louisville Industrial Exposition;" attended by many thousands of people, some of them from hundreds of miles in distance.

Sept. 7—Death at St. Louis, of Maj. Valentine J. Peers, aged 75; a citizen of Ky., mostly at Paris, 1803-23; held several local offices of high trust in Mo., and was judge of the recorder's court of St. Louis in 1861, when the Federal soldiers fired into the building, killing several citizens on the balcony—one bullet passing through the judge's chair, on which the judge was sitting.

Sept. 9—About 60 deaths (12 whites, 48

colored) from cholera at Millersburg, Bourbon co.

Sept. 10—Gov. Leslie advertises in New York city and Louisville that the state of Ky. is anxious to call in *all her bonds*, and prepared to promptly pay them, principal and interest, upon presentation at the treasury.

Sept. 10—Most wonderful sale of cattle ever held in the world, near Utica, N. Y.—the herd of Samuel Campbell, consisting of the Duchess and Oxford breeds and others close akin; formerly the Samuel Thorne herd, and now the most celebrated in the world. Many distinguished English breeders and nearly all American short-horn breeders of note were present, or represented.

Of the Duchess family, the 3-year old bull, 2d Duke of Oneida, sold to Thos. J. Megibben, Cynthiana, Ky., for \$12,000.

The 4th Duchess of Oneida, red, yearling, sold to same and E. G. Bedford, of Paris, Ky., for \$25,000.

The 7th Duchess of Oneida, red and white, yearling, sold to A. J. Alexander, Woodford co., Ky., for \$19,000.

The 10th Duchess of Oneida, red and white, calved April 7, 1873, sold to same for \$27,000.

27 cows and heifers, and 2 bulls were bought by Kentuckians for \$107,640. Excluding the four above, the lowest price was \$250, the highest \$3,200, the average \$985.

Two cows were sold to English parties, price \$40,600 and \$35,000. 11 cows of the Duchess family sold for \$238,800, an average of \$21,710; of which 6 went to England, at a cost of \$147,100. In all, 111 animals were sold, for \$380,890, averaging \$3,431.

Sept. 10—At Millersburg, Bourbon co., 66 deaths from cholera to date, nearly all colored persons. At Paris, only 3 this season, and they brought from Millersburg, 8 miles distant. At Lebanon, Marion co., to date, 24, and in the county 49; 73 in all, 41 whites and 32 colored. At Lancaster, Garrard co., 33 deaths from cholera. At Columbia, Adair co., 22 deaths.

Sept. 10—At the Lexington races, in a dash of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, Megibben's Stanford won in 2:11. The second horse was beaten by a bad start, but made $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile in 1:15—or at the rate of 2:05 for the $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, or 1:40 for a mile.

On Sept. 12 in the mile race for 2-year-olds, Astral, ran the quarter mile in $26\frac{1}{2}$, the half mile in 57, three quarters in 1:17 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the mile in 1:44 $\frac{3}{4}$ —which is by a $\frac{1}{4}$ second the fastest race of 2-year-olds ever run in this country; Hamburg's race being the fastest heretofore.

Sept. 11—Meeting at Lexington of the Alumni Association of Central University. Those only, it was decided, are members and entitled to vote, who subscribed to the endowment fund on or before the day of organization at Louisville, April 29, 1873. Jos. Chambers, DeWitt C. Collins, and Richard H. Collins, of Covington, appointed

a committee to receive bids for the location, send statement of the bids to the members, receive their votes and declare the result, and call a meeting for ratification at the place thus selected.

Sept. 11—Death at Anchorage, near Louisville, from apoplexy, of Dr. Geo. Wood Bayless, aged 57 years. He was born in 1816, at Washington, Mason co.; graduated at Augusta College; attended lectures at the old Medical Institute in Louisville (now the Medical Department of the University) in its first year, 1837-8, and graduated at the University of Pa., in Philadelphia, 1838-9; began the practice in Louisville; was demonstrator of anatomy, for 8 years, and then professor of surgery, in the Louisville Medical Institute. A short time before his death, he was elected a professor in the new Central University.

Sept. 11—First number issued, at Maysville, of the *Old Kentucky Flag*—the 40th newspaper started (in Ohio, Indiana, Ky., Illinois, and West Va.) by the veteran editor, Col. Samuel Pike, now just 70 years old.

Sept. 12, 13—Trial at Bedford, Trimble co. (by change of venue from Frankfort), of the libel suit of John Haley vs. Ambrose W. Dudley—the latter in a pamphlet reply to a pamphlet of the former, having charged Haley with frauds in the purchase of iron for the fire-proof public offices at Frankfort; the defendant averred that as chairman of the committee superintending the erection of the public offices, as a state officer sworn and under bond, he had replied to plaintiff's pamphlet from a sense of duty, and without any personal feeling; judgment for defendant; damages claimed, \$25,000.

Sept. 14—Broadway Hotel at Lexington burned.

Sept. 15—Thos. R. Botts, of Fleming co., has a bay horse, still nimble and active, which was foaled in 1838, and is now 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ years old.

Sept. 15—Mass meeting of citizens at Owenton, Owen co.; resolutions passed condemning all Kukulux movements, demanding of the civil authorities a vigorous prosecution of all persons engaged in the heinous outrage in July last, when Lewis Wilson, of color, was murdered in Owen co. by desperadoes from another county, and "condemning the course of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* by its continued editorials in advertising to the world a reign of Kukulux in Owen co., which does not now and never did exist."

Sept. 15—A sharper named Norton, with forged letters of introduction from New York banks, victimizes two Louisville banks—the Farmers' and Drivers' Bank, out of \$6,500, and the German Savings Bank, out of \$4,500. He was captured with the latter sum upon his person; his accomplice escaping with the other sum.

Sept. 15—The total deaths by cholera in Lebanon, recently, have been 26, and in Marion co. outside of Lebanon 58. Of

55 cases treated by one physician, 13 died—indicating an average mortality of 25 per cent.

Sept. 18—Death at Washington, Mason co., aged 97, of Peyton Randolph Key; he was born in Fauquier co., Va., Jan. 19, 1776.

Sept. 18—Beginning of the most remarkable financial "panic" in the history of American finances. Jay Cooke & Co.'s three banking houses, in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington city suspend, while their London banking house of Cooke, McCullough & Co. continues perfectly solvent. Other banks and banking firms involved in the crash. Reports about some Ky. railroads and banks being incidentally involved prove exaggerated or untrue. Border Ky. banks, like oysters, shut down tight upon discounts; and announcing that they "must take care of themselves," proceed to do so to the most positive extent—thus, in many cases, visiting upon their customers the sin of Jay Cooke's bad banking. Kentucky banks generally had their N. Y. deposits in the old and staunch banks, and suffered but little inconvenience on that score.

At Elizabethtown, Shelbyville, and each of several other points, a bank or banking house was compelled to suspend temporarily, because of the unlooked-for stringency in the money market.

Sept. 18—The Ky. system of live stock sales inaugurated at Nashville, Tenn.; several Kentuckians purchase freely of choice short-horns.

Sept. 22—Convention at Louisville of Ky. soldiers of the Mexican war.

Sept. 23—5 Ku Klux arrested in Owen co.; 4 of them in jail, and one out on \$2,000 bail, to appear for trial at November court.

Sept. 23—Opening of the City High School building at Covington, the finest building in Ky. for educational purposes except one.

Sept. 26—Trial, at Chicago, Ill., of the celebrated libel suit of Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., vs. the Chicago *Evening Post*—for reproducing and republishing, Jan. 23, 1872, (while Dr. R. was expected to die from small-pox), the old and venomous charge that, "during the war, Dr. Robinson had advocated from the pulpit the shipping of yellow-fever infected clothing to Northern cities;" adding that he "narrowly escaped death from small pox last week;" damages claimed \$100,000; judgment for \$25,000; and \$664 costs. By direction of Dr. R., (whose object was not money, but making the refutation of the villainous charge a matter of record,) his attorneys, Samuel M. Moore and Bernard G. Caulfield, remitted the damages; the costs were paid.

Sept. 26—John Onan refused bail and sent on for trial before the circuit court, by Judge A. B. Roberts, charged with the murder of Lewis Wilson, colored, on July 26. He and —. Razor, previously committed on the same charge, were sent to the Louisville jail for safe-keeping and

protection. Two others were admitted to bail, \$1,000 each.

Sept. 27—Death in Howard co., Mo., near Arrow Rock, aged 71, of Robert Carson, a celebrated Indian mountain scout, brother of Kit Carson; he was a native of Madison co., Ky., and emigrated to Mo. in 1811.

Sept. 27—John Willett, a young farm-hand, pursued on horseback, shot and killed, on the Winchester pike, 10½ miles n. of Lexington, by Montgomery H. Parker, an old and wealthy farmer. Bail refused. [March, 1874, at his trial, the jury failed to agree, and he was admitted to \$15,000 bail.]

Oct. 1—The credit of the State of Ky. will not suffer by the financial panic. \$90,000 of state bonds, which matured to-day, were paid in New York city.

Oct. 1—Death in Clark co., aged 97, of Mrs. Mary Cooper; she was born July 30, 1776.

Oct. 1—Six Kentuckians are still living who were in congress from 34 to 56 years ago, viz: Judge Geo. Robertson, in 1817–21; Dr. John F. Henry, 1826–27; Capt. Henry Daniel, 1827–33; Nicholas D. Coleman, 1829–31; Judge Jos. R. Underwood, 1835–43; Judge Richard Hawes, 1837–41; Gen. Wm. O. Butler and Judge Landaff Watson Andrews, each 1839–43. Three other old Kentucky congressmen have died recently: John Kincaid, in congress from 1829–33; Judge Thos. A. Marshall, 1831–35; Garret Davis, 1839–47.

Oct. 1, 2—Commissioners (4 from each State bordering upon it) for the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries, in session at Louisville. An ably written memorial to the U. S. congress for the improvement of the Tennessee river was adopted; also, a resolution urging upon the U. S. engineer department the importance of widening to 100 feet the cut pass down the Falls of the Ohio; also, other resolutions of a liberal and commercial character.

Oct. 2—4 men killed by the fall of a derrick, at the freestone quarry, 8 miles from Mt. Sterling, Montgomery co.

Oct. 2—The new volume, the "General Statutes of Kentucky," contains 955 pages, with side-notes throughout; 760 foot-notes, giving references to the decisions of the court of appeals; and an analytical index of 111 pages, in briefer type.

Oct. 2—A Ku Klux or "regulating" party of negroes visit several houses near Beatty's Mill, 5 miles n. of Simpsonville, Shelby co.; they stone one white man's house, and take possession of property and demand money at several negroes' houses.

Oct. 4—A party of about 10 men, one with blackened face and the others with rags (or cloths) over their faces, all with guns or pistols in their hands, visit the house of Mrs. Sally A. Bunton, on Benson creek, Franklin co., near Hardinsville, Shelby co., about midnight, and search it for a negro boy (who had gone, that day, to Anderson co.), clamoring

"Bring out the boy George," and punching their guns under the beds. Oct. 15—Four men, believed to be of the above Ku-klux party, arrested and tried before an examining court; but the witnesses were intimidated, and the evidence entirely circumstantial, and they were discharged.

Oct. 5—At the Louisville Exposition are exhibited some beautiful specimens of lead ore from Livingston co., and of fluor spar from Caldwell co.

Oct. 5—Regent John B. Bowman, of Ky. University, sues Rev. Mr. Crutcher, in the Woodford court, and the same and R. McMichael, in the Fayette court, for libel, in procuring to be published a charge that he had bribed certain curators of the University with Pacific R. R. stock; damages claimed, \$25,000 in each case.

Oct. 5—Death in Robertson co., aged 106½ years, of Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon, *nee* Engles; born June 5, 1767, at Frederick, Md. She distinctly remembered the first verbal accounts of Cornwallis' surrender, 150 miles distant—being then 14 years old.

Oct. 5—Death at Mt. Sterling, Montgomery co., aged 87, of Capt. Henry (or Harry) Daniel; a native of Va., but raised in Ky.; a strong lawyer, with great natural shrewdness; a volunteer in the war of 1812, with rank of captain; representative from Montgomery co. 1812, '19, and '26; in congress for six years, 1827-33, defeating such competitors as David Trimble and Amos Davis. While in congress, his encounter with Tristram Burgess, of R. I., is remembered as one of the most racy and remarkable scenes in the history of that body.

Oct. 5—Both clerk's offices of Breathitt co., at Jackson, set on fire and burned; only the records and a few of the papers of the circuit clerk's office saved.

Oct. 6—Deputy city-marshal Wm. A. Burton, murdered, in a drinking saloon at Paris, by Edward and Matthew Current, whom he was in the act of arresting for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Strong fears of lynching.

Oct. 7—Alfred T. Pope, a member of the State senate from the city of Louisville, and one of the ablest and most dignified members of that body, resigns his seat; Thos. L. Jefferson elected to fill the vacancy.

Oct. 7—The first colored high school in Ky. dedicated at Louisville, corner York and 6th sts.; 3 stories high, of brick, with stone basement; built in the American renaissance style of architecture; very neat and handsome; 11 large, commodious school-rooms, arranged for 600 pupils, and a chapel 32 by 51 feet; cost \$25,000. Many of the most prominent citizens present—the mayor, clergymen, judges, lawyers, editors, merchants. It was erected by the city school board, at city expense; the teachers and board of visitors are educated and intelligent colored people.

There are now, besides the High School above, three other public schools for colored children in Louisville, affording ex-

cellent school privileges to about 1,000 children, in the eight grades. The taxes paid by colored people into the school fund are less than \$2,000; to which is added, in order to carry on their schools, more than \$3,000 yearly, from the fund for white children.

Oct. 7—Destruction by fire, at Louisville, of the hemp bagging factory of Richardson, Henry & Co., the oldest in the United States; manufacturing capacity, 4,500 yards of bagging and 4,500 pounds of bale rope per day; 150 persons thrown out of employment; lost \$70,000, insurance \$42,750.

Oct. 7—State auditor notifies the sheriffs that, owing to the difficulty of cashing drafts (caused by the financial panic), they must pay the State revenues only in currency.

Oct. 7—A lady dies in Estill co. whose hair measured 5 feet 8 inches in length.

Oct. 7—An apple-tree on the farm of David Hunter, near Washington, Mason co., which is known to have borne a full crop of June apples in 1795, bore a good crop also in 1873, when at least 85 years old; it looks green and vigorous still, although bereft of many of its branches by a storm on the 4th of July last.

Oct. 9—Railroad convention at Chicago to promote the building of the Chicago Air-Line and South Atlantic railroad, designed to cross the Ohio river at Vevay, Indiana, and pass through central Ky. toward Savannah, Ga.

Oct. 9—A body of armed men assault the house of Thos. J. Peniston, near Port Royal, Henry co., damage his property to a considerable extent, and declare their intention to kill him if they can get hold of him. Warrants have been issued for their arrest.

Oct. 10—Between 12 and 1, A. M., 5 men rode into Clayville, Shelby co., 6 miles E. of Shelbyville, and began stoning a house, near the center of the village, occupied by a negro and his wife. They fled for protection to the residence of a white neighbor, Samuel Smith, who went to their assistance and was shot down in his tracks, dying two days after. Oct. 16, 17, six men had a preliminary trial, charged with being of the party, and one of them with having fired the shot which killed Smith; 3 were held for further trial. The reign of terror made it difficult to get the witnesses to testify; one of them being sent to jail twice for refusing to tell which two of the prisoners he recognized as having been present at the shooting. He was released on telling the court privately as to the two men.

Oct. 10—At the sale of the estate of Samuel Cahill, dec'd., near Maysville, was sold a set of harness, which Wm. Senteney's team had used in army duty in the war of 1812, and which Mr. Cahill purchased after Mr. Senteney's death in 1833. The harness has been in constant but careful use for 60 years, and is still good for several years' wear.

Oct. 10.—At the meeting at Covington of the Presbyterian Synod of Ky. (North), the report on Centre College stated that by the robbery of the Falls City Tobacco Bank at Louisville, on March 10, 1873, "over \$59,000 worth of the bonds of the college were stolen, leaving of the endowment fund only \$33,000." Under "this appalling calamity.....it was resolved to try to raise \$100,000 to repair the losses sustained, and provide other means for more successfully carrying forward the interests of the college." The vice-president, Rev. John Lapsley McKee, D. D., was made the agent for that purpose, and reported that he had raised, in 6 months, about \$106,000 in cash, notes, and promised legacies, nearly all in Ky.; and his prospects for \$50,000 more were better than the prospects were in the beginning for \$100,000. The committee's report in reference to the "stolen bonds," stated that while the trustees "formally approved and ratified the action of the bank in offering a reward of 25 per cent. of their face value for the recovery of the bonds," yet "there was no agreement, expressed or implied, not to prosecute the robbers, or to make no effort to secure their arrest or conviction." "The result of these efforts has been the securing and redemption of \$52,000 worth of stolen bonds, leaving \$7,000 not yet secured; "so that we now have in possession of interest-bearing bonds \$70,400, yielding \$4,830—against \$93,000 of endowment fund on hand," one year ago.

Oct. 10.—Chancellor Jno. W. Menzies sustains as constitutional the law under which the people of Augusta, Bracken co., voted to tax themselves to erect a school house.

Oct. 11.—Ball by the Italian Brotherhood, at Louisville, in commemoration of the anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492.

Oct. 11.—Death in Bullitt co., aged 83, of Mrs. Sarah Thomas, last surviving child of Gen. Henry Crist, one of the pioneers of Ky. in 1779.

Oct. 12.—Wm. Johnson, a colored man, in jail at Irvine, Estill co., under sentence of court of 5 years in the penitentiary for shooting with intent to kill, is rescued by a mob. Gov. Leslie offers \$300 reward for the capture of the convict, and \$100 for the apprehension and conviction of each of the persons who unlawfully broke the jail and rescued the prisoner.

Oct. 12.—At Rev. Dr. Hall's Presbyterian church in New York city, the communion service was administered by two distinguished ministers from Scotland and Prussia, and by the Episcopal Assistant Bishop Cummins of Ky. The latter remarked that in all his ministry he had never before communed with his Presbyterian brethren, but that this should not be the last time.

Oct. 13.—Cincinnati, O., banks resume currency payments, canceling to-day \$165,000 of clearing-house certificates, \$75,000 more to-morrow, and remaining \$225,000 within 3 weeks. Those of the Louisville

banks which suspended, some two weeks ago, "to gather up their cash means," have already resumed.

Oct. 13.—One-third of the coal now used in Louisville is from Ky. mines.

Oct. 13.—Bernard Macauley's new theatre at Louisville, just finished at a cost of \$200,000, opened.

Oct. 14.—Found in his boat 5 miles above Plaquemine, La., in an exhausted condition, Jas. Corwin Cloud, the champion oarsman, who recently passed down the Ohio river on a trial to row, by canals and rivers, to New Orleans; he died next day, having suffered with "heavy shakes" for 4 or 5 days.

Oct. 15.—Hog cholera prevailing extensively in Shelby, Garrard, and other counties.

Oct. 15.—Two deaths at Louisville from yellow fever, cases brought there from Memphis.

Oct. 15.—Gov. Leslie's proclamation makes this day the last on which the State will pay for the keeping of lunatics by private individuals. Oct. 17—126 patients, 75 males and 51 females, already at the new lunatic asylum at Anchorage (built for the State Reform school).

Oct. 15.—Death at Washington city, aged 69, of Col. Wm. H. Russell; he practiced law, when a young man, in Nicholas co., Ky., and in 1830 represented it in the legislature. He was afterward a member of the legislature of Missouri, U. S. marshal for that State, 1841–45, and U. S. consul to Santiago, Cuba, 1861–65.

Oct. 15.—At the Indianapolis (Ind.) Exposition, Jas. Truitt, of Lewis co., Ky., was awarded 5 premiums (\$95) and 6 diplomas, for best display of fruits of all kinds, best varieties of apples, best collection of nursery stock, etc.

Oct. 16.—At 7¼ p. m. a terrible gas explosion at the s. w. corner of the City Hall, in Louisville, which upheaved the flag-stones (some of them 18 feet long, 3 feet wide, 11 inches thick) for 50 feet along 6th st., and 150 feet along Congress alley—an aggregate weight of some 200 tons.

Oct. 18.—445 students now in the two medical schools of Louisville—220 in the University and 225 in the Louisville Medical College; in the former 111, and in the latter 63, are from Ky.; the remainder are from 23 other States, except 1 from the Indian Territory and 2 from British Honduras.

Oct. 20.—Lord Skelmersdale, of Lancashire, England, who bought a cow for \$30,000 at the recent great sale in New York, visits B. F. Vanmeter, of Clark co., to take a look at the Rose of Sharon herd owned by Mr. V. and others. Several fine cattle from Clark co. were shipped to England, last spring.

Oct. 20.—It appears from the last auditor's report that there are 19 counties in Ky. in which there is no piano. The taxable value of gold watches is only \$290 in Powell co., but \$90,365 in Jefferson co.

Oct. 20.—First snow of the season.

Oct. 20—Death at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 75, of Valentine C. Githens. He was born in Nicholas co., Ky., Aug. 18, 1798, and removed to Indianapolis when there was but one house there; he assisted in building the second one.

Oct. 20—Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, D. D., as State superintendent of public instruction, recommends to the people of Paris (his birth-place) and Bourbon co., "a more excellent way" of employing the magnificent fund they had subscribed to induce the location at Paris of the new Central University (just located at Richmond). "I am well satisfied that with the encouragement of a liberal *bonus*, the general assembly would not hesitate to, at once, establish the much needed State Normal College. Let those who subscribe to Central University transfer their subscriptions to this enterprise, and offer the State, at the approaching session of the legislature, \$100,000 and the Garth Fund—upon condition that the State locate the Normal College at Paris; and I prophesy that they will secure an institution adequate to the wants of the people in the matter of education, and better suited to the character of the community than the one they have just lost."

Oct. 21—Masonic Grand Lodge of Ky. in session at Louisville. The Grand Treasurer's report shows the resources of the Grand Lodge to be \$112,060.

Oct. 21, 22, 23—Kentucky State Sunday School Convention in session at Lancaster.

Oct. 23—Geo. Wolfe, a wealthy farmer, residing 3 miles from Hopkinsville, assassinated when in bed, at 9 p. m.

Oct. 24—A band of about 30 disguised men, at night, ordered several negro families, living between Augusta, Bracken co., and Minerva, Mason co., to leave the State within 10 days, under penalty of being hung; they declared their intention to rid Bracken co. of negroes by Jan. 1, 1874; a white man was shot by them, a leading farmer ordered to cease employing negroes. The grand jury in session at Maysville were directed by Judge Stanton to investigate their conduct in Mason co.

Oct 25—Suspension of the issue of the *Lexington Daily Press*; to be continued as a tri-weekly.

Oct. 25—Terrible mortality from yellow fever, at Memphis, Tenn., during several weeks past. A Louisville physician, Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, went promptly to the assistance of the sufferers, and the citizens of Louisville, and some elsewhere in Ky., have subscribed thirty thousand dollars for the sufferers.

Oct. 27—Gen. J. J. Roberts engaged in tunneling on the farm of Larkin J. Procter, adjoining the Mammoth Cave tract of land, for a "hole in the ground." He has opened up a passage way to some large and magnificent domes, and hopes to get down into the big cave.

Oct. 28—Annual meeting of the Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge of Ky., at Coving-

ton; over 200 delegates present. From the annual report of the Grand Master, John C. Underwood, it appears that—

The revenue receipts of the Order in Ky. for the past year foot up \$62,777; expended of this sum for relief, benevolence, and charity, \$34,322; number of brothers relieved, 964; widowed families relieved, 267; orphans under care of subordinate lodges, 595; total admissions to the order, 1,076; total demissions, 1,040, showing a small gain in membership, diffused throughout a great number of new lodges.

Oct. 28—The U. S. senatorial committee on transportation visit Louisville to examine into the legal and commercial status of the canal at the falls.

They learned that the canal debt outstanding is \$1,172,000—maturing \$373,000 on Jan. 1, 1876, \$399,000 in 1881, and \$400,000 on Jan. 1, 1886, and most of the bonds held by Kentuckians. Their quoted market price is 90 to 94 cents, but they could not probably be bought up at less than par. There are only five shares of stock held by individuals, who are the directors; they receive 6 per cent. interest on their stock. The tolls, once 80 but now 50 cents per ton, will be needed to raise the means to pay the bonds maturing Jan. 1876. The directors are Joshua F. Speed, president, J. H. Rhorer, E. Lockhart, J. W. Henning, and John Caperton. The president receives a salary of \$1,500 per year, the vice president \$1,000, the book-keeper \$1,500, and the attorney of the company \$500.

The canal is 2 and 1-10th miles long, and 80 feet wide, and at the bends still wider; the locks nearly 400 feet by 80 feet; they will clear boats 320 feet long over all; there are 2 new locks, in the entire canal 6 locks; the lift of the first lock in the new canal is 14 and of the second 12 feet; the others lift 8 feet each, but there are only 3 which are properly lift locks; the entire fall is 26 feet. 11 feet in the canal will make 8 feet on the falls. In passing coalboats the tows are broken up; 6 are taken in the new locks (3 and 3 abreast) and 2 in the old locks. The usual size of coal barges is about 130 by 24 feet; the rate of toll, 2 cents per foot for boats with coal, salt and iron, and for produce boats 3 cents per foot.

The total imports at Louisville, by rail and river, for the year ending March, 1870, were :.....\$250,176,000
And the total exports..... 174,320,730
Coal received, bushels..... 25,600,000
Lumber received, feet..... 13,275,876
Value manufactured products. 82,000,000
Capital invested in manufactures..... 31,650,000
Increase in last 3 years, 18 to 20 per cent.

Oct. 28—Death at Shelbyville, Ill., aged 84, of Gen. W. F. Thornton, a native of Va., where he figured as editor of the *Alexandria Gazette*, and a general in the war of 1812; afterward a citizen of Paris, Ky., for some years. His neigh-

bors mourn him as "a good and great man."

Oct. 29—Death at Louisville, from typhoid fever, of Philip Tomppert, Sen., aged 65. He was born in the city of Malmshelm, kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, June 21, 1808; immigrated in 1831 to Wheeling, West Va., and in 1837 to Louisville; was a representative in the legislature, 1849; and mayor of Louisville for 3 years between 1865 and 1869; he filled other minor offices of honor and trust.

Oct. 29—Earnings of Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington R. R. (Short Line) for quarter ending Sept. 30, \$343,207—the largest yet; operating expenses, \$243,181, or 70 85-100 per cent.—the least per centum since the consolidation; net earnings for quarter, \$100,026.

Oct. 30—Citizens of Frankfort have subscribed \$10,000 to a joint stock company for manufacturing purposes.

Oct. 30—Prof. N. S. Shaler, State geologist of Ky., in a letter to the Frankfort *Yeoman*, estimates the loss of land to Ky. by the wash along the shore of the Ohio river, during the present century, at 25,000 acres, worth \$2,500,000; and demonstrates how certainly and cheaply it may be checked, and the land restored, by planting willows, at a cost of not over \$40 per mile of river front.

Oct. 31—The contributions from Ky. to the yellow fever sufferers at Memphis, Tenn., and Shreveport, La., exceed \$40,000, of which nearly \$30,000 is from Louisville.

Oct. 31—Aggregate number of hogsheads of tobacco inspected at Louisville during the year ending to-day 53,607; aggregate value of sales \$5,775,983.

Nov. 1—T. A. Pioer, of Pendleton co., has raised a year of corn, this season, 16½ inches long.

Nov. 1—The number of qualified voters in Ky., as ascertained by the auditor from the assessors' returns for 1873, is 288,320—of which 241,195 are whites, and 47,125 colored. The 12 largest and 12 smallest counties, with their voters, are:

Jefferson.....	23,650	Martin.....	364
Kenton.....	8,637	Menifee.....	413
Fayette.....	7,453	Powell.....	533
Campbell.....	6,376	Rowan.....	622
Daviess.....	5,493	Lee.....	704
Warren.....	5,531	Wolfe.....	727
Christian.....	4,461	Owsley.....	740
Henderson.....	4,265	Bell.....	802
Madison.....	4,226	Mageffu.....	824
Logan.....	4,157	Letcher.....	843
Graves.....	4,063	Elliot.....	882
Mason.....	3,977	Perry.....	906

82,289

8,360

Nov. 1—The 20th grange in Ky., of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry organized, at Brownsborough, Oldham co. The 1st was organized, Sept. 20, at Pembroke, Christian co.

Nov. 1—Palaski co. in a population of 17,670 in 1870, has now 190 residents be-

tween 75 and 102 years of age, as per published list in Louisville *Commercial*.

Nov. 3—Augustin Iturbide, 10 years old, the Emperor Maximilian's heir to the projected Mexican empire, and grandson of the emperor, Augustin I. (de Iturbide), arrives in Louisville—accompanied by his mother, Madame Iturbide, under escort of Hon. Thos. H. Nelson, (a native of Ky.) late U. S. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, Col. Wm. Barron, and others.

Nov. 5—The recent "panic" is now being felt, in the falling off of business, and the reduction of number of hands and shortening of time in many large manufacturing establishments.

Nov. 5—Death in Harrison co., aged 114, of B. F. Martin; he had resided on the same farm for 75 years, and, although not on the pension rolls, is said to have been a soldier of the Revolution, and probably the last surviving soldier of that war.

Nov. 5—At the agricultural fair in Mason co., West Va., was exhibited an original certificate of a survey made by the Ky. pioneer and surveyor, Daniel Boone, while he was a temporary resident of that region. The following is a copy:

JUNE 14, 1791.

Laide for William Allen ten acres of Land Situate on the South Este side of Cruked Crik in the county of Konhawwha and bounded as follows viz Beginning at a red oke and Hickury thence North 56 West 23 poles to a stake thence South 34 West 58 poles to the beginniag.

DANIEL BOONE.

Nov. 6—The U. S. revenue collected from whisky in the Lexington district, in 3 years 8 months prior to Oct. 1, 1873, was \$4,213,452; on the whisky now in bond will be collected, within 12 months next, \$1,100,000.

Nov. 6—A meeting of soldiers of the Mexican war from Bath and neighboring counties held at Owingsville, Bath co.; the action of the Louisville convention indorsed.

Nov. 6—In the Lexington election-judges case, in the U. S. circuit court at Louisville, there was such a difference in opinion between the two judges, Emmons and Ballard, as to the law points already argued, that further argument was postponed until Nov. 28; the case will, upon this difference of opinion, be certified to the U. S. supreme court, and be heard there upon a writ of error.

Nov. 6—From the "Life of Archbishop Martin J. Spalding," by his nephew, Rev. J. Lancaster Spalding, just published, we condense the following:

When only 14 years old, the youth was appointed professor of mathematics in St. Mary's College, near Lebanon. He was then "a slender, delicate boy, soft and gentle as a girl;" soon became quite famous as a mathematician, and the president, Father Byrne, believed that he could solve any problem proposed to him. Not so Mr. Dougherty, the professor of matho-

matics at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, who sneered contemptuously at the high reputation awarded to the boy-professor. So, at the next examination at St. Mary's, he prepared himself with a set of difficult problems purposely to catch both the students and the young professor. Each time the boys' failure was made good by their brilliant young teacher, and the visitor's triumphant air gradually changed to one of mute astonishment.

Young Spalding began at 16 his studies for the priesthood; and while in attendance upon the Propaganda at Rome, at the age of 20, in a public discussion with some eminent theologians of the day, he defended a list of 256 propositions upon theology and canon law, "without failing or hesitating in a single answer." It was a most remarkable mental controversy.

Nov. 7—7 stores and 1 dwelling, nearly all the business portion of the village of Moscow, Hickman co., destroyed by fire; one man burned to death; fire set to a saloon, by two strangers, because, having no money, they were refused a drink.

Nov. 8—Suicide steadily increasing in frequency, in Ky.

Nov. 10—Death of Maj. R. W. Ogden, at Bowling Green; he leaves a fortune of over \$150,000, of which all but \$40,000 goes to establish a free school in that city.

Nov. 10—Wm. L. Jett, school commissioner of Franklin co., sues for a mandamus against H. A. M. Henderson, superintendent of public instruction, to compel him to sign certain orders on the auditor for the sum reserved from the school fund to pay for Collins' History of Kentucky, and now held in the state treasury, according to law, to pay for copies of said work for the school children of Franklin co. The suit will test the constitutionality of the act authorizing payment out of the school fund for the History of Kentucky purchased by the State for the use of the school children.

Nov. 10—Rt. Rev. George David Cummins, D. D., in a letter to Bishop Smith, resigns the office of assistant Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Ky., which he has held for six years, and withdraws from the communion of the church. His reasons are—the ritualism practiced in some of the churches, which he is unwilling to appear to "sanction and endorse by his presence and official acts," and the strong censure upon his recent act of communing with Christians of a non-Episcopal church in New York city and the dissension likely to grow out of this act.

Nov. 10 to 16—On removing the faceplate of a metallic coffin—disinterred to remove the remains to another graveyard—through the glass was seen, perfect as in life, except that the nose was gone, the face and features of a two-year old child of Dr. Wm. H. Curran, of Claysville, Harrison co., which had been buried since July 6, 1855, now 18 years and 4 months. On its breast were two full-blown beauti-

ful damask roses, which as rosebuds were held in the hand of the child when dying, but were now expanded, and with leaves attached still fresh and green as ever. The coffin was kept disinterred, without any change to the body, for a week; and was visited by hundreds of citizens to see the remarkable case of flesh and flower preservation.

Nov. 11—In the Lewis co. circuit court, Judge Richard H. Stanton overruled a motion to dismiss an indictment *vs.* Andrew J. Harrington, for, on Oct. 16, 1870, maliciously shooting and wounding with intent to kill, Columbus Pettit; on the ground that he had been illegally set at liberty by Judge Bland Ballard, of the U. S. district court at Louisville, on an *ex parte* hearing under a writ of *habeas corpus*. Harrington claimed that the shooting was done in the necessary discharge of his duties as a deputy U. S. marshal—a defense which, if proved, would have cleared him on trial; but he was lying in prison in default of bail which he *refused* to give, when taken to Louisville before Judge Ballard. Nov. 25—Judge Stanton dismissed the indictment.

Nov. 11—Organization, under the recent act of the legislature, of "The Minnett Orphan Asylum of the city of Louisville;" to erect an orphan asylum from the proceeds of two acres of ground on 12th st., s. of Broadway, and \$1,000—willed for the purpose by the late Julius Cæsar Minnett. By the will, it must be open to every race, condition, and color; it will probably be made an asylum for colored orphans.

Nov. 11—Meeting of the Alumni Association of Central University, at Richmond. The committee on location—DeWitt C. Collins, Jos. Chambers, and Richard H. Collins—made final report, showing the several proposals for the location—1. From Richmond \$101,355, in cash subscriptions and accumulated interest to Oct. 1; 2. From Bardstown \$60,600, of which in cash subscriptions \$53,600, real estate \$7,000; 3. From Paris \$140,000, of which in cash subscriptions and interest \$100,000, in guaranteed building fund \$10,000, and an annual income from the "Garth Fund" of \$2,500, valued at \$30,000. Total vote received and counted, 404—for Richmond 217, Paris 177, Bardstown 10. These were cast by 268 members; 145 voted for Richmond, 127 for Paris, and 10 for Bardstown. \$94,850 of endowment subscription was represented in that vote; for Richmond \$53,775, Paris \$39,725, Bardstown \$1,350. 30 votes (28 for Richmond, 2 for Paris) not counted, because irregularly cast or received too late. Thus, Richmond was selected as the place of location. The location was formally confirmed, the offer of the citizens of Madison co. accepted, and 5 trustees and 7 curators elected. An elegant banquet followed the meeting.

Nov. 12—Geo. S. Boutwell, U. S. senator from Massachusetts and late U. S.

secretary of the treasury, lectures in Louisville on "The Finances," including observations on the working of the treasury department, and the civil service.

Nov. 12—Judge Samuel M. Moore, a native of Bourbon co., and for many years a resident of Covington, Ky., where after serving six years as circuit judge, and on the eve of being re-elected in 1862 he was compelled by the military authorities to withdraw as a candidate from the canvass under threat of imprisonment—has just been elected judge of the superior court in Chicago, Illinois, by 10,852 majority. He was the choice of the bar for the high position, as well as of the people.

Nov. 12—Death at Burlington, Iowa, aged 80, of Dr. John F. Henry. He was a native of Scott co., Ky., and represented Logan district in congress in 1826-27, filling a vacancy caused by the death of his brother Robert P. Henry. He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and practiced his profession in Ky., Mo., Ill., and Iowa. In Oct. 1813, he was at the battle of the Thames; his father, as a major general, commanding one wing of the U. S. army.

Nov. 12—Off Taragona, Spain, a seaman of the U. S. steamship *Alaska*, then under full headway, fell from the rigging, some 60 feet, into the sea, but striking the railing as he went overboard, was rendered insensible. Midshipman Lucien Young, (of Lincoln co., Ky.,) jumped into the sea, swam to and sustained the wounded man until the steamer could be stopped and a boat sent to their rescue. The captain commanding issued special orders applauding the heroic act, and inviting to it the attention of the U. S. navy department.

Nov. 14—The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of this date, publishes the details of the hanging, by a mob, on Nov. 11, 1865, at Booneville, Owsley co., of 'Squire Mosely, for the murder, in Aug. 1863, of young Chas. Belknap, and then robbing him of \$1,500 in money and his horse. An extraordinary story of the development of "circumstances" into the most positive proof.

Nov. 15—Death by being thrown from his buggy, near his farm 5 miles s. of Louisville, of Col. Clarence Prentice, aged 33, only surviving son of the late Geo. D. Prentice, the eminent editor. He had graduated in both law and medicine, and had practiced the latter with fine success, but preferred farm life; had traveled extensively in Europe and America; was a talented amateur musician; and was hospitable in the true Kentucky style. He was maturing plans for publishing a volume of his father's poems.

Nov. 17—In the circuit court at Lexington, a man, for petit larceny, was sentenced to receive 39 lashes.

Nov. 17—Excitement against Spain, and sympathy for Cuba, so great, because of the recent horrible butchery of the captives on the ship *Virginia*, that Gov. Leslie receives the offer of one regiment

and several companies of volunteers, in case the U. S. declares war against Spain.

Nov. 17—From a paper prepared by Dr. Ely McClellan, U. S. A., giving an outline of the course pursued by the epidemic of cholera, in 1873, in 21 counties of Ky., it appears that the deaths from cholera in Paducah and McCracken co., from May 23 to July 24, were 180, about 120 of them negroes and 35 foreigners. In Bowling Green, between July 19 and Aug. 10, 86 cases occurred, 66 of them fatal. In Franklin, Simpson co., about 50 deaths occurred between June 12 and June 28. In Louisville, 21 deaths, between June 12 and Aug. 16, and several others before Sept. 8. In Elizabethtown, Hardin co., between July 10 and Sept. 2, 41 cases occurred, 22 fatal, besides several deaths near the town. In Maysville, of only 17 cases, 11 were fatal. In Lagrange, Oldham co., of 31 cases between July 7 and July 29, 15 were fatal. The remaining statistics illustrate the subject, but are less definite than the foregoing. The mortality from cholera among negroes was far greater than among the whites.

Nov. 18—45 granges of the Patrons of Husbandry organized in Ky., in last two months. Nov. 18, 19—State Grange organized at Frankfort.

Nov. 19—"Extremes sometimes meet," even in newspaper columns. In a list of 7 births, in to-day's *Paris True Kentuckian*, are two whose weights were $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $27\frac{1}{2}$ pounds respectively—both probably unparalleled.

Nov. 25—Convention of colored men of Ky. at Frankfort. Among the resolutions passed, was one asserting their right to a reasonable portion of the offices with the white portion of the Republican party, and if this claim be ignored, they cease to be indebted to this party any more than to any other party. They "demand that no citizen be denied the right of the jury-box on account of color."

Nov. 26—Terrible tragedy in the court house at Harrodsburg, during session of court. Theodore H. Daviess, Sen., and his son Larue, killed, and another son Theodore, Jr., fatally wounded and dies next morning, in a deadly encounter with Philip B. Thompson, Sen., and his three sons, Phil. B. Thompson, Jr., John B. Thompson, Jr., and Dr. Daviess M. Thompson. Two other young sons of Theo. H. Daviess, Sen., were present, but unarmed, did not engage in the fray, and escaped uninjured. Each of the Thompsons received a slight wound, except Daviess, whose clothes were pierced by three bullets. The jailer, Bud Rohards, was slightly wounded. The court house was crowded, and the excitement caused by the pistol-firing was intense, and scattered the crowd as summarily as possible. Neither judge, bar nor lookers-on "stood upon the order of their going." The cause of the fight was a question of veracity between the two fathers, in a suit just clos-

ing, in which they were the principal witnesses. Both were prominent families and near neighbors in the town.

Nov. 27—260 negroes baptized in Paris.

Nov. 28—Thanksgiving day.

Nov. 29—Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington R. R. Co. decides to furnish half-fare transportation to such members of the legislature as apply for it; and declines to tender the customary free passes.

Nov. 29—Death at Hopkinsville, aged 112, of Philip Bell, colored; he was born in Va., in 1761, and brought to Christian co. about 1806.

Dec. 1—Lexington *Daily Press* resumes publication.

Dec. 1—Extension to the s. bank of the Ohio river opposite Cairo, Ill., of the Mississippi Central R. R., 110 miles long.

Dec. 1—Regular biennial session of Ky. legislature begins. In the senate, Lieut. Gov. John G. Carlisle presiding, Kenaz F. Pritchard was elected clerk, John L. Sneed assistant clerk, D. D. Sublett sergeant-at-arms, and P. B. Turner doorkeeper. In the house, Jas. B. McCreary was elected speaker (receiving 71 votes and Wm. Brown 18), Micah T. Chrisman clerk, Thomas S. Pettit assistant clerk, Jas. M. Lobban sergeant-at-arms, and A. G. King doorkeeper.

Dec. 1—The new General Statutes of Ky. take effect to-day.

Dec. 1—At Hopkinsville, at four warehouses, 9,150 bhd. tobacco sold during the year ending to-day.

Dec. 1—Rev. M. Bouchet, vicar general of the diocese of Louisville, announces his withdrawal from the editorial management of the *Catholic Advocate*.

Dec. 1—At 11 P. M., the house of Mrs. Stamper, of doubtful character, on Slate creek near Turley's Mill, Montgomery co., set fire to, by 10 or 12 disguised men. She extinguished the flames, and fired with a pistol at the party; one of whom returned the fire, wounding her fatally with buckshot. She was buried without a coroner's inquest; and up to Dec. 15, no steps had been taken toward arresting the assassins.

Dec. 1—The following statistics for 1873 are from the auditor's report now passing through the press. They are compiled from the county assessors' reports, and give the total taxable property of the white and black population separately:

WHITES.

The following is the valuation of each item of taxation, viz:

	Value.
22,812,605 acres of land.....	\$214,869,477
68,419 town lots.....	89,465,079
364,480 horses and mares.....	20,244,176
105,099 mules.....	6,353,702
1,997 jennets.....	63,794
705,921 cattle.....	6,359,928
7,673 stores.....	18,852,106
Under the equalization law...	43,095,725
Pleasure carriages, barouches, buggies, stages, gigs, coaches, omnibuses, and other ve-	

bicles for passengers.....	1,626,730
Gold, silver, and other metallic watches and clocks.....	1,120,069
Gold and silver plate.....	347,100
Pianos.....	898,082

Total value as above.....	\$403,296,567
Tax at 45 cents on the \$100....	1,814,834

	Number.
White males over 21 years	248,544
Qualified voters.....	241,191
Enrolled militia.....	195,881
Children bet. 6 and 20 years...	349,644
Hogs over six months old.....	964,754
Studs, jacks, and bulls (and rates per season at \$17,737)	2,368
Tavern licenses, at.....	857
Free whites, blind.....	228
Free whites, deaf and dumb...	294
Dogs over two (2).....	1,541
Sheep killed by dogs.....	20,210
Value of sheep killed by dogs	\$59,935
Pounds of tobacco.....	158,184,929
Pounds of hemp.....	21,375,306
Tons of hay.....	151,832
Bushels of corn.....	65,052,002
Bushels of wheat.....	5,007,097
Bushels of barley.....	332,007
Tons of pig metal.....	40,151
Tons of bloom.....	1,004
Tons of bar iron.....	878

NEGROES.

The following is the valuation of each item of taxation, viz:

	Value.
123,564 acres of land.....	\$1,103,893 00
4,561 town lots.....	1,491,025 00
14,395 horses and mares.....	655,090 00
2,781 mules.....	160,969 00
67 jennets.....	1,881 00
11,674 cattle.....	31,713 00
45 stores.....	8,160 00
Under the equalization law...	96,529 00
Pleasure carriages, barouches, buggies, stages, coaches, gigs, omnibuses, and other vehicles for passengers.....	10,623 00
Gold, silver, and other metallic watches and clocks.....	8,476 00
Gold and silver plate.....	296 00
Pianos.....	885 00

Total value as above.....	\$3,569,040 00
Tax at 25 cents on the \$100...	8,922 06

	Number.
Black males over 21 years...	45,604
Qualified voters.....	41,125
Children bet. 6 and 20 years...	41,289
Hogs over 6 months old.....	17,437
Studs, jacks, and bulls (and rates per season at \$)....	60
Tavern licenses, at.....	59
Free blacks that are blind...	8
Dogs over two (2).....	140
Sheep killed by dogs.....	97
Value of sheep killed by dogs	\$202 00
Pounds of tobacco.....	11,468,236
Pounds of hemp.....	329,000
Tons of hay.....	388
Bushels of corn.....	2,338,322
Bushels of wheat.....	78,907
Bushels of barley.....	1,42

Dec. 1—Steamer Fleetwood makes the run from Cincinnati to Huntington, West Va., 159 measured miles, in 14 hours 35 minutes—an average of 10.9 miles per hour up stream.

Dec. 2—Continuation since Nov. 25, in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of the communications and controversy about the "Galt House tragedy" of Dec. 15, 1838, when two brothers from Mississippi, Judge and Dr. Wilkerson, and their companion from Richmond, Va., John Murdaugh, were attacked in the office of that hotel, in Louisville, where they were guests, by John W. Redding, —. Rothwell, —. Meek, Wm. Holmes, Henry Oldham, Wm. Johnson, and 5 or 7 others; and in self-defense killed Rothwell and Meek, and wounded 2 others, and were themselves wounded and mobbed. Their trial, by change of venue granted by the legislature, took place at Harrodsburg in March, 1839; and the jury acquitted them, after being out but a few minutes. They were prosecuted by the commonwealth's attorney and Hon. Ben. Hardin; and defended by Hon. John Rowan, Col. Wm. Robertson, Col. Samuel Daveiss, John B. Thompson, Chas. M. Cunningham, Jas. Taylor, and C. M. Wickliffe, and by the brilliant Mississippi orator Hon. Sergeant S. Prentiss. It was one of the most remarkable of the criminal trials of America.

Dec. 2—Meeting in New York city of clergymen and laymen, who organize as "The Reformed Episcopal Church," upon the basis of the Book of Common Prayer of 1785, and with Rt. Rev. Geo. D. Cummins, D. D., of Ky., as presiding bishop.

Dec. 2—Col. Benj. H. Bristow, of Louisville (formerly of Hopkinsville), nominated by President Grant as U. S. attorney general—in case the present attorney general Williams be confirmed as chief justice of the U. S.

Dec. 2—Gov. Leslie's annual message announces that the state debt of Ky., is virtually liquidated in full; excepting the school debt, which by the constitution is made a permanent loan and not redeemable. On Oct. 10, 1872, the outstanding bonded debt of the State was.....\$966,394
Paid before Oct. 10, 1873..\$435,000
Paid since " 200,000-635,000

Leaving yet unredeemed only.....\$331,394
To meet which the sinking fund commissioners have deposited in New York city \$350,000 in U. S. 5-20 bonds.

Revenue receipts for year ending Oct. 10, 1873..\$1,032,522 17
Expenditures during same year..... 1,182,601 48

Expenditures over receipts.....\$150,079 31
Deficit previous to Oct 10, '72... 363,366 67

[Total deficit, paid from sinking fund].....\$515,445 98

Dec. 2—Over 8,000 turkeys shipped from Paris to Boston, since Nov. 10, by two

firms; and about the same number from Maysville, by one house.

Dec. 3—American Short-Horn Convention in session at Cincinnati; many leading Ky. breeders present.

Dec. 3—Angustus and Anselm C. Shropshire, of Bourbon co., bring suit in Cincinnati vs. Geo. W. Rusk, proprietor of the Chicago *Live Stock Journal*, for libel—attacking their character as short-horn breeders; damages claimed, \$20,000.

Dec. 3—Meeting at Louisville of directors of Cumberland and Ohio railroad. Engineer reported cost of completing graduation and masonry from Lebanon to Greensburg, 30 miles, including tunnel through Muldrow's Hill, \$118,200; and from Shelbyville to Taylorsville, 16 miles, \$77,100; 10 miles from Scottville, Allen co., to Tennessee State line, just put under contract at lower rates than any portion of the road; and 24 miles in Barren county ordered to be put under contract.

Dec. 3—A white man, convicted last week of petty larceny, at Lexington, receives ten lashes in jail—probably the last legal whipping to disgrace the State, as whipping for crime was abolished by the new General Statutes which went into effect on Dec. 1.

Dec. 3—Great storm of wind and rain in northern and middle Ky.; Benson and other creeks higher than for many years; saw-logs and lumber swept off, and several barns and other houses blown down.

Dec. 3, 4—Convention at Louisville of the North American Bee Keepers' Society; Gen. D. L. Adair, of Ky., elected corresponding secretary.

Dec. 4—Terrible hurricane in e. part of Clinton co. and w. part of Wayne co.; several dwellings, and a number of barns and stables unroofed and badly injured, the timber torn down for miles in extent, and some stock killed.

Dec. 4—Death at Paris, aged 87, of John Rootes Thornton, the oldest member of the Paris bar; was born in Caroline co., Va., Nov. 4, 1786; removed with his father, Col. Anthony Thornton, in 1808, to Bourbon co., Ky.; practiced law from 1810 until prevented by broken health a few years ago; representative in the legislature for one year, 1812, and senator for eight years, 1829-37.

Dec. 5—Two negroes, Lindsay Brown and Levi Clapp, hung at Blandville, Ballard co., for rape on a married woman, on Aug. 13, 1873; a third negro, charged with same offense, is in jail awaiting his trial; they were saved from death by Lynch law at the hands of 75 armed men who searched the jail, by having been recently run off to Paducah jail for safe-keeping.

Dec. 6—Democratic State convention called to meet at Frankfort, Feb. 18, 1874, to nominate a candidate for clerk of the court of appeals.

Dec. 7—The Ky. house of representatives, by 54 to 38, adopted this resolution, offered, yesterday, by George Morgan Thomas:

"Resolved, That the superintendent of public instruction be requested not to pay for COLLINS' HISTORY OF KENTUCKY, as authorized by a former act of the Legislature, until compelled to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction."

[If the house of representatives desires to initiate an act of *repudiation*, it is especially appropriate to begin with a historical work to which a former Legislature gave encouragement and contracted to give to it substantial aid, and which should faithfully record at once the *glory* and the *shame* of the proud old Commonwealth! It is but just to record here that the senate defeated the resolution; and that if it had passed both houses, the governor would promptly have vetoed it.]

Dec. 7—A train of 45 cars, carrying 2,250 hogs, passes Frankfort for Louisville.

Dec. 8—U. S. house of representatives passes, by 149 to 29, a bill to repeal the iron-clad or test oath of 1862, and to remove all remaining political disabilities imposed by the XIVth amendment to the U. S. constitution. [This will include Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Gen. John B. Hood, and other Kentuckians, resident and non-resident.]

Dec. 8—Bill before congress to make Covington a port of entry and delivery.

Dec. 8—John Thompson Gray, of Louisville, appeals to the Legislature to reduce the court costs of the various courts in that city, claiming that the clerks' costs, by "splitting orders," are multiplied several times in an illegal manner. In three insurance cases in the chancery court, the aggregate costs to date amount to \$83,000. The officers of that court receive in fees—the clerk about \$20,000, marshal and commissioner each about \$12,000, and receiver about \$4,000; whereas the chancellor and vice chancellor, men of far higher qualifications, receive only \$3,000 each from the State and \$1,000 from the city.

Dec. 9—Maj. Philip Speed, of Louisville, introduces to the school board of Cincinnati his plan for improving the school books for our public schools: Let congress authorize the Department of Education or the Smithsonian Institute, to offer premiums for the best elementary books on each branch commonly taught; and appoint a commission of the best educators to pass judgment on such as may be offered—the selected books to be offered to the publishers free of copy-right. The object is to secure cheapness, and prevent the frequent changes in text-books now made in the interest of publishers and dealers.

Dec. 9—Henry Bergh, originator and president of the first society in America for prevention of cruelty to animals lectures in Louisville.

Dec. 10—City of Louisville claims back taxes on \$1,000,000 property of the Louisville and Portland Canal Co.; which the latter disputes as to all over \$100,000.

Dec. 10—Debate, at Port Royal, Henry co., of the proposition "Baptism of peni-

tent believers is in order to remission of sins." Elder I. B. Grubbs, of the Reformed or Christian church, affirms, and Rev. A. C. Caperton, D. D., of the Baptist church, and editor of the Louisville *Western Recorder*, denies.

Dec. 10—The bonded debt of Bowling Green is \$129,226.

Dec. 11—Marriage, at Harrodsburg, of Gen. Wm. W. Belknap, U. S. secretary of war, to Mrs. Amanda T. Bower, daughter of the late Dr. John A. Tomlinson. The bride, one of the most beautiful and elegant of Ky. ladies, was given away by the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati O.

Dec. 12—Cincinnati Southern railroad line located from South Danville (Shelby city), Lincoln co., to Chitwood, Tenn., 80 miles, on the Burnside military survey; and the tunnel (over 4,000 feet long, and to cost \$163,000) through King's Mountain, in Lincoln co., 12 miles s. of Stanford, let.

Dec. 13—Col. Wm. H. Herndon, a law partner of the late President Abraham Lincoln, delivered, this evening, at Springfield, Ill., a most remarkable lecture; in answer to a lecture delivered, in July, 1873, in the same city, by Rev. James A. Reed and published in *Scribner's Monthly* for July—who claimed that "there is well authenticated evidence of Mr. Lincoln having been born in wedlock, and being a believer in Christianity," (both of which claims Col. Herndon emphatically disputed and very strongly argued to the contrary.) He says he took a copy of the original record in the family Bible of Thomas Lincoln, father of the late President. "The most of that record, if not the whole of it, was in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln, who would have recorded the marriage if true. It fails to state that Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were ever married; and yet it does not fail to state the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Sarah Bush, Thomas Lincoln's second wife. It commences or opens thus: 'Nancy Lincoln was born February 12, 1807,' and concludes thus: 'Nancy, or Sarah Lincoln, daughter of Thomas Lincoln, was married to Aaron Grigsby, August, 1836.' It says also: 'Abraham Lincoln, son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Lincoln, was born Feb. 12, 1809.'" Col. H. says he thinks the omission of Abraham Lincoln to record the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, "one link in the chain of evidence in favor of those who thought and argued that Abraham Lincoln was illegitimate—the child of Abraham Enlow."

On the other point, Col. Herndon says: "I affirm that Mr. Lincoln died an unbeliever—was not an evangelical Christian. It is admitted on all hands that Mr. Lincoln once was an infidel; that he wrote a small book, or essay, or pamphlet against Christianity; and that he continued an unbeliever until late in life. Col. Jas. H. Matheny had often told him (Herndon)

that Mr. Lincoln was an infidel; and never intimated that he believed that Mr. Lincoln in his later life became a Christian..... I have often said that Mr. Lincoln was by nature a deeply religious man, and I now repeat it. I have often said he was not a Christian, and I now repeat it. He was not an unbeliever in religion, but was as to Christianity. Mr. Lincoln was a theist."

After quoting the opinions of various persons to show that Mr. Lincoln experienced no change of heart, Col. Herndon quotes a conversation he had with Mrs. Lincoln after her husband's death: "Mr. Lincoln had no hope and no faith, in the usual acceptation of thousands. His maxim and philosophy were, 'What is to be will be, and no cares (prayers) of ours can arrest the decree.' He never joined any church. He was a religious man always, as I think. He first thought—to say think—about this subject when Willie died; never before. He read the Bible a good deal, about 1864. He felt religious, more than ever before, about the time when he went to Gettysburg. He was not a technical Christian."

[A correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial* says, upon the authority of a conversation with Capt. Samuel Hayercraft, of Elizabethtown, Hardin co., that Thomas Lincoln [then generally pronounced Linkhorn] and Nancy Hanks were married in that county; that "Abraham Lincoln bore a striking resemblance to Abe Enlow, and a great many believed that he was his father, although he (Enlow) was only 17 years old at the time of Lincoln's birth."]

Dec. 14—Death at Lexington, from congestion of the lungs, of Chas. B. Thomas, circuit judge, aged 50. Judge T. was a native of South Carolina; educated at the Bloomington (Ill.) State University; graduated at the Transylvania Law School, and practiced law in Lexington; was city judge for several years; a colonel in the Confederate army; and in 1868 elected circuit judge for six years, which term would expire in Sept. 1874.

Dec. 15—In June, 1867, Wm. P. King and Abraham Owens were convicted of the murder of Harvey King, a brother of the former, and hung; on the gallows, both men repeatedly and solemnly averred their innocence, and called upon God to witness that they told the truth. It now appears that a man named Evans, who was recently lynched in Kansas, confessed that he had once committed a murder in Ky. for which two men were hung; it is believed that he referred to the above case.

Dec. 16—116 granges of the Patrons of Husbandry organized in Ky. to date, and 9,297 in the U. S.

Dec. 16—Col. William G. Terrell, the Covington and Newport reporter of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, stabbed in the abdomen, a painful and dangerous wound, by Thos. P. Francis.

Dec. 17—A bill to take the sense of the people of Ky. on calling a convention to

form a new constitution passes the legislature—in the senate by 23 to 11, and in the house by 58 to 38. The Republican members all voted for it, 21 in the house and 6 in the senate.

Dec. 17—An act in aid of common schools approved; designed to remedy somewhat the blunder of many trustees in making contracts for teaching beyond what the distributable school fund (in which "an unanticipated decrease" has occurred) will pay for. It shortens the school terms to 4 and 2½ months, and authorizes the payment of certain school claims out of the (general treasury) "revenue proper." [Thus it seems that trustees (carelessly, or ignorantly) contract to pay out of the school fund more than they have any legal right to do, and the legislature makes up from the general treasury the deficiency thus caused; but a contract made by a former legislature "for the use of the children of the common schools" is forbidden, by part of the same legislature, to be carried out "unless compelled by a court of competent jurisdiction." The former action was liberal and right, for this once; but the latter was disgraceful to the State, and unjust to the party with whom the contract was made.]

Dec. 20—From the catalogue for 1874 of Berea College, in Madison co., it appears that 287 students are now in attendance—106 white and 181 colored; of the whites, 70 are male and 36 female; while there are 106 colored males and 75 colored females. 15 white and 19 colored students are not from Ky. There are 16 teachers, but how many of each color not stated. The buildings are among the finest for educational purposes in the State.

Dec. 20—By an act of the legislature, a diploma from the law department of the University of Louisville has the same effect as a license to practice law.

Dec. 20—An interesting newspaper article revives the recollection of Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, who was killed in 1813, while capturing the British stronghold, arsenal and storehouse of York in Upper Canada, and in honor of whom Pike co. was named in 1821. His remains lie buried in the little family graveyard, on the bank of the Ohio, in its "North Bend," in Boone co.

The monument a few miles from Louisville, over the remains of Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor, who died while U. S. president, is said to be sadly out of order. [Would not the State do an act of comparative justice, and respect the settled public sentiment, by removing the remains of these great soldiers to the State Cemetery, and erecting to each a suitable monument?]

Dec. 20—Nathan Marx, a merchant from Evansville, Ind., murdered by Thomas L. Sullivan, railroad agent and merchant at "The Narrows" station on the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, while asleep in bed at the house of the latter.

Dec. 22—Legislature adjourns to Jan. 5, over the holidays.

Dec. 22—Gov. T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, pardons John M. Carlisle (aged 65) and his son Cyrus Carlisle (aged 43) citizens of Hopkins co., Ky., now in the Indiana State prison, sentenced on June 3, 1867, for life, for the alleged murder of Lieut. T. Y. Hampton, U. S. A., while being conveyed from Indiana to Ky. to be tried for the murder of a son and brother of the above and others, during the latter part of the war. It now appears that not they, but two others, were the guilty ones. Lieut. H. and his command had been guilty of some most atrocious murders of citizens.

Dec. 25—John Pettit, at 6 p. m., while riding on horseback through the town of Princeton, Caldwell co., had some fire-crackers thrown at him by small boys, and drew a pistol and fired into the crowd, killing Charley Scott, a lad of

12 years. The examining trial proved that Pettit was under the influence of liquor; he was held to bail, in \$15,000.

Dec. 29—Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., lectures in Louisville, giving his personal experience in a three months' tour through Southern Europe, Lower Egypt, and Palestine.

Dec. 30—Jail of Oldham co., at Lagrange, set on fire by a negro prisoner, and burned.

Dec. 30—The Ohio River Bridge Co., at Louisville, declares a 6 per cent. dividend.

Dec. 30 to Jan. 9—Examining trial of Philip B. Thompson, Sen., and his three sons, charged with the homicide of Theodore H. Davies and two of his sons, on Nov. 26. The sons discharged, but the father bound over in \$5,000 to the circuit court.

THE FIRST SMALL CURRENCY IN KENTUCKY.

The early settlers of Kentucky experienced a difficulty common to all newly-settled countries—that of making "change." The skins of raccoons and other animals constituted the first currency. It was not long, however, before the tide of immigration brought in a small supply of silver coin. This was usually in the shape of Spanish milled dollars, and did not relieve the necessity for *small change*. The ingenuity of the people hit upon this expedient: The dollars were *cut* into four equal parts or quarters, worth twenty-five cents each, and these again divided into eighths or twelve-and-a-half-cent pieces. But it was a work of time and skill to thus *make change*; and it soon happened that the dollars were cut into *five quarters* or *ten eighths*—or rather into pieces which passed for those sums—and this practice was justified on the like ground that toll is allowed millers, viz., to pay the expense of coinage. Mr. Charles Cist, in his Miscellany of pioneer history, says "this last description of change was nicknamed *sharp shins*, from the wedge shape, and speedily became as redundant, and, of course, as unpopular, as dimes were in 1841, when they ceased to pass eight or nine for a dollar." He remembered, as late as 1806, that the business house in Philadelphia in which he was an apprentice received over one hundred pounds of cut silver, brought on by a Kentucky merchant, and which was then sent on a dray to the United States Mint for recoinage, greatly to the loss and vexation of the Kentuckian. Smaller sums than 12½ cents were given out, by the retailers of goods, in pins, needles, writing-paper, &c. Mr. Bartle, who kept store on the corner of Broadway and Lower Market streets, in Cincinnati, for the convenience of making change, had a barrel of copper coins brought out from Philadelphia, in 1794, which so exasperated his brother storekeepers that they were scarcely restrained from mobbing him.

The writer of this remembers hearing a gentleman tell that, when a small boy, in 1806, in Fayette county, Kentucky, needing a spelling-book, he was required to stop school for a day, and "drop corn," to enable him to buy one—at nightfall receiving as his wages a "cut ninepence," of the pinched kind last above referred to.

The suspension of specie payments in 1837 is memorable for the entire disappearance of silver change, and the substitution of paper promises-to-pay or "shinplasters," in amounts usually less than one dollar, issued by cities, towns, villages, corporations, merchants and traders of all kinds, and even by coffee-house keepers. But when, in 1862, the exigencies of the civil war demanded a substitute for the retired silver change, the more fortunate expedient was adopted of confining the issue of fractional currency or *small notes* entirely to the General Government—thus giving them all the uniformity of value, freedom of circulation, and certainty of redemption of the larger national currency, the legal tender and National-bank notes.



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.



GOV. ISAAC SHELBY.



COL. DANIEL BOONE.



SIMON KENTON.



WILLIAM STEWART.

KENTUCKY PIONEERS.

Engraved for Collins' History of Kentucky.
Strobridge & Co. Lith. Co.

The first six Chapters of the following OUTLINE HISTORY, to the top of page 328 inclusive, were written in 1846, by Hon. JOHN A. McCLUNG, then an eminent lawyer at Maysville, Ky., afterwards a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman. A few changes of dates and words have been made, to correspond with fuller information since. R. H. C.

The closing Chapter of the OUTLINE HISTORY was written by Gen. GEORGE B. HODGE, of Newport, Ky., at my special request. R. H. C.

OUTLINE HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

KENTUCKY was first explored by the Anglo-Saxon race, about the middle of the eighteenth century. It then formed a vast hunting-ground, upon which the savage tribes of the south and of the north killed the elk and buffalo, and occasionally encountered each other in bloody conflict. No permanent settlements existed within its borders. Its dark forests and cane thickets separated the Cherokees, Creeks, and Catawbias of the south, from the hostile tribes of Shawanees, Delawares, and Wyandots of the north. Each, and all of these tribes, encountered the Anglo-American pioneer, and fiercely disputed the settlement of the country.

It is certain, however, that these were not the original occupants of the country lying between the Alleghany mountains and the Mississippi river. Ancient monuments of deep interest, but as yet imperfectly investigated, speak in language not to be mistaken, of a race of men who preceded the rude tribes encountered by Boone and Finley. Their origin, language, and history, are buried in darkness which, perhaps, may never be dispelled; but the scanty vestiges which they have left behind them, enable us to affirm, with confidence, that they far surpassed the rude tribes which succeeded them, in arts, in civilization, and in knowledge. They had certainly worked the copper mines of the west, and were in possession of copper tools for working in wood and stone. Their pipes, and household utensils elaborately fashioned, of clay, are far above the rude and clumsy contrivances of their successors; while their large fortifications, constructed of solid masonry, and artificially contrived for defence and convenience, show that they had foes to resist, and that they had made considerable progress in the military art.

How long they occupied the country, whence they came, whither they have gone, or whether they perished within the crumbling walls which alone speak of their existence, the present state of our knowledge does not enable us to decide. The historical facts *with certainty* to be inferred from the data which exist,

are few and meagre. In relation to time, we can only affirm that the fortifications and cemeteries, which have been examined, are *certainly* more than eight hundred years old, but how much older they may be can only be conjectured. Time, and future investigation, may throw some additional light upon the history of this ancient race; but at present we can only say that they lived, that they struggled against enemies, that they made progress in arts and civilization, and that the places which once knew them, now know them no more.

Neglecting the obscure visit of Dr. Walker to the north-eastern portion of Kentucky in 1758, and the equally obscure, but more thorough examination of the country by Finley in 1767, we may regard the company headed by Daniel Boone in 1769, and by Knox in 1770, as the earliest visits to Kentucky worthy of particular attention. Boone's party remained two years in the State, and traversed its northern and middle regions with great attention. The party led by Colonel James Knox, called the Long Hunters, came one year later, and remained about the same time. Both parties were in the country together, but never met. Boone was a native of Pennsylvania, but had emigrated to North Carolina. Knox's party was from Holston, on Clinch river, and thoroughly explored the middle and southern regions of Kentucky. Boone's party was harassed by the Indians, and one of their number, James Stuart, was killed. Boone himself at one time fell into their hands, but escaped. In 1771, they returned from their long hunting excursion, and spread throughout the western settlements of Virginia and North Carolina the most glowing accounts of the inexhaustible fertility of the soil.

The bounty in lands, which had been given to the Virginia troops who had served throughout the old French war, were to be located upon the western waters, and within less than two years after the return of Boone and Knox, surveyors were sent out to locate these lands upon the Ohio river. In 1773, Captain Thomas Bullitt, who had distinguished himself in the expedition against fort Du Quesne, led a party of surveyors down the Ohio to the Falls, where a camp was constructed and roughly fortified to protect them from the Indians. During this expedition many surveys were executed in Kentucky, and large portions of the country explored with a view to future settlement. Three brothers from Virginia, James, George and Robert M'Affee, accompanied Bullitt to the mouth of Kentucky river. There they left him, and in company with several others ascended the Kentucky to the forks, exploring the country and making surveys in various places.

In the summer of 1774, other parties of surveyors and hunters followed; and during this year James Harrod erected a log cabin upon the spot where Harrodsburg now stands, which rapidly grew into a station, doubtless the oldest in Kentucky. During next year, Colonel Richard Henderson purchased from the Cherokee Indians the whole country south of Kentucky river. His

purchase was subsequently declared null and void by the legislature of Virginia, which claimed the sole right to purchase land from the Indians within the bounds of the royal charter; but great activity was displayed by Henderson in taking possession of his new empire, and granting land to settlers, before the act of the Virginia legislature overturned all his schemes. Daniel Boone was employed by him to survey the country, and select favorable positions; and, early in the spring of 1775, the foundation of Boonsborough was laid, under the title of Henderson. From the 22d of March to the 14th of April, Boone was actively engaged in constructing the fort, afterwards called Boonsborough, during which time his party was exposed to four fierce attacks from the Indians. By the middle of April the fort was completed, and within five months from that time his wife and daughters joined him, and resided in the fort,—the first white women who ever stood upon the banks of the Kentucky river. From this time, Boonsborough and Harrodsburg became the nucleus and support of emigration and settlement in Kentucky. In 1775, the renowned pioneer, Simon Kenton, erected a log cabin, and raised a crop of corn in the county of Mason, near the spot where the town of Washington now stands, and continued to occupy the spot until the fall of that year, when he removed to Boonsborough. The limits allotted to this Historical sketch will not admit of details of individual adventures.

On Sept. 8th, 1775, as part of the same company of family immigrants with Daniel Boone's wife and daughters, the infant colony was enriched by the arrival of three more ladies, Mrs. Denton, Mrs. McGary, and Mrs. Hogan, who, with their husbands and children, settled at Harrodsburg. On the 25th of September, Col. Richard Callaway and two other gentlemen, with their wives and children, reached Boonesborough.

Early in the spring of 1776, in March, Colonel Benjamin Logan brought his wife and family to Logan's fort, about one mile west of the present town of Stanford, in Lincoln county, where he, with a few slaves, had raised a crop of corn in 1775.

During this summer, an incident occurred which powerfully impressed upon the minds of the women of Kentucky the dangers which beset them in their frontier home: while a daughter of Daniel Boone and two of the Miss Callaways were amusing themselves within a short distance of the fort, a party of Indians suddenly rushed upon them, and bore them off as captives. They were rapidly pursued by Colonel Floyd and Daniel Boone, with a party of eight men, and at the distance of forty miles from the fort, were overtaken, dispersed, and the girls recovered. During this summer, Colonel George Rogers Clark for the first time made his appearance in Kentucky. He visited the different stations, but made no location; he spent much of his time in the woods, alone and hunting, and encouraged the young pioneers much by his presence and example.

In the winter of this year, Kentucky was formed into a county

by the legislature of Virginia, and thus became entitled to a separate county court, to justices of the peace, a sheriff, constables, coroner, and militia officers. Law, with its imposing paraphernalia, (upon a small scale,) for the first time reared its head in the forests of Kentucky. In the spring of 1777, the court of quarter sessions held its first sitting at Harrodsburgh, attended by the sheriff of the county and its clerk, Levi Todd. The first court of Kentucky was composed of John Todd, John Floyd, Benjamin Logan, John Bowman, and Richard Calloway.

They had scarcely adjourned when the infant republic was rocked to its centre by an Indian invasion. Harrodsburg, Boonsborough, Logan's fort were all in succession furiously assailed. The hunters and surveyors were driven in from the woods, and compelled to take refuge within the forts. Much injury was done; but the forts withstood their utmost efforts, and after sweeping through Kentucky like a torrent for several weeks, the angry tide slowly rolled back to the north, leaving the agitated settlers to repair their loss as they best could. They were reinforced during the summer by forty-five men from North Carolina, and, in September, by one hundred more under Colonel Bowman, from Virginia. During this summer, Colonel Benjamin Logan distinguished himself by a display of the most noble and elevated qualities of the human heart. Details will be found in another part of this work; our limits forbid them here.

The year 1778 was rendered memorable in Kentucky by two great military events, in which she was deeply interested. The one, was the invasion of the country by an army of Indians and Canadians, under the command of Captain DuQuesne, a Canadian officer; the other, was the brilliant expedition of Colonel George Rogers Clark against the English posts of Vincennes and Kaskaskias. We will give a brief summary of each in their order.

In the month of February, Boone, at the head of thirty men was at the lower Blue Licks, engaged in making salt, when he was surprised by two hundred Indians, on their march to attack Boonsborough, and himself and party taken prisoners. They surrendered upon terms of capitulation, which were faithfully observed by the Indians, and were all carried to Detroit. Here his companions were delivered up to the English commandant, but Boone was reserved by the Indians and taken to Chillicothe. His captors treated him with great kindness, and permitted him to hunt, with but little restraint upon his motions. While at Chillicothe, he saw three hundred and fifty Indians assembled, armed and painted, for a hostile expedition against Boonsborough, which had only been suspended, not relinquished, by his capture in the spring. He immediately effected his escape, and lost no time in returning to Boonsborough, where he gave the alarm throughout all Kentucky. Instant preparations were made to receive the enemy; the distant settlements were abandoned, the forts were put upon the war establishment, and all anxiously expected the approach of the enemy. The escape of Boone,

however, had disconcerted the enterprise, and it was delayed for several weeks.

Impatient of the slow advance of the enemy, Boone, at the head of thirty men, of whom Simon Kenton was one, projected an expedition against one of the Indian towns on Paint Creek; and while in the enemy's country, he obtained certain information that the Indian army had passed him, and was already on its march to Boonsborough. Countermarching with great rapidity, he halted not, day or night, until he reached Boonsborough with his men; and scarcely had he done so, when Captain Du Quesne made his appearance at the head of five hundred Indians and Canadians. This was such an army as Kentucky had never yet beheld, and it produced an immense sensation. The garrison of Boonsborough consisted of fifty men; Harrodsburg and Logan's fort were strongly menaced by detachments, and could afford them no assistance. The attack commenced; and every artifice was resorted to in order to deceive, to intimidate, or subdue the garrison, but all proved ineffectual. The attack continued during nine days, and was resisted with steady fortitude. On the tenth day the enemy decamped, having lost thirty men killed and a much greater number wounded. The garrison sustained a loss of two killed and four wounded; the loss of the country, however, in stock and improvements, was great.

The expedition of Colonel George Rogers Clark belongs more properly to the history of the United States than to that of Kentucky; it will be referred to, therefore, with great brevity. When Clark was in Kentucky, in the summer of 1776, he took a more comprehensive survey of the western country than the rude pioneers around him; his keen military eye was cast upon the northwestern posts, garrisoned by British troops, and affording inexhaustible supplies of arms and ammunition to the small predatory bands of Indians which infested Kentucky. He saw plainly that they were the true fountains from which the thousand little annual rills of Indian rapine and murder took their rise, and he formed the bold project of striking at the root of the evil.

The revolutionary war was then raging, and the western posts were too remote from the great current of events to attract, powerfully, the attention of either friend or foe; but to Kentucky they were objects of capital interest. He unfolded his plan to the executive of Virginia, awakened him to a true sense of its importance, and had the address to obtain from the impoverished legislature a few scanty supplies of men and munitions for his favorite project. Undismayed by the scantiness of his means, he embarked in the expedition with all the ardor of his character. A few State troops were furnished by Virginia, a few scouts and guides by Kentucky, and, with a secrecy and celerity of movement never surpassed by Napoleon in his palmiest days, he embarked in his daring project.

Having descended the Ohio in boats to the Falls, he there

landed thirteen families who had accompanied him from Pittsburgh, as emigrants to Kentucky, and by whom the foundation of Louisville was laid. Continuing his course down the Ohio he disembarked his troops about sixty miles above the mouth of that river, and, marching on foot through a pathless wilderness, he came upon Kaskaskia as suddenly and unexpectedly as if he had descended from the skies. The British officer in command, Colonel Rochdublaire, and his garrison, surrendered to a force which they could have repelled with ease, if warned of their approach; but never, in the annals of war, was surprise more complete. Having secured and sent off his prisoners to Virginia, Clark was employed for some time in conciliating the inhabitants, who, being French, readily submitted to the new order of things. In the meantime, a storm threatened him from Vincennes. Governor Hamilton, who commanded the British force in the northwest, had actively employed himself during the fall season in organizing a large army of savages, with whom, in conjunction with his British force, he determined not only to crush Clark and his handful of adventurers, but to desolate Kentucky, and even seize fort Pitt. The season, however, became so far advanced before he had completed his preparations, that he determined to defer the project until spring, and in the meantime, to keep his Indians employed, he launched them against the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, intending to concentrate them early in the spring, and carry out his grand project.

Clark in the meantime lay at Kaskaskia, revolving the difficulties of his situation, and employing his spies diligently in learning intelligence of his enemy. No sooner was he informed of the dispersion of Hamilton's Indian force, and that he lay at Vincennes with his regulars alone, than he determined to strike Vincennes as he had struck Kaskaskia. The march was long, the season inclement, the road passed through an untrodden wilderness, and through overflowed bottoms; his stock of provisions was scanty, and was to be carried upon the backs of his men. He could only muster one hundred and thirty men; but, inspiring this handful with his own heroic spirit, he plunged boldly into the wilderness which separated Kaskaskia from Vincennes, resolved to strike his enemy in the citadel of his strength, or perish in the effort. The difficulties of the march were great, beyond what even his daring spirit had anticipated. For days his route led through the drowned lands of Illinois; his stock of provisions became exhausted, his guides lost their way, and the most intrepid of his followers at times gave way to despair. At length they emerged from the drowned lands, and Vincennes, like Kaskaskia, was completely surprised. The governor and garrison became prisoners of war, and, like their predecessors at Kaskaskia, were sent on to Virginia. The Canadian inhabitants readily submitted, the neighboring tribes were overawed, and some of them became allies, and the whole

of the adjacent country became subject to Virginia, which employed a regiment of State troops in maintaining and securing their conquest. A portion of this force was afterwards permanently stationed at Louisville, where a fort was erected, and where Clark established his head-quarters.

The year 1779 was marked, in Kentucky, by three events of unequal importance. About the 1st of April a solitary block-house, with some adjacent defences, the forlorn hope of advancing civilization, was erected by Robert Patterson, upon the spot where the city of Lexington now stands; the singularly unfortunate expedition of Colonel Bowman, against the Indian town of Chillicothe, was undertaken and carried out; and the celebrated land law of Kentucky was passed by the Virginia legislature.

Bowman's expedition consisted of the flower of Kentucky. Colonel Benjamin Logan was second in command, and Harrod, Bulger, Bedinger, and many other brave officers, held subordinate commands. The march was well conducted, the surprise was complete, the plan of attack well concerted, and the division led by Logan performed its part well. Yet the whole failed by reason of the want of promptness and concert in taking advantage of the surprise, or by misunderstanding orders. Logan's division was compelled to make a disorderly retreat to the main column, and the rout quickly became general. All would have been lost but for the daring bravery of some of the subordinate officers, who charged the enemy on horseback, and covered the retreat; but the failure was as complete as it was unexpected.

Our limits forbid an analysis of the land law. It was doubtless well intended, and the settlement and pre-emption features were just and liberal. The radical and incurable defect of the law, however, was the neglect of Virginia to provide for the general survey of the country at the expense of government, and its subdivision into whole, half, and quarter sections, as is now done by the United States. Instead of this, each possessor of a warrant was allowed to locate the same where he pleased, and was required to survey it at his own cost; but his entry was required to be so special and precise that each subsequent locator might recognize the land already taken up, and make his entry elsewhere. To make a good entry, therefore, required a precision and accuracy of description which such men as Boone and Kenton could not be expected to possess; and all vague entries were declared null and void. Unnumbered sorrows, lawsuits, and heart-rending vexations, were the consequence of this unhappy law. In the unskillful hands of the hunters and pioneers of Kentucky, entries, surveys, and patents, were piled upon each other, overlapping and crossing in endless perplexity. The full fruits were not reaped until the country became more thickly settled.

In the meantime the immediate consequence of the law was a flood of immigration. The hunters of the elk and buffalo were

now succeeded by the more ravenous hunters of land; in the pursuit, they fearlessly braved the hatchet of the Indian and the privations of the forest. The surveyor's chain and compass were seen in the woods as frequently as the rifle; and during the years 1779-80-81, the great and all-absorbing object in Kentucky was to enter, survey, and obtain a patent, for the richest sections of land. Indian hostilities were rife during the whole of this period, but these only formed episodes in the great drama.

The year 1780 was distinguished by the vast number of emigrants who crowded to Kentucky for the purpose of locating land warrants; Indian hostility was proportionably active, and a formidable expedition, consisting of Indians and English, under Colonel Bird, threatened Kentucky with destruction. For the first time, cannon were employed against the stockade forts of Kentucky; and Ruddle's and Martin's stations were completely destroyed, and their garrisons taken. The impatience of the Indians then compelled the colonel to retire, without pushing his successes further.

In the fall of this year, Colonel Clark, at the head of his State troops stationed at Louisville, reinforced by all the disposable force of Kentucky, invaded the Indian country in Ohio, and having defeated the Indians in a pitched battle, laid waste their villages and destroyed their corn fields, with inexorable severity, in retaliation of Bird's expedition in the spring.

In November of this year, Kentucky was divided into three counties, to which the names of Fayette, Lincoln, and Jefferson were given. They had now three county courts, holding monthly sessions, three courts of common law and chancery jurisdiction, sitting quarter-yearly, and a host of magistrates and constables. No court, capable of trying for capital offences, existed in the country, or nearer than Richmond. The courts of quarter-session could take notice only of misdemeanors.

The year 1781 was distinguished by a very large emigration, by prodigious activity in land speculation, and by the frequency of Indian inroads, in small parties. Every portion of the country was kept continually in alarm, and small Indian ambushes were perpetually bursting upon the settlers. Many lives were lost, but the settlements made great and daily advances, in defiance of all obstacles. The rich lands of Kentucky were the prize of the first occupants, and they rushed to seize them with a rapacity stronger than the fear of death.

The year 1782 was uncommonly prolific in great events. Indian hostility was unusually early and active. In the month of May, a party of twenty-five Wyandots invaded Kentucky, and committed shocking depredations in the neighborhood of Estill's station. Captain Estill hastily collected a party of equal force, and pursued them rapidly. He overtook them upon Hinckstone's fork of Licking, near Mount-Sterling, and the best fought battle of the war there occurred. The creek ran between the parties, forbidding a charge but at perilous disadvantage, and the two

lines, forming behind trees and logs, within half rifle shot, stood front to front for hours, in close and deadly combat. One-third on each side had fallen, and the fire was still vivid and deadly as at the opening of the combat. Estill, determined to bring it to a close, ordered Lieutenant Miller to turn their flank with six men, and attack them in the rear. While Miller was making a small detour to the right, for the purpose, most probably, of executing his orders in good faith (for there are various constructions placed upon his conduct), the Indian commander became aware of the division of his adversary's force, and,—with that rapid decision which so often flashed across Napoleon's battle-fields, and whether exhibited upon a great or a small scale, mark the great commander,—determined to frustrate the plan, by crossing the creek with his whole force and overwhelming Estill, now weakened by the absence of Miller. This bold thought was executed with determined courage, and after a desperate struggle, Estill was totally overpowered, and forced from the ground with slaughter. Himself, and nearly all his officers, were killed; and it was but a poor consolation that an equal loss had been inflicted on the enemy. This brilliant little fight is deeply written in the annals of Kentucky, and will long be remembered, for the exquisite specimen of the military art, exhibited in miniature, by the Indian commander. It created a sensation, at the time, far beyond its real importance, and was rapidly followed by stunning blows, from the same quarter, in rapid succession.

A party of Wyandots, consisting of twenty men, encountered Captain Holder, at the head of seventeen Kentuckians, near the upper Blue Licks, and defeated him with loss.

But these small parties were the mere pattering drops of hail, which precede the tempest. In the month of August, an army of five hundred Indian warriors, composed of detachments from all the north-western tribes, rapidly and silently traversed the northern part of Kentucky, and appeared before Bryan's station, as unexpectedly as if they had risen from the earth. The garrison, although surprised, took prompt measures to repel the enemy. By the daring gallantry of the women, the fort was supplied with water from a neighboring spring. Two of the garrison burst through the enemy's lines, and gave the alarm to the neighboring stations, while those who remained, by means of a well-conceived and successful *ruse*, gave a bloody repulse to the only assault which the Indians ventured to make upon the fort. A party of sixteen horsemen, with great gallantry and good fortune, forced their way through the Indians, and entered the fort unhurt. More than double that number, on foot, made a similar effort, but failed, and sustained considerable loss.

In the meantime, the garrison remained under cover, and kept up a deliberate and fatal fire upon such Indians as showed themselves. The enemy became discouraged, and, apprehensive of bringing the whole force of the country upon them, by farther delay, broke up their camp, on the second night of the siege, and

retreated by the buffalo-trace, leading to the lower Blue Lick. By the next day, at noon, one hundred and sixty men had assembled at Bryan's station, burning with eagerness to encounter the invaders. Colonels Todd, Trigg, and Daniel Boone; majors Harlan, M'Bride, and Levi Todd; captains Bulger and Gordon, with forty-five other commissioned officers, including the celebrated M'Gary, assembled in council, and hastily determined to pursue the enemy, without waiting for Colonel Logan, who was known to be collecting a strong force in Lincoln, and who might be expected to join them in twenty-four hours.

If Major M'Gary is to be believed, he remonstrated against this rash precipitation, and urged a delay of one day for reinforcements, but so keen was the ardor of officer and soldier, that his dissent was drowned, in an impatient clamor for instant battle; and in an evil hour, on the 18th of August, the line of march was taken up, and the pursuit urged with a keenness which quickly brought them up with the retreating foe. Before noon, on the 19th, they reached the southern bank of Licking, and for the first time beheld their enemy. A few Indians were carelessly loitering upon the rocky ridge, which bounded the prospect to the north. These warriors seemed nowise disconcerted by the presence of so large a body of Kentuckians, but after gazing upon them for a few moments with cool indifference, very leisurely disappeared beyond the ridge.

This symptom was not to be mistaken by the youngest woodsman in the ranks. The enemy was before them in force, and a battle against fearful odds, or a rapid retreat, became inevitable. A dozen officers rode to the front and exchanged opinions. Boone, who was best acquainted with the ground, declared with confidence that the Indian army lay in ambuscade about one mile beyond the river, which there ran in an irregular ellipsis, and offered peculiar advantages to the Indians, if the Kentuckians should advance by the buffalo trace. He advised either a retreat upon Logan, or a division of their force, for the purpose of making a flank attack upon each wing of the Indian army, of whose position he had no doubt. All further deliberation, however, was broken up by M'Gary, who suddenly spurred his horse into the stream, waved his hat over his head, and shouted aloud, "Let all who are not cowards follow me." Of the gallant band of one hundred and sixty, there was not one who could endure this taunt. The electric cord was struck with a rude hand, and the shock was as universal as it was violent. The horsemen dashed tumultuously into the stream, each striving to be foremost. The footmen were mingled with them in one rolling and irregular mass. They struggled through a deep ford as they best could, and without stopping to reform their ranks on the northern shore, pressed forward in great disorder, but in a fierce mood, to close with their concealed enemy. The stinging taunt of M'Gary had struck deep, and every thought save that of confronting death without fear, was for the moment banished from their minds.

M'Gary still led the van, closely followed by Boone, Harlan and M'Bride. Suddenly a heavy fire burst upon them in front, and the van halted and endeavored to obtain cover and return the fire. The centre and rear hurried up to support their friends, and the bare and rocky ridge was soon crowded with the combatants. The ravines flanked them on each side, from which came a devouring fire, which rapidly wasted their ranks. There was no cover for the Kentuckians, and nearly one half of their force was on horseback. The Indians had turned each flank, and appeared disposed to cut off their retreat. The rear fell back to prevent this, the centre and van followed the movement, and a total rout ensued. The pursuit was keen and bloody, and was pressed with unrelenting vigor. Todd, Trigg, Harlan, M'Bride, Bulger, and Gordon, were killed on the field of battle. M'Gary, although more deeply involved in the ranks of the enemy than any other officer, was totally unhurt; sixty officers and men were killed in the battle or pursuit, and seven prisoners were taken. The number of wounded was never ascertained. Some of the fugitives reached Bryan's station on the night after the battle, and were there met by Colonel Logan, at the head of four hundred and fifty men. Logan remained at Bryan's until the last of the survivors had arrived, and then continued his march to the battle ground. The bodies of the dead were collected and interred, and having satisfied himself that the Indians had crossed the Ohio and were beyond his reach, he returned to Bryan's station and disbanded his troops.

It was an established custom in Kentucky at that time, never to suffer an Indian invasion to go unpunished, but to retaliate upon their villages and corn fields, the havoc, which their own settlements had experienced. Colonel George Rogers Clark, stationed permanently at Louisville, declared that he would lead his regiment of State troops against the Indian villages in Ohio, and invited the militia of Kentucky to accompany him. The call was promptly answered. One thousand riflemen rendezvoused at the mouth of Licking, and under the command of Clark, penetrated into the heart of the Indian country. No resistance was offered. Their towns were reduced to ashes, their corn cut up, and the whole country laid waste with unsparing severity. Having completely destroyed every thing within their reach, the detachment returned to Kentucky.

CHAPTER II.

THE certainty that actual hostilities between Great Britain and America had ceased, and that a treaty of peace would be formally ratified in the spring, led to an universal expectation that Indian hostilities would cease, and in expectation of that event there was a vast accession of emigrants in the fall of 1782. Peace followed in 1783, as was expected, and Indian hostilities for a time were suspended; but an unhappy failure on both sides fully and fairly to execute the treaty, finally resulted in the renewal of the Indian war with treble violence.

By the terms of the treaty, England was bound to carry away no slaves, and to surrender the north-western posts in her possession within the boundaries of the United States. On the other hand, Congress had stipulated, that no legal impediments should be opposed to the collection by British merchants, of the debts due them from citizens of the United States. None of these stipulations were faithfully executed, as they were understood by the parties severally interested. Slaves taken during the war were removed by the British fleet. Virginia became indignant and passed a law which prohibited the collection of British debts, and England refused to deliver up the western posts, until the obnoxious laws were repealed. Congress, in helpless imbecility, was unable to control the sovereign States, and the posts were withheld until Jay's treaty, more than ten years after peace had been ratified.

The Indians at first, however, assumed a pacific attitude, and the year 1783 passed away without hostilities. In the meantime, the settlements advanced with great rapidity. Simon Kenton, after an interval of nine years, reclaimed his settlement at Washington, and in 1784 erected a block house where Maysville now stands, so that the Ohio river became the northern frontier of Kentucky. The general course of emigration henceforth was down the Ohio to Maysville, and thence by land to the interior.

In the spring of 1783, Kentucky was erected into a district, and a court of criminal as well as civil jurisdiction, coextensive with the district, was erected. The court held its first session in Harrodsburg, in the spring of 1783, and was opened by John Floyd and Samuel McDowell, as judges, John May being clerk, and Walker Daniel prosecuting attorney. Seventeen culprits were presented by the grand jury; nine for keeping tippling houses, and eight for fornication. From these presentments, we may form some opinion of the vices most prevalent in Kentucky at that time. During the summer, a log court-house and jail, "of hewed or sawed logs nine inches thick," was erected on the

spot where Danville now stands; during this summer, a retail store of dry goods was opened at Louisville, and the tone of society became visibly more elevated.

In 1784, General James Wilkinson emigrated to the country, and settled in Lexington. This gentleman occupied a distinguished position in the early civil conflicts of Kentucky, and became the leader of a political party; he had distinguished himself in the war of independence, and was aid-de-camp to Gates at Saratoga. For distinguished services in that campaign, and upon the particular recommendation of Gates, he had been promoted by Congress to the rank of brigadier-general. Friends and enemies have agreed in ascribing to him the qualities of courage, energy, address, and eloquence; of a somewhat meretricious and inflated character. A graceful person, amiable manners, liberal hospitality, with a ready and popular elocution, when added to his military fame, ensured him popularity with the mass of the people. He came to Kentucky with the avowed object of improving his circumstances, which were somewhat embarrassed; he was understood to be connected with an eastern mercantile company, and not to be averse to any speculation which might improve his fortune. He soon became deeply involved in the fiercest political controversies of the day, and has left his countrymen divided in opinion as to whether he acted from patriotic and honorable motives, or was a selfish and abandoned adventurer, ready to aid any project which promised to advance his interests.

In the summer of 1784, some depredations were committed by the Indians upon the southern frontier, and Colonel Benjamin Logan had received intelligence that a serious invasion was contemplated, and publicly summoned such citizens as could conveniently attend, to meet at Danville on a particular day, and consult as to what measures should be taken for the common defence.

The alarm in the end proved unfounded; but in the meantime a great number of the most distinguished citizens assembled at Danville, under a belief that Indian hostilities upon a large scale were about to be renewed, and would continue until the north-western posts were surrendered by the British. Upon an examination of the laws then in existence, their most eminent lawyers decided that no expedition could lawfully and effectually be carried out against the Indian tribes; the power of impressment had ceased with the war, and in a state of peace could not legally be exercised. Nor was there any power known to the law capable of calling forth the resources of the country, however imminent the danger; all of their legislation came from Richmond, distant many hundred miles, and separated from Kentucky by desert mountains and interminable forests traversed by roving bands of Indians.

The necessity of a government independent of Virginia was deeply and almost unanimously felt. But how was this to

be accomplished? It is interesting to trace the origin, progress, and consummation of independence in this infant community—the first established west of the mountains; and when we reflect upon the bloodshed and violence which has usually attended such political changes in the old world, we are profoundly struck with the good sense, moderation, and patience, under powerful temptation, which marked the conduct of Kentucky.

The first step taken marks the simplicity and integrity of the movers. The assembly, having no legal authority, published a recommendation, that each *militia company* in the district should on a certain day elect one delegate, and that the delegates thus chosen should assemble in Danville, on the 27th December, 1784. The recommendation was well received, the elections held, and the delegates assembled. Samuel M'Dowell was elected president, and Thomas Todd, clerk. A great number of spectators were in attendance, who maintained the most commendable order, and the *convention*, as they styled themselves, debated the question of *separation* from the parent State with all the gravity and decorum of a deliberative body.

A division of opinion was manifest, but none, save legal and constitutional means, were even hinted at by the warmest advocate for separation; order and law reigned without a rival. A very great majority were in favor of a petition to the legislature of Virginia, and through them to Congress, for the passage of an act, in the manner provided by the constitution, by which Kentucky might become an independent member of the confederacy. A resolution was passed, by a large majority, declaratory of the views of the convention. But as no clear determination, upon that subject, had been expressed by the people previous to their election, they did not consider themselves authorized to take any steps to carry their resolution into effect, further than to recommend that, in the spring election of delegates, from the several counties, to the Virginia legislature, the people should also elect twenty-five delegates to a convention, to meet at Danville, in May, 1785, and finally determine whether separation was expedient. They also apportioned the delegates among the several counties, with great fairness, according to the supposed population. The people peaceably conformed to the recommendation of their delegates, and elected the members as prescribed by the convention.

In the meantime, the subject was gravely and earnestly discussed in the primary assemblies, and, in some parts of the country, with passionate fervor. A great majority were in favor of constitutional separation—none other was then thought of. On the 23d of May, 1785, this second convention assembled and adopted five resolutions. They decided that constitutional separation from Virginia was expedient,—that a petition to the legislature be prepared,—that an address to the people of Kentucky be published, and that delegates to another convention be elected in July, and assemble at Danville in August following, to whom

the petition, address, and proceedings of the present convention be referred for final action.

The people, thus involved in a labyrinth of conventions, to which no end could be seen, nevertheless quietly conformed, elected a new batch of delegates in July, who assembled in August, being the third convention which had already assembled, while scarcely any progress had been made in carrying into effect the object of their meeting. In the meantime, Indian hostility became more frequent, and the exasperation of the people daily increased. The petition and address, with the other proceedings of the convention of May, were referred to the present, and underwent considerable change. The petition was drawn in language less simple, the address to the people of Kentucky was more exciting, impassioned, and exaggerated. No printing press, as yet, existed in the country, but copies of the address and petition were zealously multiplied by the pen, and widely dispersed among the people. The chief-justice of the District Court, George Muter, and the attorney-general, Harry Innes, were deputed to present the petition to the legislature of Virginia. This was accordingly done, and in January, 1786, the legislature passed an act, with great unanimity, in conformity to the wishes of Kentucky, annexing, however, certain terms and conditions sufficiently just and fair, but which necessarily produced some delay. They required a fourth convention, to assemble at Danville in September, 1786, who should determine whether it were the will of the district to become an independent State of the confederacy, upon the conditions in the act enumerated, and well known under the denomination of the Compact with Virginia. And if the convention should determine upon separation, they were required to fix upon a day posterior to the 1st of September, 1787, on which the authority of Virginia was to cease and determine forever; provided, however, that previous to the 1st day of June, 1787, the Congress of the United States should assent to said act, and receive the new State into the Union.

The great mass of the citizens of Kentucky received this act with calm satisfaction, and were disposed peaceably to conform to its provisions. But two circumstances, about this time, occurred, which tended to create unfavorable impressions, in Kentucky, towards the government of the Union. The one was the utter inability of Congress to protect them from the north-western tribes, by compelling a surrender of the posts, or otherwise. The other was a strong disposition, manifested by the delegates in Congress from the seven north-eastern States, to yield, for twenty years, the right to navigate the Mississippi to the ocean. The one inspired contempt; the other awakened distrust, which might rapidly ripen to aversion. Hostilities had ceased with Great Britain, but hatred and resentment blazed as fiercely between the people, of the two nations, as if the war was still raging. The retention of the posts kept alive Indian hostility against Kentucky, while the eastern States enjoyed profound peace.

Congress had, after long delay, made treaties with the Indians which were totally disregarded by the latter, as far as Kentucky was concerned, and the violation of which the former was totally unable to chastise. Repeated efforts were made by General Henry Lee, of Virginia, to obtain a continental force of seven hundred, or even three hundred men, to protect the western frontier; but the frantic jealousy of the central power cherished by the sovereign States, at a time when that central power grovelled in the most helpless imbecility, peremptorily forbade even this small force to be embodied, lest it might lead to the overthrow of State rights. In the meantime, Kentucky was smarting under the scourge of Indian warfare; had no government at home, and their government beyond the mountains, however sincerely disposed, was totally unable to protect them, from a radical and incurable vice in its constitution.

To this cause of dissatisfaction came the astounding intelligence, in the succeeding year, that several States in Congress had voted to barter away the right to navigate the Mississippi, in consideration of commercial advantages to be yielded by Spain to the eastern States, in which Kentucky could have no direct interest. There was neither printing press nor post office in Kentucky, and the people were separated by an immense wilderness from their eastern brethren. Intelligence came slowly, and at long intervals. In passing through so many hands, it was necessarily inaccurate, exaggerated and distorted, according to the passions or whims of its retailers. Never was harvest more ripe for the sickle of the intriguer; and it soon became manifest, that schemes were in agitation which contemplated a severance of Kentucky from Virginia by other than constitutional means, and which vaguely, and cautiously, seemed to sound the way for a total severance of Kentucky from the Union.

In the elections which took place in the spring of 1786, for the fourth convention, directed by the legislature of Virginia, General James Wilkinson became a candidate to represent the county of Fayette. With all the address, activity, and eloquence of which he was master, he strove to ripen the public mind for an immediate declaration of independence, without going through the slow formalities of law, which the exigencies of the country, in his opinion, would not permit them to await. He was the first public man who gave utterance to this bold sentiment; and great sensation was produced in the county of Fayette, by its promulgation. A violent opposition to his views quickly became manifest, and displayed such strength and fervor, as drew from him an explanation and modification, which lulled the force of present opposition, but left an indelible jealousy in the breasts of many, of the general's ulterior intentions. He was elected to the convention. There was but little excitement in the other counties, who chose the prescribed number of delegates, with the intention of patiently awaiting the formalities of law.

In the meantime, Indian depredations became so harassing, that

the people determined upon a grand expedition against the Indian towns, notwithstanding the treaties of Congress, and absence of legal power. A thousand volunteers under General Clark rendezvoused at Louisville, with the determination thoroughly to chastise the tribes upon the Wabash. Provisions and ammunition were furnished by individual contribution, and were placed on board of nine keel boats, which were ordered to proceed to Vincennes by water, while the volunteers should march to the same point by land.

The flotilla, laden with provisions and munitions of war, encountered obstacles in the navigation of the Wabash, which had not been foreseen, and was delayed beyond the time which had been calculated. The detachment moving by land reached the point of rendezvous first, and awaited for fifteen days the arrival of the keel boats. This long interval of inaction gave time for the unhealthy humors of the volunteers to ferment, and proved fatal to the success of the expedition. The habits of General Clark had also become intemperate, and he no longer possessed the undivided confidence of his men. A detachment of three hundred volunteers broke off from the main body, and took up the line of march for their homes. Clark remonstrated, entreated, even shed tears of grief and mortification, but all in vain. The result was a total disorganization of the force, and a return to Kentucky, to the bitter mortification of the commander-in-chief, whose brilliant reputation for the time suffered a total eclipse.

This expedition led to other ill consequences. The convention which should have assembled in September, was unable to muster a quorum, the majority of its members having marched under Clark upon the ill-fated expedition. A number of the delegates assembled at Danville at the appointed time, and adjourned from day to day until January, when a quorum at length was present, and an organization effected. In the meantime, however, the minority of the convention who had adjourned from day to day, had prepared a memorial to the legislature of Virginia, informing them of the circumstances which had prevented the meeting of the convention, and suggesting an alteration of some of the clauses of the act, which gave dissatisfaction to their constituents, and recommending an extension of the time within which the consent of Congress was required. This produced a total revision of the act by the Virginia legislature, whereby another convention was required to be elected in August of 1787, to meet at Danville, in September of the same year, and again take into consideration the great question, already decided by four successive conventions, and requiring a majority of two-thirds to decide in favor of separation, before the same should be effected. The time when the laws of Virginia were to cease, was fixed on the 1st day of January, 1789, instead of September, 1787, as was ordered in the first act; and the 4th of July, 1788, was fixed upon as the period, before which Congress should

express its consent to the admission of Kentucky into the Union.

This new act became known in Kentucky shortly after the fourth convention, after a delay of three months, had at length rallied a quorum, and had with great unanimity decided upon separation. They then found themselves deprived of all authority, their recent act nullified, their whole work to begin anew, and the time of separation adjourned for two years, and clogged with new conditions. An ebullition of impatience and anger was the unavoidable result. They seemed, by some fatality, to be involved in a series of conventions, interminable as a Cretan labyrinth, tantalizing them with the prospect of fruit, which invariably turned to ashes, when attempted to be grasped.

While such was the temper of the public mind, the navigation of the Mississippi was thrown into the scale. Shortly after the convention adjourned, a number of gentlemen in Pittsburgh, styling themselves a "committee of correspondence," made a written communication to the people of Kentucky, informing them, "that John Jay, the American secretary for foreign affairs, had made a proposition to Don Gardoqui, the Spanish minister, near the United States, to cede the navigation of the Mississippi to Spain for twenty years, in consideration of commercial advantages to be enjoyed by the eastern States alone."

On the 29th of March, a circular letter was addressed to the people of Kentucky, signed by George Muter, Harry Innes, John Brown, and Benjamin Sebastian, recommending the election of five delegates from each county to meet at Danville in May, and take into consideration the late action of Congress upon the subject of the Mississippi. The letter contemplated the formation of committees of correspondence throughout the west, and a "decent, but spirited," remonstrance to Congress against the cession, which they evidently supposed in great danger of being consummated. There is nothing objectionable in either the language or object of this circular, and, considering the impression then prevailing in the west as to the intentions of Congress, it may be regarded as temperate and manly in its character. The most ignorant hunter in the west could not be blind to the vital importance of the interest which, (as they supposed,) was about to be bartered away for advantages to be reaped by their eastern brethren alone; and although the ferment was violent for a time, yet regular and constitutional remedies were only proposed by the circular or adopted by the citizens.

The delegates were elected as proposed, but before they assembled the true state of affairs in Congress was more accurately understood, and the convention, after a brief session, and after rejecting various propositions, which *looked* towards increasing and prolonging the excitement of the people upon this agitating subject, quietly adjourned, without taking any action whatever upon the subject.

This negotiation belongs properly to the history of the United

States; but it is impossible to understand the early political history of Kentucky, without briefly advertng to some of its most prominent features. No sooner did it become evident that the war, however protracted, must finally end in the establishment of American independence, than the friendly courts of France and Spain began to exhibit the most restless jealousy as to the western limits of the infant republic. Spain was then an immense land-holder upon the northern part of the continent, claiming all east of the Mississippi, lying south of the 31st degree of north latitude, and all west of the Mississippi to the Pacific. France had large islands in the West Indies. The object of both was to make the Alleghany the western limit, if possible; if not, at least to bound them by the Ohio, leaving Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, to indemnify his Catholic majesty for the expenses of the war.

These views were early disclosed by the two allied powers, and urged with all the skill and power of a long practiced and tortuous diplomacy. On the contrary, they were steadily and manfully opposed by Jay and the elder Adams, the American ministers abroad, who succeeded in securing to their country the boundary of the Mississippi, as far south as latitude 31, the full extent of the ancient English claim. Baffled upon the subject of boundary, Spain still clung to the navigation of the Mississippi, and anxiously strove to retain the exclusive right to its navigation, and to obtain from the United States a cession of all right thereto. This was firmly resisted by Jay during the war, when his instructions gave him a large discretion, and when pecuniary aid was lavishly proffered by Spain if this right was ceded, and no less pertinaciously adhered to by him after the war.

In 1786, Don Gardoqui, the Spanish ambassador, opened a negotiation with Jay, the secretary for foreign affairs, at New York. Jay's instructions from Congress forbade him to make any concessions upon the subject of the Mississippi, and under these instructions the negotiation began. Jay reported to Congress that his opinion of the question remained unaltered, but that by relinquishing the right for twenty years they could obtain great and important advantages, more than equivalent to the disadvantages of the said cession, which, in his opinion, (so little did he anticipate the rapid growth of the west,) would be of little importance for twenty years.

The seven north-eastern States voted to rescind the instructions above alluded to, restricting him upon the subject of the Mississippi. This was violently opposed by Virginia, and the other States, and as the votes of nine States were necessary to the success of the resolution, and it was obviously impossible to obtain so many votes for the measure, the subject was entirely relinquished. Virginia, in the meantime, by an unanimous vote of her legislature, had instructed her delegates in Congress *never* to accede to any such proposition; and she was warmly supported by the other non-concurring States. As soon as these

facts were thoroughly understood by the convention, they quietly adjourned, without action of any kind. There was left upon the public mind, however, a restless jealousy of the intentions of the north-eastern States, which could, at any time, be fanned into a flame, and of which political aspirants eagerly availed themselves, whenever it suited their purposes. The name of Jay became peculiarly odious in Kentucky, which odium was not diminished by his celebrated treaty, concluded many years afterwards.

In the meantime, the delegates to the fifth convention, in conformity to the last act of Virginia, were quietly elected, and a newspaper, entitled the "Kentucky Gazette," printed by John Bradford, of Lexington, having been established, the pent up passions of the various political partisans found vent in its pages. During this summer, General Wilkinson descended the Mississippi with a cargo of tobacco, for New Orleans, avowedly upon a mercantile adventure alone. But those who had been startled by the boldness of the general's project, of separation from Virginia, coupling this trip with the recent agitation of the question of the navigation of the Mississippi, and the unsettled state of the public mind in relation to the Spanish pretensions, did not scruple to charge him with ulterior projects, other than commercial in their tendency. The delegates, in the meantime, assembled in Danville, and again repeated the uniform decision of their predecessors, by an unanimous vote.

A copy of their proceedings was sent to the executive of Virginia, and the editor of the Gazette was requested to publish them, for the information of the people. An address to Congress was adopted, perfectly respectful in its character, praying that honorable body to receive them into the Union. The representatives from Kentucky to the Virginia legislature, were also requested to exert their influence to have a delegate to Congress, elected from the district of Kentucky, who should sit with the delegation from Virginia. They decided that the power of Virginia should cease on the 31st of December, 1788, and made provision for the election of still another convention—it was hoped the last—to assemble, in the ensuing year, at Danville, in order to form a constitution. The legislature of Virginia cordially assented to the suggestion of the convention, in relation to the appointment of a delegate from Kentucky, to Congress, and Mr. John Brown, a representative from Kentucky to the Virginia legislature, was elected, by that legislature, a delegate to Congress, taking his seat with the other representatives from Virginia. This gentleman was one of the most eminent lawyers of Kentucky, possessed of talents, influence, and popularity. He was charged with the delivery of the petition of the convention to Congress, and lost no time in presenting himself before that body.

The great convention, which gave birth to the American constitution, had concluded their labors, in Philadelphia, in September 1787, and the public mind was so much excited upon the subject

of the new constitution, that the old Congress could scarcely be kept alive until the new government should be organized. A quorum of the members could not be rallied, during the winter, and although the act of the Virginia legislature required their assent before the 4th of July, 1788, it was not until the 3d of July that the question of the admission of Kentucky was taken up. The federal constitution had then been adopted by ten States, and it was certain that the new government would quickly go into operation. The old Congress declined to act upon the petition of Kentucky, and referred the question to the new government, whenever the same should be organized.

Thus was Kentucky again baffled in her most ardent wish, and flung back to the point from which she had started, more than four years before. Her long array of conventions had in vain decided, again and again, that it was expedient to separate from Virginia, and become an independent member of the confederacy. Mr. Brown communicated the intelligence to his constituents; and his own views upon the subject are clearly contained in two letters, the one to Samuel McDowell, who had acted as president of nearly all the Kentucky conventions, the other to George Muter. In these letters he attributes the refusal of Congress, to act upon the petition of Kentucky, to the jealousy of the New England States, of any accession to the southern strength, in Congress, and he inclines to the opinion that the same causes will have equal weight with the new government. He gives the result of various private interviews between himself and Don Gardoqui, the Spanish minister—speaks of the promises of that minister, of peculiar commercial advantages to Kentucky, connected with the navigation of the Mississippi, *if she will erect herself into an independent government; but these advantages, he says, can never be yielded to her by Spain, so long as she remains a member of the Union!* He communicates this information *in confidence*, and with the permission of Don Gardoqui, to a few friends, not doubting that they will make a prudent use of it. He gives his own opinion decidedly in favor of immediate independence, without waiting for the result of another application to Congress, under the new government.

It is worthy of observation, that in July 1787, Harry Innes, attorney-general of Kentucky, wrote to the executive of Virginia, giving it as his opinion that Kentucky would form an independent government in two or three years, as *Congress did not seem disposed to protect them, and under the present system she could not exert her strength.* He adds, "I have just dropped this hint to your excellency for matter of reflection!" Coupling these passages with the early and bold declaration of Wilkinson upon the same subject, we cannot for a moment doubt, that the project of unconstitutional separation from Virginia and the union was seriously entertained by some of the statesmen of Kentucky, including Wilkinson, Brown, and Innis, as the prominent and leading characters. Whether this project was horrid and damnable, as char

acterized by Marshall, or innocent and patriotic, as esteemed by Mr. Butler, may be left to nice casuists in political morality to decide. But that the scheme was seriously entertained cannot fairly be denied, and truth and fidelity require that the historian should not attempt to conceal it.

Before the result of the application to Congress could be known in Kentucky, the public mind was powerfully directed to the importance of the navigation of the Mississippi by the return of General Wilkinson from New Orleans, and the intelligence that he had obtained for himself the privilege of shipping tobacco to New Orleans, and depositing it in the king's stores, at the price of ten dollars per hundred weight. He immediately offered to purchase tobacco to any amount, and dilated eloquently upon the advantages that would result to Kentucky, even from the partial trade which he had succeeded in opening, but explained that a commercial treaty might be formed with Spain, which would throw open their ports to the whole western country, if the west were erected into an independent government, capable of treating with a foreign power. In the meantime Indian hostility never slumbered, but murders upon the frontier were incessant. The old confederation was about to expire, despised abroad and scarcely respected at home, and early in the spring Kentucky was called upon to elect delegates to the Virginia convention, which was called to adopt or reject the federal constitution. Nearly every leading man in Kentucky, and an immense majority of the people, were warmly anti-federal; yet three of the Kentucky delegation, one from Fayette and two from Jefferson, voted in favor of its adoption. The member from Fayette was no other than the veteran historian of Kentucky, Humphrey Marshall, who certainly voted against the opinion of a majority of his constituents.

On the 28th of July the sixth convention assembled at Danville. But scarcely had they organized and commenced business when the intelligence was communicated to them, that Congress had declined to act upon the petition of Kentucky, and had referred the whole subject to the new government. Anger and disappointment were strongly expressed in all quarters. The party which with invincible firmness had uniformly adhered to "law and order," now received a rude shock. The party which vaguely and cautiously advocated immediate independence, contrary to law, became more bold and open in urging their project. The trade to New Orleans, recently opened by Wilkinson, was made to loom largely before the public eye, and unfolded visions of future wealth which dazzled the imagination. The old confederation was contemptible, from its helpless imbecility, and the new government, yet in embryo, was odious and unpopular. A proposition to form a constitution without further delay was warmly advocated, and it was proposed in convention that the question should be submitted to each militia company in the district, and that the captain of said company should report the

result of the vote. This proposition awakened the most passionate opposition, and was voted down by a large majority. Yet the ambiguous character of the resolutions finally adopted, displays the balanced condition of parties in the convention, and that neither could fully carry out their designs. They finally resolved that a seventh convention be elected in October, and assemble in November, with general power to take the best steps for securing *admission into the union*, and also *the navigation of the Mississippi*; that they have power to form a constitution, and do generally whatever may seem necessary to the best interests of the district. We clearly recognize the finger of each party in the above resolution, and may infer that each felt their inability to carry out decisive measures.

As the time for the election of the seventh convention approached, a publication appeared in the Gazette, signed by George Muter, the chief justice of the district court, which, in a concise and clear manner points out the particular clauses in the laws of Virginia and the articles of confederation, which would be violated by the formation of an independent government, in the manner proposed by the party of which Wilkinson was the leader. This publication was universally attributed to Colonel Thomas Marshall, of Fayette, the father of the late chief justice Marshall. This gentleman had emigrated with his family to Kentucky in 1785, had been appointed surveyor of Fayette county, and had taken an active part in the early struggle of parties in Kentucky. His opposition to the project of independence, contrary to law, was early, decided, and uncompromising, and two tickets were now formed in the county of Fayette, for the approaching convention. Colonel Marshall was at the head of one, and General Wilkinson of the other. The old English party names of "Court," and "Country," were given to them by the wits of the day, and the canvass was conducted with a zeal and fervor proportioned to the magnitude of the questions involved in the issue. The election lasted for five days, and it soon became evident, that the ticket headed by Marshall was running ahead. During the election, Wilkinson so far modified his tone, as to declare that his action in the convention should be regulated by the instructions of his constituents; and by the strength of his personal popularity, he was elected. Fayette was entitled to five representatives, of whom four were elected from the ticket headed by Marshall, and Wilkinson alone was elected, of the opposite party.

In November the delegates assembled at Danville, and proceeded to business. The resolution of Congress, transmitted by Mr. Brown, was first referred to the committee of the whole, without opposition. A motion was then made to refer the resolution of the last convention, upon the subject of the Mississippi navigation, to the committee also, in order that the whole subject might be before them. The restless jealousy of the "law and order party" took alarm at this proposition, and a keen and ani-

mated debate arose upon the question of reference. Wilkinson Brown, Innes, and Sebastian, were in favor of the reference, while it was warmly opposed by Marshall, Muter, Crockett, Allen, and Christian. The reference was carried by a large majority. Regarding this as an unfavorable indication of the temper of the convention, Colonel Crockett left his seat on Saturday, and on Monday returned, with a remonstrance, signed by nearly five hundred citizens, against violent or illegal separation from their eastern brethren. This bold step undoubtedly made a deep impression upon the convention, and gives a lively indication of the strong passions awakened by the discussion.

In the debate upon the question of reference, Wilkinson and Brown had glanced at the project of illegal separation, in a manner which showed that they were doubtful of the temper of the convention. General Wilkinson, after dwelling upon the vital importance of the navigation to Kentucky, and the improbability that Spain would ever grant it to Congress, concluded, with emphasis, "*that there was one way, and only one, of obtaining this rich prize for Kentucky, and that way was so guarded by laws, and fortified by constitutions, that it was difficult and dangerous of access.*" He added, "that Spain might concede to Kentucky alone, what she would not concede to the United States," and "that there was information within the power of the convention, upon this subject, of the first importance, which, he had no doubt, a gentleman in the convention would communicate." He sat down, and looked at Mr. Brown; the eyes of all the members traveled in the same direction, expressive of very different emotions. Mr. Brown arose, and remarked, "that he did not consider himself at liberty to disclose the private conferences held with Don Gardoqui, but this much he would say, in general, *that provided they were unanimous, everything that they could wish for was within their reach.*" He then resumed his seat.* General Wilkinson again arose, and read a long manuscript essay upon the navigation of the Mississippi, giving the sheets to Sebastian, as they were read. This essay was addressed to the Spanish intendant. A motion was made to give the thanks of the convention to the general, for the essay, which was unanimously concurred in.

A resolution, offered by Edwards, and seconded by Marshall, might be regarded as a test of the temper of the convention. It was "to appoint a committee to draw up a decent and respectful address, to the legislature of Virginia, for obtaining the independence of Kentucky, agreeably to the late resolution and recommendation of Congress." No opposition was made, and the committee was appointed, of whom Wilkinson was one, and the only one of his party, on the committee. In due time the committee reported, an amendment was moved, which resulted in the postponement of the whole matter to a future day. In the interval, General Wilkinson brought forward a preamble and resolution, which, after lamenting the divisions and distractions which appeared in the convention, and urging the necessity of

* See pages 98, 99.

unanimity, proposed the appointment of a committee to draw up an appeal to the people, for instructions as to their future action, upon the great subjects before them. The committee was appointed, of which he was chairman. He quickly reported an address to the people, which was referred to the committee of the whole.

Before this was acted upon, the address to the Virginia legislature, which had been postponed, came up. The address was temperate, respectful, and clearly repelled the idea of any but constitutional measures. It prayed the good offices of the parent State, in procuring their admission into the Union, and if adopted, was decisive of the temper of the convention. It was finally adopted. Wilkinson's address to the people was never afterwards called up. The adoption of the address to Virginia gave it a quiet deathblow, from which it did not attempt to recover. An address to Congress was also voted, and was drawn up by Wilkinson. The convention then adjourned, to meet again at a distant day.

In the meantime the legislature of Virginia assembled, and, having received information of the refusal of Congress to act upon the application of Kentucky for admission, they passed a third act, requiring the election, in Kentucky, of a seventh convention, to assemble at Danville, in July 1789, and go over the whole ground anew. They gave this convention ample powers to provide for the formation of a State government. Two new conditions were inserted in this act, which gave serious dissatisfaction to Kentucky; but, upon complaint being made, they were readily repealed, and need not be further noticed. In other respects, the act was identical with its predecessors. An English agent, from Canada, during this winter, visited Kentucky, and called upon Colonel Marshall, and afterwards upon Wilkinson. His object seems to have been to sound the temper of Kentucky, and ascertain how far she would be willing to unite with Canada, in any contingency which might arise. The people, believing him to be a British spy, as he undoubtedly was, gave certain indications, which caused him to leave the country, with equal secrecy and dispatch.

In the meantime the people quietly elected delegates to the seventh convention, as prescribed in the third act of separation, which, in July, 1789, assembled in Danville. Their first act was to draw up a respectful memorial to the legislature of Virginia, remonstrating against the new conditions of separation, which, as we have said, was promptly attended to by Virginia, and the obnoxious conditions repealed by a new act, which required another convention to assemble in 1790. In the meantime the new general government had gone into operation; General Washington was elected president, and the convention was informed, by the executive of Virginia, that the general government would lose no time in organizing such a regular force as would effectually protect Kentucky from Indian incursions. This had

become a matter of pressing necessity, for Indian murders had become so frequent, that no part of the country was safe.

The eighth convention assembled in July, 1790, and formally accepted the Virginia act of separation, which thus became a compact, between Kentucky and Virginia. A memorial to the President of the United States and to Congress, was adopted, and an address to Virginia, again praying the good offices of the parent State in procuring their admission into the Union. Provision was then made for the election of a ninth convention, to assemble in April, 1791, and form a State constitution. The convention then adjourned. In December, 1790, President Washington strongly recommended to Congress to admit Kentucky into the Union. On the 4th of February, 1791, an act for that purpose had passed both Houses, and received the signature of the President.

We have thus detailed as minutely as our limits would permit, the long, vexatious, and often baffled efforts, of the infant community of the West, to organize a regular government, and obtain admission into the Union. And it is impossible not to be struck with the love of order, the respect for law, and the passionate attachment to their kindred race, beyond the mountains, which characterized this brave and simple race of hunters and farmers. The neglect of the old confederation, arose, no doubt, from its inherent imbecility, but never was parental care more coldly and sparingly administered. Separated by five hundred miles of wilderness, exposed to the intrigues of foreign governments, powerfully tempted by their own leading statesmen, repulsed in every effort to obtain constitutional independence, they yet clung with invincible affection to their government, and turned a deaf ear to the syren voice, which tempted them with the richest gifts of fortune, to stray away from the fold in which they had been nurtured. The spectacle was touching and beautiful, as it was novel in the history of the world.

CHAPTER III.

No sooner was the new federal government organized than its attention was anxiously turned to the exposed condition of the western frontier. A useless effort to obtain peace for Kentucky, was quickly followed by a military force such as the west had never seen under the federal government, but which was still utterly inadequate to the wants of the country.

General Harmar, at the head of three hundred and fifty regulars, was authorized to call around his standard fifteen hundred militia from Pennsylvania and Virginia. A considerable part of this force rendezvoused at Cincinnati, in September, 1790, and marched in hostile array upon the Miami towns. The result was most disastrous. Two large detachments, composed both of regulars and militia, were successively surprised, and routed with dreadful slaughter. The regulars were absolutely destroyed, and the militia sustained enormous loss. Harmar returned with loss of reputation, and the events of the campaign were such as to impress Kentucky with the belief that regulars were totally unfit for Indian warfare. They zealously endeavored to impress this truth upon the mind of the President, and were not a little discontented that he adhered to his own opinion in opposition to theirs.

To satisfy them as much as possible, however, a local board of war was appointed in Kentucky, composed of General Scott, Shelby, Innes, Logan, and Brown, who were authorized to call out the militia, into the service of the United States, whenever they thought proper, to act in conjunction with regular troops. Under the direction of this board, an expedition of eight hundred mounted men under General Scott, under whom Wilkinson served as second in command, was got up against the north-western tribes. Some skirmishing ensued, some prisoners were taken, and about fifty Indians killed. No loss of any amount was sustained by the detachment, but no decisive or permanent impression was made upon the Indians.

Warned, by the disastrous campaign of Harmar, of the necessity of employing a greater force, the general government employed two thousand regular troops, composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, in the ensuing campaign. The command was given to General St. Clair, the governor of the north-western territory. This gentleman was old and infirm, and had been very unfortunate in his military career, during the Revolutionary war. He was particularly unpopular in Kentucky, and no volunteers could be found to serve under him. One thousand Kentuckians were drafted, however, and reluctantly compelled to serve under a gouty old disciplinarian, whom they disliked, and in conjunction with a regular force, which they regarded as doomed to destruction in Indian warfare. The consequence was

that desertions of the militia occurred daily, and when the battle day came there were only about two hundred and fifty in camp.

The army left Cincinnati about the 1st of October, and encamped upon one of the tributaries of the Wabash on the evening of the 3d of November. Encumbered by wagons and artillery, their march through the wilderness had been slow and painful. His Kentucky force had dwindled at every step, and about the 1st of November a whole regiment deserted. The general detached a regiment of regulars after them, to protect the stores in the rear, and, with the residue of his force, scarcely exceeding one thousand men, continued his march to the encampment upon the tributary of the Wabash. Here he was assailed, at daylight, by about twelve hundred Indians, who surrounded his encampment, and, lurking under such cover as the woods afforded, poured a fire upon his men, more destructive than the annals of Indian warfare had yet witnessed. His troops were raw, but his officers were veterans, and strove for three hours, with a bravery which deserved a better fate, to maintain the honor of their arms. Gallant and repeated charges were made with the bayonet, and always with temporary success. But their nimble adversaries, although retreating from the bayonet, still maintained a slaughtering fire upon the regulars, which swept away officers and men by scores in every charge. A retreat was at length ordered, which quickly became a rout, and a more complete overthrow was never witnessed. The remnant of the troops regained fort Jefferson, twenty-nine miles from the battle ground, on the night after the battle, and thence retreated to Cincinnati, in somewhat better order.

This dreadful disaster produced great sensation throughout the United States, and especially in Kentucky. A corps of mounted volunteers assembled with great alacrity, for the purpose of relieving St. Clair, who was at first supposed to be besieged in fort Jefferson, but upon the receipt of more correct intelligence, they were disbanded.

In December, 1791, the ninth and last convention was elected, who assembled at Danville in April following, and formed the first constitution of Kentucky. George Nicholas, who had eminently distinguished himself in the Virginia convention which adopted the federal constitution, was elected a member of the Kentucky convention from the county of Mercer, and took an active and leading part in the formation of the first constitution. This constitution totally abandoned the aristocratic features of the parent State, so far as representation by counties was concerned, and established *numbers* as the basis. Suffrage was universal, and sheriffs were elected triennially by the people.

But while these departures from the constitution of Virginia displayed the general predominance of the democratic principle in Kentucky, there are strong indications that the young statesmen of the west, were disposed to curb the luxuriance of this mighty element, by strong checks. The executive, the senate, and the

judiciary, were entirely removed from the direct control of the people. The governor was chosen by electors, who were elected by the people for that purpose every fourth year. The members of the senate were appointed by the same electoral college which chose the president, and might be selected indifferently from any part of the State. The judiciary were appointed as at present, and held their offices during good behavior. The supreme court, however, had original and final jurisdiction in all land cases. This last feature was engrafted upon the constitution, by Colonel Nicholas, and was most expensive and mischievous in practice. The constitution was adopted, and the officers elected, in May, 1792. Isaac Shelby was elected governor, a brave and plain officer, who had gallantly served in the Revolutionary war, and distinguished himself at Kings' Mountain, and Point Pleasant. Alexander Bullitt was chosen speaker of the senate, and Robert Breckinridge of the house of representatives. The governor met both branches of the legislature in the senate chamber, and personally addressed them in a brief speech, in reply to which they voted an address. James Brown was the first secretary of state, and George Nicholas the first attorney-general. John Brown and John Edwards (heretofore political opponents,) were elected, by joint ballot, senators to Congress. They fixed upon Frankfort as the future seat of government, by a process somewhat singular. Twenty-five commissioners were first chosen by general ballot; then the counties of Mercer and Fayette, the rival competitors for the seat of government, alternately struck five names from the list until the commissioners were reduced to five. These last were empowered to fix upon the capital.

The legislature was busily engaged, during its first session, in organizing the government. The judiciary and the revenue principally engaged their attention. Acts passed, establishing the supreme court, consisting of three judges, county courts, and courts of quarter session, the latter having common law and chancery jurisdiction over five pounds, and a court of oyer and terminer composed of three judges, having criminal jurisdiction, and sitting twice in the year. Taxes were imposed upon land, cattle, carriages, billiard tables, ordinary licenses and retail stores.

In the meantime Indian depredations were incessant, and General Washington, to the infinite distress of Kentucky, persevered in the employment of a regular force, instead of mounted militia, in the north-west. St. Clair was superseded and General Wayne became his successor. A regular force, aided by militia, was again to be organized, and a final effort made to crush the hostile tribes. General Wilkinson received a commission in the regular service, and joined the army of Wayne. In December, 1792, Colonel John Hardin, of Kentucky, who had commanded detachments under Harmar, was sent as a messenger of peace to the hostile tribes, and was murdered by them. Boats were intercepted at every point on the Ohio, from the

mouth of Kanawha to Louisville, and in some cases their crews murdered. Stations upon the frontiers, were sometimes boldly attacked, and were kept perpetually on the alert. Yet the President was compelled, by public opinion, in the east, to make another fruitless effort for peace with these enraged tribes, during the pendency of which effort, all hostilities from Kentucky were strictly forbidden. Great dissatisfaction and loud complaints against the mismanagement of government were incessant. In addition to the Indian war, the excise law told with some effect upon the distilleries of Kentucky, and was peculiarly odious. Kentucky had been strongly anti-federal at the origin of the government, and nothing had occurred since to change this original bias.

Early in the spring of 1793, circumstances occurred which fanned the passions of the people into a perfect flame of disaffection. The French Revolution had sounded a tocsin which reverberated throughout the whole civilized world. The worn out despotisms of Europe, after standing aghast for a moment, in doubtful inactivity, had awakened at length into ill-concerted combinations against the young republic, and France was engaged in a life and death struggle, against Britain, Spain, Prussia, Austria, and the German principalities. With this war the United States had, strictly, nothing to do, and the best interests of the country clearly required a rigid neutrality; which President Washington had not only sagacity to see, but firmness to enforce by a proclamation, early in 1793. The passions of the people, however, far outran all consideration of prudence or interest, and displayed themselves in favor of France, with a frantic enthusiasm which threatened perpetually to involve the country in a disastrous war with all the rest of Europe. The terrible energy which the French Republic displayed, against such fearful odds, the haughty crest with which she confronted her enemies, and repelled them from her frontier on every point, presented a spectacle well calculated to dazzle the friends of democracy throughout the world. The horrible atrocities which accompanied these brilliant efforts of courage, were overlooked in the fervor of a passionate sympathy, or attributed, in part, to the exaggerations of the British press.

The American people loved France as their ally in the Revolution, and now regarded her as a sister republic contending for freedom against banded despots. The sympathy was natural, and sprang from the noblest principles of the heart, but was not on that account, less threatening and disastrous to the future happiness and prosperity of the country. Washington, fully aware of the danger, boldly and firmly strove to restrain the passions of his countrymen from overt acts of hostility to the powers at war with France, and in so doing, brought upon himself a burst of passion, which put his character to the most severe test. In no part of the world did the French fever blaze more brightly than in Kentucky. Attributing to English perfidy

in refusing to surrender the western posts, the savage murders, which desolated their frontier, they hated that nation with the same fierce fervor with which they loved France. The two passions fanned each other, and united with the excise and the Indian war in kindling a spirit of disaffection to the general government, which, more than once, assumed a threatening aspect.

Citizen Genet, the ambassador of the French Republic, landed at Charleston in the spring of 1793, and was received with a burst of enthusiasm, which seems completely to have turned his brain. His progress through the country to New York, was like the triumphant march of a Roman conqueror. Treating the President's proclamation of neutrality with contempt, he proceeded openly to arm and equip privateers, and to enlist crews in American ports to cruize against the commerce of England and Spain, as if the United States were openly engaged in the war, as an ally of France. Four French agents were sent by him to Kentucky, with orders to enlist an army of two thousand men, appoint a generalissimo, and descending the Ohio and Mississippi in boats, attack the Spanish settlements at the mouth of the Mississippi, and bring the whole of that country under the dominion of the French republic. The troops and officers were to receive the usual pay of French soldiers, and magnificent donations of land in the conquered provinces.

There was a cool impudence in all this which startled the minds of many, but the great mass were so thoroughly imbued with the French fever, that they embraced the project with ardor, and regarded the firm opposition of Washington with open indignation, expressed in the strongest terms. General George Rogers Clark accepted the office of Generalissimo, with the high sounding title of "Major General in the armies of France and Commander in Chief of the French Revolutionary Legions on the Mississippi," and great activity was displayed in enlisting men and officers for the expedition. Upon the first intelligence of this extraordinary project, the President caused Governor Shelby to be informed of it, and explaining to him the mischief which would result to the United States, requested him to warn the citizens against it. The governor replied, that he did not believe that any such project was contemplated in Kentucky, "That her citizens were possessed of too just a sense of the obligations due to the general government to embark in such an enterprise."

In the meantime democratic societies, somewhat in imitation of the terrible Jacobin clubs of France, were established in the east, and rapidly extended to Kentucky. There were established during the summer of 1793, one in Lexington, another in Georgetown, and a third in Paris. Their spirit was violently anti-federal. The navigation of the Mississippi, the excise, the Indian war, the base truckling to England, the still baser desertion of France, in the hour of her terrible struggle with the leagued despotism of the old world, became subjects of passionate declama-

tion in the clubs, and violent invectives in the papers. The protracted negotiation then in progress with Spain, relative to the navigation of the Mississippi, although pressed by the executive, with incessant earnestness, had as yet borne no fruit. The sleepless jealousy of the west, upon that subject, was perpetually goaded into distrust of the intentions of the general government. It was rumored that their old enemy, Jay, was about to be sent to England, to form an alliance with that hated power, against their beloved France; and it was insinuated that the old project, of abandoning the navigation of the Mississippi, would be revived the moment that the power in Congress could be obtained. Under the influence of all these circumstances, it would have been difficult to find a part of the United States in which anti-federal passions blazed more fiercely than in Kentucky. The French emissaries found their project received with the warmest favor. The free navigation of the Mississippi forever, would be the only direct benefit accruing to Kentucky, but French pay, French rank, and lands *ad libitum*, were the allurements held out to the private adventurers.

In November, 1793, there was a second communication from the President to the governor. This stated that the Spanish minister, at Washington, had complained of the armament preparing in Kentucky, mentioned the names of the Frenchmen engaged in it, of whom Lachaise and Depeau were chief, and earnestly exhorted the governor to suppress the enterprise, by every means in his power, suggesting legal prosecution, and, in case of necessity, a resort to the militia. The governor of the north-western territory (the unfortunate St. Clair), about the same time, communicated to Governor Shelby, that extraordinary preparations seemed to be going on for the enterprise. Two of the French emissaries also wrote to the governor, and we are tempted to give the letter of Depeau in full. Here it is:

“CITIZEN GOVERNOR,

It may appear quite strange to write to you on a subject, in which, although it is of some consequence. With confidence from the French ambassador I have been dispatched with more Frenchmen to join the expedition of the Mississippi. As I am to procure the provision I am happy to communicate to you, whatever you shall think worthy of my notice, as I hope I have in no way *disoblige* you; if I have, I will most willingly ask your pardon. For no body can be more than I am, willing for your prosperity and happiness. As some strange reports *has* reached my ears that your *excellence* has positive orders to arrest all citizens inclining to our assistance, and as my remembrance know by your conduct, in justice you will satisfy in this uncommon request. Please let me know as I shall not make my supply till your excellence please to honor me with a small answer. I am your well wisher in remaining for the French cause, a true citizen Democrat.

CHARLES DEPEAU.”

"*Postscript.* Please to *participate* some of these hand bills to that noble society of democrats. I also enclose a paper from Pittsburgh."

The governor replied to citizen Depeau in a grave and formal manner, reciting, at length, the information and instructions he had received from the department of state, and concluding with the remark, that his official position would compel him to pay some attention to them. As to whether he "participated" the handbills to the "noble society of democrats," the voice of history is, unfortunately, silent.

About the same time General Wayne wrote to the Governor, advising him that the regular cavalry, then wintering in Kentucky, under the command of Major Winston, would be subject to his orders, and that an additional force should be furnished, if necessary, to repress any illegal expedition from Kentucky. The reply of the governor to the secretary of state, is somewhat curious, and shows that the views of the brave and plain old soldier had become somewhat warped, from their original simplicity, by the nice distinctions and quibbling subtleties of his legal advisers. The following extracts from his reply are given.

"I have great doubts, even if they (General Clark and the Frenchmen,) attempt to carry this plan into execution, (provided they manage the business with prudence,) whether there is any legal authority to restrain or to punish them, at least before they have actually accomplished it. For if it is lawful for any one citizen of this state to leave it, it is equally so for any number of them to do it. It is also lawful for them to carry with them any quantity of provisions, ammunition and arms. And if the act is lawful in itself, there is nothing but the intention with which it is done which can make it unlawful. But I know of no law which inflicts a punishment upon intention only, or any criterion by which to decide what would be sufficient evidence of that intention." Again he says, "Much less would I assume power to exercise it against men whom I consider as *friends* and *brethren*, in favor of a man, whom I view as an *enemy* and a *tyrant*. I shall also feel but little inclination to take an active part in punishing or restraining my fellow citizens for a *supposed intention only*, to gratify or remove the fears of the minister of a prince who openly withholds from us an invaluable right, and who secretly instigates against us a most savage and cruel enemy."

These extracts are given as powerfully illustrative of the times. The course of reasoning and passions disclosed in them, were not peculiar to Governor Shelby, but were shared by a vast majority of the citizens of every class. Upon receiving this answer, the President gave orders to General Wayne to occupy fort Massac with artillery, and to take such other steps as might be necessary to arrest this mad expedition.

In the mean time, the democratic societies resorted to every method of inflaming the popular mind upon the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi, and the jealousy of the east,

which they contended was the true cause of the failure of the general government to procure it for them. They had invited a general meeting of the people in Lexington, in the spring of 1794, where resolutions were adopted of a violent character, breathing the deepest hostility to the general government, and inviting the citizens of the different counties to hold meetings and elect delegates to a *convention*, whose object was not precisely defined, but which looked in the old direction of separation. Just at this time, however, the intelligence came that citizen Genet had been recalled, that his acts were disavowed by the French government, and all his proceedings disapproved. At once, Messieurs Lachaise and Depeau lost all authority, General Clark was stripped of his magnificent title, and the splendid vision of conquest in the south, which had dazzled the eyes of the Kentuckians, vanished into air. The project of a convention, so fiercely demanded by the late resolutions, fell still-born, and a reasonable degree of tranquility was restored to the public mind.

In the mean time preparations for another campaign against the Indians, were incessantly urged by the President. During the summer of 1793, a powerful regular force had been concentrated at Cincinnati, and a requisition was made on Governor Shelby for one thousand mounted riflemen. None would volunteer, and a draft was again resorted to. The reinforcement reached Wayne in October, and during its stay, had an opportunity of witnessing the energy and discipline infused into the regular force by its gallant commander.

The season was too far advanced for active operations, and the Kentucky contingent was dismissed until the following spring. A much better opinion of the efficiency of a regular force was diffused through the country by the return of the mounted men, and in the following spring, fifteen hundred volunteers took the field with alacrity under the command of General Scott, and joined the regular force under Wayne. That intrepid commander, after one more ineffectual effort to obtain peace, marched into the heart of the hostile country, and on the morning of the 20th of August, attacked them in a formidable position which they occupied near the rapids of the Miami. A dense forest, for miles had been overthrown by a tempest, and the Indians occupied this forest, upon which neither cavalry nor artillery could make any effectual impression. Wayne ordered the mounted riflemen to make a circuit far to the left and operate upon the right flank and rear of the enemy, while the regular infantry was formed, under the eye of the commander in chief, directly in front of the fallen timber. After allowing time for the mounted men to take their designated position, the general ordered the regulars to make a rapid charge with the bayonet upon the Indian position, without firing a shot until the enemy should be roused from their covert, and then to deliver a general fire. This order was promptly executed, and resulted in a total

route of the enemy. The conquering troops pressed their advantage, and never was victory more complete. The action was fought almost under the guns of a British fort, and the routed enemy fled in that direction. It was with the utmost difficulty that a collision was prevented, as the Kentucky troops were violently incensed against the British, who undoubtedly furnished the Indians with arms and ammunition. All the houses and stores around the fort were destroyed, notwithstanding the spirited remonstrances of the British commandant, but further hostilities were avoided.

This brilliant success was followed by the most decisive results. A long series of defeats had injured the credit of the government, and the Indian tribes of the east and south, gave indications of a disposition to co-operate with their brethren in the north-west. But the shock of the victory at the Rapids, was instantly felt in all quarters. A treaty was made with the hostile tribes, which was observed until the war of 1812, while the Six Nations of the east, and the Cherokees in the south, instantly became pacific, even to servility.

The effect in Kentucky was scarcely less propitious. A better feeling towards the general government was instantly visible, which manifested itself by the election of Humphrey Marshall, in the ensuing winter, to the Senate of the United States, over the popular and talented John Breckinridge; Marshall being a determined federalist, and his competitor a republican or democrat.

During this winter an attempt was made by the legislature to remove by address two of the judges of the supreme court, George Muter and Benjamin Sebastian. Their crime was a decision in an important land suit, flagrantly illegal, and which would have been most mischievous in its consequences, if adhered to. The effort, as usual, failed, but the court revised its opinion and changed its decision. By another act, the courts of quarter session were abolished, as well as the court of oyer and terminer, and the district courts established in their places. All the judges retired with their courts. Original jurisdiction in land cases was also taken away from the supreme court, and conferred upon the district courts. An act also passed obliging every white male, over sixteen, to kill a certain number of *crows* and *squirrels* annually, which is too characteristic of the times to be omitted.

The good humor created by Wayne's victory was sadly disturbed by the intelligence received in the spring of 1795, that Jay had concluded a treaty with Great Britain, which, if ratified, would produce the immediate surrender of the north-western posts, and insure peace, tranquillity, and rapid appreciation of property in Kentucky. Yet so much more powerful is passion than interest, that the intelligence of this treaty was received with a burst of fury, throughout Kentucky, that knew no bounds. The people regarded it as a base desertion of an ancient friend struggling

with a host of enemies, and a cowardly truckling to England from cold blooded policy, or a secret attachment to aristocratic institutions. Their senator, Marshall, with that firmness of purpose which eminently distinguished him through life, had voted for the conditional ratification of the treaty, against the wishes of a vast majority of his constituents. This determined exercise of his own judgment, exposed him to popular odium, and even personal violence upon his return, from which he made a narrow escape.

A treaty with Spain was also concluded in October, 1795, by which the right to navigate the Mississippi to the ocean, was conceded to the United States, together with a right of deposit at New Orleans, which, in effect, embraced all that Kentucky desired. Peace with the Indians, the surrender of the posts, the navigation of the Mississippi, had at length been obtained, by the incessant exertions of the general government, for Kentucky.

But pending the negotiation with Spain, an intrigue was commenced, between the agents of that power and certain citizens of Kentucky, which was not fully disclosed to the country until the year 1806, and the full extent of which is not even yet certainly known. In July, 1795, the Spanish governor, Carondelet, dispatched a certain Thomas Power to Kentucky, with a letter to Benjamin Sebastian, then a judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. In this communication he alludes to the *confidence* reposed in the judge by his predecessor, General Miro, and the *former correspondence* which had passed between them. He declared that his Catholic majesty was willing to open the Mississippi to the *western country*, and to effect that object, and to negotiate a treaty, in relation to this and other matters, Sebastian was requested to have agents chosen by the people of Kentucky, who should meet Colonel Gayoso, a Spanish agent, at New Madrid, when all matters could be adjusted. Judge Sebastian communicated this letter to Judge Innes, George Nicholas and William Murray, the latter a very eminent lawyer of Kentucky, of the federal party, and they all agreed that Sebastian should meet Gayoso at New Madrid, and hear what he had to propose. The meeting accordingly took place, and the outline of a treaty was agreed to, but before matters were concluded, intelligence was received of the treaty concluded with Spain by the United States, by which the navigation was effectually and *legally* secured. The Spanish governor broke up the negotiation, much to the dissatisfaction of Sebastian, who concluded that the *regular* treaty would not be ratified, and preferred carrying out the *irregular* negotiation then commenced.

All communication then ceased, so far as is known, until 1797. The commissioners were busily engaged in marking the line of boundary between Spain and the United States, as fixed by the treaty, when Carondelet again opened the negotiation. His former agent, Thomas Power, again appeared in Louisville, with a letter to Sebastian, and a request that Sebastian would disclose

its contents to Innes, Nicholas and Murray. Sebastian positively refused to hold any intercourse with Murray, but instantly showed the letter to Judge Innes. The scheme unfolded in this letter was, "to withdraw from the federal union and form an independent western government. To effect this object it was suggested that these gentlemen should, by a series of eloquently written publications, dispose the public mind to withdraw from any further connection with the Atlantic States. In consideration of the devotion of their time and talents to this purpose, it was proposed that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars should be appropriated to their use, by his Catholic majesty. Should any one *in office*, in Kentucky, be deprived thereof, on account of his connection with Spain, the full value of said office was to be paid to him by his majesty." This article was inserted at the suggestion of Sebastian.

To effect these great objects, it was proposed that twenty pieces of field artillery, with a large supply of small arms and munitions of war, together with one hundred thousand dollars in money, should instantly be furnished to Kentucky by the King of Spain, as his majesty's quota in aid of the enterprise. Fort Massac was to be seized instantly, and the federal troops were to be dispossessed of all posts upon the western waters. The only stipulation for the benefit of his Catholic majesty was an extension of his northern boundary, to the mouth of the Yazoo, and thence due east to the Tombigbee. For this miserable pittance of desert territory, this corrupt and worn out despotism was willing to violate its faith recently plighted in a solemn treaty, and, by treachery and intrigue, to sow the seeds of discord and revolution, where all was peace and confidence. Such was the morality of courts in the eighteenth century.

This proposal was received by Sebastian with great coolness, and submitted to Innes for his opinion. The testimony of Innes himself is all that we have to rely on, as to the manner in which he received the proposition. He declares that he denounced the proposal as dangerous and improper, and gave it as his opinion that it ought to be rejected. Sebastian concurred in this opinion, but desired Innes to see Colonel Nicholas, and have a written answer prepared for Power, declaring that whatever they concurred in would be approved by him. Innes saw Nicholas, who wrote a refusal couched in calm but decisive language, which was signed by them both, and delivered to Power, through the medium of judge Sebastian. No disclosure was made by either of the parties of this proposal from the Spanish government. Power, in the mean time, visited Wilkinson, who still held a command in the regular army, and then was stationed in garrison at Detroit. Power's ostensible object in visiting Wilkinson was to deliver to him a letter of remonstrance from Governor Carondelet, against the United States taking immediate possession of the posts on the Mississippi. His real object was, no doubt, to sound him upon the Spanish proposition. Power after-

wards reported to Carondelet, that Wilkinson received him coldly, informed him that the governor of the north-west had orders from the President to arrest him, and send him on to Philadelphia, and that there was no way for him to escape, but to permit himself to be conducted, under guard, to fort Massac, whence he could find his way to New Madrid. He states that in their first conference Wilkinson observed, bitterly, "We are both lost, without deriving any benefit from your journey." He pronounced the Spanish proposal a chimerical project, that the west having obtained, by the late treaty, all that they desired, had no motive to form any connection with Spain. That the best thing Spain could do, would be honestly to comply with the treaty; that his personal *honor* forbade him to listen to the project; *that the late treaty had overturned all his plans, and rendered his labors for ten years useless*; that he had destroyed his *ciphers*, and complained that his secret had been divulged; that he might be named governor of Natchez, and he might *then*, perhaps, have power to realize his political projects.

In this report to Carondelet, Power represents Sebastian as speaking to him in a more encouraging tone of the prospect of a union of Kentucky with Spain. Sebastian expressed the opinion that, in case of a war with Spain, Kentucky might be induced to take part against the Atlantic States. In conclusion, Power gives his own opinion, that nothing short of a war with France or the denial of the navigation of the Mississippi could induce Kentucky to separate herself from the eastern States. After visiting Wilkinson, instead of returning to Louisville, as he had at first intended, he was sent, by Wilkinson, under escort of Captain Shaumbergh, of the United States' army, to fort Massac, and thence returned to New Madrid. At Massac he received from Sebastian the letter of Nicholas and Innes. Nothing certainly was known of the particulars of this transaction, until 1806, when it became public that Sebastian had received a pension of two thousand dollars from Spain, from about 1795 to 1806.

After the English and Spanish treaties had been ratified, Washington retired from office, and John Adams, greatly to the dissatisfaction of Kentucky, was elected President of the United States. The eyes of the people became henceforth directed to the general government, and they participated fiercely in the old party struggle of federalist and republican, or democrat. If the administration of Washington was unpopular, that of Adams was absolutely odious, in Kentucky. In no part of the Union were his measures denounced with more bitterness, nor his downfall awaited with more impatience.

The only domestic question which excited much interest, was the propriety of calling a convention to revise the old constitution. The people were becoming weary of seeing the governor and senate removed so far from their control, and equally weary of the sheriffs, which popular suffrage had given them. According to the provisions of the constitution, a poll was opened in

May, 1797, and the votes of the citizens taken for or against a convention. There were 5446 votes given for a convention, out of 9814 votes regularly returned. But five counties did not return the whole number of their votes, and the result was doubtful.

A second vote was given in May, 1798, and there were returned 8804 for a convention, out of 11,853 votes returned. But no less than ten counties failed to return the whole number of their votes, and eight counties did not vote at all on the subject. It is certain that there was not a majority for a convention upon the first vote, and probably not upon the second. By the constitution, a majority of all the legal votes was required two years in succession, or else a majority of two-thirds of the legislature. So far as the vote of the people was concerned the convention had failed, but the legislature, believing such to be the will of their constituents, called a convention, by a constitutional majority, in the session of 1798-9.

This session was rendered memorable, also, by the passage of certain resolutions declaratory of the powers of the general government, and the rights and privileges of the States. At the opening of the session, Governor Garrard, who had succeeded Shelby, in his address to the legislature, denounced severely the acts recently passed by congress, commonly known as the alien and sedition laws. Early in the session a series of resolutions, which were originally drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, were presented to the house by John Breckinridge, the representative from Fayette, and almost unanimously adopted. The only member who spoke against them, and steadily voted, generally alone, against the whole series, was that William Murray, to whom, in conjunction with others, the letter of Carondelet was directed, and with whom Sebastian refused to hold any communication on the subject. These resolutions, taken in connection with those passed at the succeeding session, in substance declare, "That the constitution of the United States is a compact between the several States, *as States*, each sovereign State being an integral party to that compact. That as in other compacts between equal sovereigns, who have no common judge, each party has the right to interpret the compact for itself, and is bound by no interpretation but its own. That the general government has no final right in any of its branches, to interpret the extent of its own powers. That these powers are limited, within certain prescribed bounds, and that all acts of the general government, not warranted by its powers, may properly be nullified by a State, within its own boundaries." These resolutions are remarkable, as clearly expressing the political views of Mr. Jefferson, at the time, and as containing, not merely the germ, but the fully developed doctrine of *nullification*, which has since become so celebrated, and which has since been so heartily and strongly denounced, not only by Kentucky, but almost every other State in the Union.

A copy of the resolutions was sent to each State in the Union,

and were assented to by none, save Virginia. Some of her sister sovereigns handled the Kentucky doctrine with great roughness and exposed its falsehood with merciless severity. The resolutions were approved by Governor Garrard, and thus fastened upon Kentucky the mark of nullification, until the session of 1832, when the true doctrine was strongly proclaimed.

In the spring of 1799 the members of the convention were elected, and in July that body assembled, and adopted the present constitution. In June, 1800, the new constitution went into operation. James Garrard was re-elected governor, and Alexander Bullitt lieutenant-governor. Never was a government changed with so little sensation. But the indifference of Kentucky to a change of government did not extend to national affairs. The defeat of Adams and the election of Jefferson, the downfall of the federalists, and the exaltation of the republican or democratic party, produced a whirlwind under which the Union rocked to its foundation. Kentucky, with great unanimity, supported Jefferson, and no State exulted more in his election.

In the winter session of 1801, the legislature of Kentucky repealed the act establishing district courts, and established the circuit courts as they now exist. At the same session an insurance company was chartered in Lexington, to which banking powers were given, by a clause, which was not thoroughly understood by the members who voted for it, and thus was the first bank chartered in Kentucky. The political party which then controlled Kentucky held banks in horror, and never would have passed the bill, had they understood its provisions.

CHAPTER IV.

In the year 1802, Kentucky, in common with the whole western country, was thrown into a ferment, by the suspension of the American right of deposit at New Orleans, which had been guarantied by the Spanish treaty for three years, with the further provision, that at the end of three years, should the right of deposit at New Orleans be withheld, some other place should be afforded, for the same purpose, near the mouth of that river. This right was now refused by Morales, the Spanish intendant, and no equivalent place of deposit was granted. The treaty was evidently violated, and the commerce of the west struck at in its most vital point. The excitement increased, when it was understood that Louisiana had been ceded to France, and that this important point was held by Napoleon, then first consul of the republic.

A motion was made in the senate of the United States to authorize President Jefferson instantly to take and hold possession of New Orleans; but milder counsels prevailed, and Mr. Monroe was dispatched to France, in order to arrange this difficulty with the first consul. He found Napoleon on the eve of a rupture with Great Britain, and fully impressed with the utter impossibility of retaining so distant and so assailable a colony as Louisiana, while Great Britain ruled the seas. He determined to place it beyond the reach of the English navy, by selling it to the Americans, before the English could equip an expedition against it, which he plainly saw would be one of the first measures adopted, after the rupture of the peace of Amiens. The American minister expected to negotiate for a place of deposit at the mouth of the river, and was informed that for the trifling sum of fifteen millions he could purchase a magnificent empire.

No time was lost in closing this extraordinary sale, as Bonaparte evidently apprehended that Louisiana would be taken by the British fleet, within six months after hostilities commenced. And thus the first *great annexation* of territory to the United States was accomplished. The Floridas, Oregon, Texas, have followed, and the end is not yet.

In 1804, Christopher Greenup was elected governor of Kentucky, and Mr. Jefferson was re-elected President of the United States, without any organized opposition. So popular and brilliant had been his administration.

Aaron Burr, who had been elected Vice President in 1801, had lost the confidence of his party, and was at variance with the President. In 1805, this extraordinary man first made his appearance in Kentucky, and visited Lexington and Louisville. He then passed on to Nashville, St. Louis, Natchez, and New Orleans, and again returned to Lexington, where he remained for some time. General Wilkinson, at this time, commanded the United States' troops in Louisiana, and the affairs of the United States with Spain were in an unsatisfactory state. That miserable power resented the purchase of Louisiana, by the United States, and assumed a sulkiness of demeanor somewhat resembling that of Mexico in more modern times. In the spring of 1806, their forces advanced to the Sabine, in somewhat hostile array, and General Wilkinson had orders to be upon the alert, and repel them if they should cross that barrier. Such was the aspect of affairs, when in 1806, colonel Burr again appeared in the west, spending a large portion of his time at Blannerhasset's Island, on the Ohio river, but being seen in Lexington, Nashville and Louisville.

This extraordinary man having quarreled with the President, and lost caste with the republican party, endeavored to retrieve his political fortunes by becoming a candidate for the office of governor, in New York, in opposition to the regular democratic candidate. He was supported by the mass of the federalists and a small section of the democrats who still adhered to him.

He lost his election chiefly by the influence of Hamilton, who scrupled not to represent him as unworthy of political trust, and deprived him of the cordial support of the federalists. Deeply stung by his defeat, Burr turned fiercely upon his illustrious antagonist, and killed him in a duel. Hamilton was idolized by the federalists, and even his political adversaries were not insensible to his many lofty and noble qualities. Burr found himself abandoned by the mass of the democrats, regarded with abhorrence by the federalists, and banished from all the legitimate and honorable walks of ambition. In this desperate state of his political fortunes, he sought the west, and became deeply involved in schemes as desperate and daring as any which the annals of ill regulated ambition can furnish.

The ground work of his plan, undoubtedly, was to organize a military force upon the western waters, descend the Mississippi, and wrest from Spain an indefinite portion of her territory adjoining the Gulf of Mexico. The southwestern portion of the United States, embracing New Orleans and the adjacent territory, was, either by force or persuasion, to become a part of the new empire, of which New Orleans was to become the capital, and Burr the chief, under some one of the many names, which, in modern times, disguise despotic power under a republican guise. These were the essential and indispensable features of the plan. But if circumstances were favorable, the project was to extend much farther, and the whole country west of the Alleghenies was to be wrested from the American Union, and to become a portion of this new and magnificent empire.

Mad and chimerical as this project undoubtedly was, when the orderly and law-respecting character of the American people is considered, yet the age in which it was conceived had witnessed wonders, which had far outstripped the sober calculations of philosophy and surpassed the limits of probable fiction. When the historian, Gibbon, was closing his great work upon the decline and fall of the Roman empire, he expressed the opinion that the age of great and startling revolutions had passed away, never to return; that mankind had become sobered down by centuries of experience, to a tame and moderate level, which would not admit of those brilliant materials for history which the past had afforded. Scarcely had this opinion been recorded, when the great drama opened in France, and for twenty-five years, the world stood aghast at the series of magnificent and wonderful pageants, which moved before them in the wild confusion of a feverish dream. Kings became beggars, and peasants became kings. Ancient kingdoms disappeared, and new and brilliant republics sprung up in their places. Names, boundaries, ranks, titles, religions, all were tossed about like withered leaves before the wind. A lieutenant in a French regiment had mounted to the throne of western Europe, and drummers, corporals and privates, had become dukes, princes, and kings.

It was not wonderful, then, that a man like Burr, ostracised in

the east, and desperate in his fortunes, abounding in talent, energy, and courage, should have determined in the new world, like the Corsican in the old, to stand the hazard of the die, for empire or a grave. The unsettled relations then existing with Spain afforded a specious cloak to his enterprise, and enabled him to give it a character suitable to the temper of the persons whom he addressed. To the daring youth of the west, desirous of military adventure, he could represent it as an irregular expedition to be undertaken upon private account, against the possessions of a nation with whom the United States would shortly be at war. It was upon land what privateering was upon the ocean. He could hint to them that the United States' government would *connive* at the expedition, but could not *openly countenance* it until hostilities actually commenced. There is little doubt that many concurred in the enterprise, without being aware of its *treasonable* character, while it is certain that to others the scheme was exposed in its full deformity.

In the prosecution of his object, he applied himself with singular address to any one who could be useful to him in forwarding the great scheme. Blannerhasset's Island lay directly in his path, and he fixed his keen eye upon the proprietor as one who could be useful to him. This unfortunate man was an Irish gentleman, reputed to be of great wealth, married to a beautiful and accomplished woman, secluded and studious in his habits, devoted to natural science, and as unfitted for the turbulent struggle of active ambitious life, as Burr was for those simple and quiet pursuits, in which his victim found enjoyment and happiness. Blannerhasset's wealth, though, could be employed to advantage. Burr opened the correspondence by a flattering request to be permitted to examine Blannerhasset's grounds and garden, which had been improved at great expense. Once admitted, he employed all the address and eloquence of which he was master, in turning the whole current of Blannerhasset's thoughts, from the calm sedentary pursuits in which he had hitherto delighted, to those splendid visions of empire, greatness and wealth, with which his own ardent imagination was then so fiercely glowing. No better evidence of Burr's power need be desired, than the absolute command which he obtained over the will and fortune of this man. He moulded him to his purpose, inspired him with a frantic enthusiasm in his cause, and obtained complete command of all that Blannerhasset had to offer.

The scheme of separation from the Atlantic States had been too much agitated in Kentucky, not to have left some materials for Burr to work upon, and that he neglected no opportunity of rallying the fragments of the old party, may be readily believed. There is no doubt that General Adair concurred in his scheme, so far as an expedition against the Spanish provinces was concerned; and it is certain that Burr himself calculated upon the co-operation of Wilkinson, and held frequent intercourse with him. During the summer of 1806, the public mind in Kentucky.

became agitated by rumors of secret expeditions and conspiracies, in which Burr and others were implicated, but all was wrapped in mystery and doubt.

At length a paper entitled the "Western World," published in Frankfort, by Wood & Street, came out with a series of articles, in which the old intrigue of Sebastian with Power, and the present project of Burr, were blended, in a somewhat confused manner, and some round assertions of facts were made, and some names implicated which created no small sensation. Sebastian, then a judge of the supreme court, was boldly asserted to be an intriguer with Spain, and a pensioner of the Spanish crown. Innes, then a judge of the federal court; Brown, a senator in Congress from Kentucky; Wilkinson, a general in the regular army, were all implicated. Burr was plainly denounced as a traitor, and the whole of his scheme was unfolded. There was a mixture of truth and error in these articles, which no one was then able to separate, and the public mind was completely bewildered at the number of atrocious plots which were exposed, and at the great names implicated. The friends of some of the parties violently resented the articles, and pistols and dirks were resorted to, to silence the accusation. But the paper sturdily adhered to its charges, and an address was prepared and published, to the legislature elected in 1806, praying an inquiry into the conduct of Sebastian, which was circulated among the people for signatures, and was signed by a great number, particularly in the county of Woodford.

In the meantime Colonel Joseph Hamilton Daveiss, the attorney for the United States, appeared in open court, before Judge Innes on the 3d of November, and moved for process to compel the attendance of Burr, before the court, to answer to a charge of a high misdemeanor, in organizing a military expedition against a friendly power, from within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. This motion was grounded upon the oath of the attorney, setting forth with great accuracy the preparations then being made by Burr, and imputing to him designs which subsequent events proved to have been well understood by the attorney. This startling affidavit created immense sensation at the time. Burr was then popular in Kentucky, and was caressed and countenanced by her most eminent citizens. Daveiss was greatly admired, for those splendid powers of eloquence which he possessed, in a degree rarely if ever surpassed, but labored under the odium of being an incurable federalist, and equally bold and eloquent in expressing his opinions. Nineteenths of the public at the time, were startled at the boldness of the accusation, and seem to have attributed it to the well known hatred of the federalists to Colonel Burr. Be the cause, however, what it might, the public feeling was strong in favor of Burr, and against the attorney, who was boldly and manfully discharging his duty. Judge Innes took time to consider the application, and after two days, overruled the motion

Colonel Burr was in Lexington at the time, and was informed of the motion made by Daveiss, in an incredibly short space of time after it was made. He entered the court-house shortly after Innis had over-ruled the motion, and addressed the judge with a grave and calm dignity of manner, which increased if possible the general prepossession in his favor. He spoke of the late motion as one which had greatly surprised him, insinuated that Daveiss had reason to believe that he was absent, upon business of a private but pressing nature, which it was well known required his immediate attention, that the judge had treated the application as it deserved, but as it might be renewed by the attorney in his absence, he preferred that the judge should entertain the motion *now*, and he had voluntarily appeared in order to give the gentleman an opportunity of proving his charge. Nowise disconcerted by the lofty tranquillity of Burr's manner, than which nothing could be more imposing, Daveiss promptly accepted the challenge, and declared himself ready to proceed as soon as he could procure the attendance of his witnesses. After consulting with the marshal, Daveiss announced his opinion that his witnesses could attend on the ensuing Wednesday, and with the acquiescence of Burr, that day was fixed upon by the court for the investigation.

Burr awaited the day of trial with an easy tranquillity, which seemed to fear no danger, and on Wednesday the court-house was crowded to suffocation. Daveiss upon counting his witnesses, discovered that Davis Floyd, one of the most important, was absent, and with great reluctance, asked a postponement of the case. The judge instantly discharged the grand jury. Colonel Burr then appeared at the bar, accompanied by his counsel, Henry Clay and Colonel Allen. The first of these gentlemen had emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia, in 1797, and had early attracted attention by the boldness with which he had advocated a provision in the new constitution for the gradual emancipation of slaves in Kentucky, then as now a subject of great delicacy. He had already given indications of those extraordinary powers of eloquence, and that daring boldness of character, which have since shone out with such surpassing splendor. Allen was a lawyer of character and celebrity, whose early and lamentable death, in the war with Great Britain, we shall have occasion hereafter to notice. Colonel Burr arose in court, expressed his regret that the grand jury had been discharged, and inquired the reason. Colonel Daveiss replied, and added that Floyd was then in Indiana, attending a session of the territorial legislature. Burr calmly desired that the cause of the postponement might be entered upon the record, as well as the reason why Floyd did not attend. He then with great self-possession, and with an air of candor difficult to be resisted, addressed the court and crowded audience, upon the subject of the accusation. His style was without ornament, passion or fervor; but the spell of a great mind, and daring but calm spirit, was felt with singular power

by all who heard him. He hoped that the good people of Kentucky would dismiss their apprehensions of danger from him, if any such really existed. There was really no ground for them, however zealously the attorney might strive to awaken them. He was engaged in no project, inimical to the peace or tranquillity of the country, as they would certainly learn, whenever the attorney should be ready, which he greatly apprehended would never be. In the mean time, although private business urgently demanded his presence elsewhere, he felt compelled to give the attorney one more opportunity of proving his charge, and would patiently await another attack.

Upon the 25th of November, Colonel Daveiss informed the court, that Floyd would attend on the 2d December following, and another grand jury was summoned to attend on that day. Colonel Burr came into court, attended by the same counsel as on the former occasion, and coolly awaited the expected attack. Daveiss, with evident chagrin, again announced that he was not ready to proceed, that John Adair had been summoned and was not in attendance, and that his testimony was indispensable to the prosecution. He again asked a postponement of the case, for a few days, and that the grand jury should be kept empanelled until he could compel the attendance of Adair by attachment.

Burr upon the present occasion remained silent, and entirely unmoved by any thing which occurred. Not so his counsel. A most animated and impassioned debate sprung up, intermingled with sharp and flashing personalities between Clay and Daveiss. Never did two more illustrious orators encounter each other in debate. The enormous mass which crowded to suffocation the floor, the galleries, the windows, the platform of the judge, remained still and breathless for hours, while these renowned, and immortal champions, stimulated by mutual rivalry and each glowing with the ardent conviction of right, encountered each other in splendid intellectual combat. Clay had the sympathies of the audience on his side, and was the leader of the popular party in Kentucky. Daveiss was a federalist, and was regarded as persecuting an innocent and unfortunate man, from motives of political hate. But he was buoyed up by the full conviction of Burr's guilt, and the delusion of the people on the subject, and the very infatuation which he beheld around him, and the smiling security of the traitor, who sat before him, stirred his great spirit to one of its most brilliant efforts. All, however, was in vain. Judge Innes refused to retain the grand jury, unless some business was brought before them; and Daveiss, in order to gain time, sent up to them an indictment against John Adair, which was pronounced by the grand jury "not a true bill." The hour being late, Daveiss then moved for an attachment to compel the attendance of Adair, which was resisted by Burr's counsel, and refused by the court, on the ground that Adair was not in contempt until the day had expired. Upon the motion of Daveiss the court then adjourned until the ensuing day.

In the interval, Daveiss had a private interview with the judge, and obtained from him an expression of the opinion that it would be allowable for him as prosecutor to attend the grand jury in their room, and examine the witnesses, in order to explain to them the connexion of the detached particles of evidence, which his intimate acquaintance with the plot would enable him to do, and without which the grand jury would scarcely be able to comprehend their bearing. When the court resumed its sitting on the following morning, Daveiss moved to be permitted to attend the grand jury in their room. This was resisted by Burr's counsel as novel and unprecedented, and refused by the court. The grand jury then retired, witnesses were sworn and sent up to them, and on the fifth of the month they returned, as Daveiss had expected "not a true bill." In addition to this, the grand jury returned into court a written declaration, signed by the whole of them, in which from all the evidence before them they completely exonerated Burr from any design inimical to the peace or well being of the country. Colonel Allen instantly moved the court that a copy of the report of the grand jury should be taken and published in the newspapers, which was granted. The popular current ran with great strength in his favor, and the United States' attorney for the time was overwhelmed with obloquy.

The acquittal of Burr was celebrated in Frankfort, by a brilliant ball, numerously attended; which was followed by another ball, given in honor of the baffled attorney, by those friends who believed the charge to be just, and that truth for the time had been baffled by boldness, eloquence, and delusion. At one of these parties the editor of the "Western World," who had boldly sounded the alarm, was violently attacked, with the view of driving him from the ball room, and was rescued with difficulty.

These events are given as striking indications of the tone of public feeling at the time. Before Mr. Clay took any active part as the counsel of Burr, he required of him an explicit disavowal, *upon his honor*, that he was engaged in no design contrary to the laws and peace of the country. This pledge was promptly given by Burr, in language the most broad, comprehensive and particular. "*He had no design," he said, "to intermeddle with, or disturb the tranquillity of the United States, nor its territories, nor any part of them. He had neither issued nor signed, nor promised a commission, to any person, for any purpose. He did not own a single musket, nor bayonet, nor any single article of military stores, nor did any other person for him, by his authority or knowledge. His views had been explained to several distinguished members of the administration, were well understood and approved by the government. They were such as every man of honor, and every good citizen, must approve. He considered this declaration proper as well to counteract the chimerical tales circulated by the malevolence of his enemies, as to satisfy Mr. Clay, that he had not become the counsel of a man in any way unfriendly to the laws, the government, or the well being of his country."*

Thoroughly to appreciate the daring coolness and effrontery

of this extraordinary man, as well as the fearful risk, which he faced with such imperturbable self-possession, the reader should understand, what was the real attitude in which he then stood. This declaration was made on the 1st December, 1806, at Frankfort. On the 29th of July preceding, he had written to Wilkinson, "I have obtained funds, and have actually commenced the enterprise. Detachments from different points and on different pretences will rendezvous on the Ohio on the 1st November. Every thing internal and external favors views ———. Already are orders given to contractors to forward six months provisions to any point Wilkinson may name. The project is brought to the point so long desired. Burr guarantees the result with his life and honor, with the lives, the fortunes, of hundreds—the best blood of the country. Wilkinson shall be second only to Burr. Wilkinson shall dictate the rank of his officers. Burr's plan of operations is to move down rapidly from the Falls by the 15th November, with the first five or ten hundred men, in light boats now constructing, to be at Natchez between the 5th and 15th of December, there to meet Wilkinson, & there to determine, whether it will be expedient in the first instance, to SEIZE on, or pass by Baton Rouge!"

Before the date of this letter he had fully unfolded his project to General Eaton, which was to revolutionize the western country, establish an empire, with New Orleans as the capital, and himself the chief. On the 24th July, 1806, General Dayton, one of Burr's firmest adherents, wrote to General Wilkinson in cypher, "Are you ready? Are your numerous associates ready? Wealth and Glory! Louisiana and Mexico!!" So much for Burr's intentions. Now for the risk of detection, which he braved with such undaunted composure.

On the 25th of November, one week before his declaration to Mr. Clay, President Jefferson issued his proclamation, denouncing the enterprise, and warning the west against it. On the 1st of December, a messenger from the President arrived at the seat of government of Ohio, and instantly procured the passage of a law by which ten of Colonel Burr's boats, laden with provisions and military stores, were seized on the Muskingum, before they could reach the Ohio. At the very moment that he appeared in court, an armed force in his service occupied Blannerhasset's island, and boats laden with provisions and military stores, were commencing their voyage down the river, and passed Louisville, on the 16th of December. Scarcely was the grand jury discharged, and the ball which celebrated his acquittal, concluded, when the President's proclamation reached Kentucky, and a law was passed in hot haste, for seizing the boats which had escaped the militia of Ohio, and were then descending the river. Burr had left Frankfort about the 7th, and had gone to Nashville. The conclusion of his enterprise belongs to the history of the United States. But that portion of the drama which was enacted in Kentucky has been detailed with some minuteness, as affording

a rich and rare example, of cool and calculating impudence, and of truth, loyalty and eloquence most signally baffled and put to shame, by the consummate art and self-possession, of this daring intriguer.

The Kentucky legislature assembled, and the petition for an inquiry into the conduct of Sebastian was presented. A vigorous effort was made to stifle the inquiry, but in vain. The film had fallen from the public eye, and the people were not to be deluded twice, in such rapid succession. The inquiry was sturdily pressed. Sebastian resigned his office, hoping thus to stifle further examination; but the legislature refused to notice his resignation, and the examination proceeded. Judge Innes was the principal witness, and apparently with great reluctance disclosed what has already been detailed as to the secret intrigue with Power. Other evidence made it evident, that he had enjoyed a pension of two thousand dollars per annum, from Spain, since 1795. The public mind was violently agitated, by the sudden disclosure of these plots and conspiracies, and in the minds of many Judge Innes was deeply implicated. Being a judge of the federal court, however, the legislature of Kentucky had no authority to investigate his conduct. At the succeeding session, however, it passed a resolution recommending an inquiry into the conduct of the judge, by the Congress of the United States, which was had, and resulted in his acquittal.

The foreign relations of the United States were now becoming critical. The attack of the English frigate *Leopard*, upon the Chesapeake, exasperated the American people almost beyond control, and was nowhere more fiercely resented than in Kentucky. Mr. Madison succeeded Mr. Jefferson, in 1808, and General Scott was elected governor of Kentucky. The breach between the United States and Great Britain grew daily wider, and Kentucky became deeply engrossed in national politics. Great numbers of resolutions, replete with patriotism, and not a little marked by passion, were adopted by her legislature.

The only act of a purely domestic nature which deserves attention, is the charter of the Bank of Kentucky, with a capital of \$1,000,000, which was passed at the session of 1807. In the session of 1808-9, the limitation in actions of ejectment, was changed from twenty to seven years, where the defendant actually resided upon the land, and claimed under an adverse entry or patent, and the new limitation was made available in all suits at law, or in equity for the recovery of land. This celebrated act has quieted all litigation upon original conflicting claims, and was introduced by Humphrey Marshall.

No circumstances of domestic interest claim the attention of the historian, in a brief outline like the present, until the war which broke out between the United States and Great Britain in 1812. The general history of that war belongs to the historian of the United States, but no history of Kentucky, however brief and general, can pass unnoticed, those stirring incidents in the

north-west and south-west, in which Kentucky acted so prominent a part. The principal causes of the war should also be briefly and generally adverted to. As has been repeatedly stated, the angry feelings occasioned by the war of Independence, were not quieted by the peace of 1783. Mortification and resentment rankled in the breasts of the parties long after the war had terminated, and the convulsions of the French revolution so violently agitated the civilized world, that it became very difficult for a nation like the United States to remain undisturbed by the terrible struggle, of which the earth and the ocean were made the theatre.

Being the second maritime power in the world, the United States became the carrier on the ocean, of a large portion of the commerce of Europe. Many English seamen, tempted by the high wages given by American merchants, were employed in our commercial marine; and England claimed and exercised the right of impressing her own seamen wherever they might be found. The enormous navy which she maintained, required to be supported by constant impressment; and under color of seizing her own citizens, she was constantly in the habit of stopping American merchantmen, and selecting from the crew such men, as her subordinate officers chose to consider English, Irish or Scotch, and who were, frequently, native American citizens. Redress could seldom be obtained, and never except after interminable delay and vexation. All Americans upon the ocean thus became liable to be seized at the discretion of any British officer, and forced, under the discipline of the lash, to waste their lives in the most unhealthy climates, and in the most degraded stations. This grievance was the subject of protracted and bitter remonstrance, from the administration of Washington to the opening of the war; but Great Britain constantly refused to abandon the right, or rather the exercise of the power. In truth her extraordinary efforts by land and sea, called for all the resources of men and money, which could be made available, in any part of the world; and the sixty thousand splendid and unequalled seamen, which manned the American marine, totally unprotected, save by diplomatic remonstrance, afforded too rich a resource to be abandoned.

To the embittering grievance of impressment, was added in 1806 and 1807, a series of paper blockades, by means of which, not only American seamen, but American merchandize afloat, became subject to seizure and confiscation upon the high seas, under circumstances, which left the American government no choice but to abandon the ocean entirely, or submit to a wholesale plunder upon the seas, destructive to their prosperity, and intolerable to national pride. By these orders in council the whole French empire, with its allies and dependencies, then embracing nearly all of Europe, were declared in a state of blockade. Any American vessel bound to, or returning from any port in any of these countries, without first stopping at an English port and ob-

taining a license to prosecute the voyage, was declared a lawful prize. This was in retaliation of Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees, wherein he had declared the British islands, their dependencies and allies in a state of blockade, and had rendered every vessel hable to confiscation, which either touched at a British port, or was laden in whole or in part with British produce. This decree, however, was in retaliation of a previous decree, passed by the English government in 1806, whereby the whole imperial coast, from Brest to the Elbe, was declared in a state of blockade.

All these decrees were haughty and high handed violations of national law, which allows of no mere paper blockades, and requires the presence of a sufficient force, to render them legal. Between these haughty belligerents, no American vessel could be free from liability to confiscation. If they were bound on a voyage to any European port, they must touch at an English port, and obtain a license, or become a lawful prize to some one of the thousand British cruisers which vexed the ocean. If they touched at an English port, or were laden in whole or in part with British merchandise, they were confiscated by the imperial edict, as soon as they reached a continental port. Both decrees were equally hostile to American commerce; but the English had set the first example, and the practical operation of their orders in council was far more destructive than Napoleon's decree. One thousand American vessels, richly laden, became the prize of the British cruisers; irritating cases of impressment were constantly occurring; the language of American diplomacy became daily more angry and impatient, that of England daily more cold and haughty, and in June, 1812, the American Congress declared war.

By engaging in war, at that time, the United States unavoidably became the ally of Napoleon Bonaparte, who at that time governed Europe with a rod of iron, repressing all freedom, and grinding the hearts of the people, by a system of plunder, and violence, which had already begun to react. The federalists, since the days of Washington, had regarded the French revolution with aversion, and looked upon Bonaparte with undisguised horror. The great strength of this party lay in the New England States, where the strict religious principles of the Old Puritans had taken deep root, and where revolutionary France was regarded as a power equally hostile to religion, to freedom and morality. They looked upon the war with deep aversion, and opposed it by all means in their power. Such is the force of passion, that this party, composed perhaps of the great mass of intelligence and property, and embracing a majority of the religious and moral strength of the country, were so far blinded by their hatred to Napoleon, and French principles, as to become almost insensible to the equally lawless, and intolerable despotism, with which Great Britain scourged the ocean. While it cannot be denied that the love of the democratic party for France, which originally sprang from gratitude, and a love of liberty, was so far blind and perverted, that they heartily sympathised with Napo-

leon, and rejoiced in his triumphs. Both claimed to be entirely independent and American, yet the affections of the one leaned strongly to England, and those of the other to France.

Our country was then a second rate power. England and France were the giant champions of the hostile principles, which warred with each other for twenty-five years, and the whole civilized world ranged themselves under one or the other of the hostile banners. England was the champion of the ancient institutions of Europe, which consisted of religion intimately interwoven with aristocracy. France attacked both, with a fury which strengthened each by the alliance of the other. Both united were far too strong for the most virtuous democracy which has ever yet existed; far less could they be overthrown by a democracy, trampling upon all freedom, and reveling in universal violence and plunder. He who understands mankind, will not wonder that the great mass of property and religion throughout the world, hated France, and sided with England; nor will he be surprised that the ardent passions which originally embraced the French cause, from gratitude and sympathy with freedom, should still cling to their first love, after the original character of the contest had gradually changed, and the milk-white lamb of 1789, struggling for life against despotism, had been transformed into the ten-horned monster of 1812, trampling under foot the liberties of the world.

Under this state of parties the war commenced. In Kentucky the federal party was so extremely weak, and the popular passion for the war blazed with such fury, that scarcely any opposition was perceptible. But in the New England States, where it predominated, it displayed itself with a strength and fervor, which seriously embarrassed the government, and has excited against the party generally, a degree of odium from which it will not easily recover.

The first events of the war, upon land, were such as might naturally be expected, from a nation essentially pacific, mercantile and agricultural. An invasion of Upper Canada by Hull, resulted in the surrender of his army, and the loss of the whole territory of Michigan. An attempt to invade Canada upon the Niagara frontier, resulted in a total failure, attended with some disgrace and an immense clamor. By the loss of Michigan, all American control over the numerous Indian tribes of the northwest, was lost, and they poured down, from the great lakes, upon our extended frontier, in great numbers.

The war spirit in Kentucky blazed forth with unprecedented vigor. Seven thousand volunteers at once offered their services to the government, and fifteen hundred were on the march for Detroit, when the intelligence of Hull's surrender induced them to halt. This disastrous news was received with a burst of indignant fury, which no other event has ever excited in Kentucky. The author of this sketch was then a child, and well recollects hearing the news discussed by a company of married ladies, who

unanimously pronounced Hull a traitor, and with great vehemence declared that he ought to be gibbeted, or crucified—ordinary hanging being far too mild a punishment for so monstrous a traitor.

The military ardor of the men seemed rather increased than diminished by the disaster, and a call of the governor for fifteen hundred volunteers, to march against the Indian villages of northern Illinois, was answered by more than two thousand volunteers, who assembled at Louisville under General Hopkins, and marched into the Indian country, until their provisions became scarce, and their ardor had become cooled by the protracted fatigue and hardships to which they were exposed, when, without having encountered the enemy, they suddenly abandoned their general and returned home, in defiance of all remonstrances.

The residue of the Kentucky volunteers were placed under the orders of General Harrison, the governor of the Indiana territory, and since elected to the presidency. This gentleman had long been governor of Indiana, and in the preceding year had fought a bloody battle, at Tippecanoe, with the Indians, in which the brave and eloquent Daveiss had lost his life. The last act of Governor Scott's administration, was to confer upon him the rank of major general in the Kentucky militia, and shortly after the same rank was given him by the President, in the regular service, with the chief command in the north-west. The plan of the campaign, as laid at Washington city, was to assemble under this general, the militia of Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, with such regular troops as could be raised, to retake Detroit, overawe the north-western tribes, and conquer Upper Canada.

The secretary of war evidently regarded this as a simple and easy undertaking, and the autumn and winter of 1812-13 was spent in ill-digested, awkward and unsuccessful efforts to carry out this plan. The face of the country presented obstacles to the march of an army, with the necessary baggage and supplies, which seem to have been totally overlooked by the secretary. The country to be traversed was little better than a wilderness of swamps and marshes, which, in the rainy season, were almost impassable. The command of the lake, so essential to a well digested plan, was entirely overlooked, and was in the possession of the enemy. Volunteers were furnished in great numbers and muskets in abundance, but the commissariat's and quartermaster's departments were in a state of total anarchy. The men were full of courage, and ardently desired to fight; the government was sincerely anxious to furnish them with what was necessary; but every department was raw, inexperienced, and inefficient. Delays, disappointments, and blunders without number occurred. The ardor of the volunteers expended itself in inglorious struggles with hunger, disease, and intolerable hardships and privations, and one of the finest of the Kentucky regiments, commanded by the brave and unfortunate Allen, was with much

difficulty restrained from disbanding and returning home. The money expended in miserable and abortive efforts to drag provisions and ammunition through a marshy wilderness of nearly two hundred miles, would have nearly equipped a fleet sufficient to maintain the command of the lake, and the sums wasted in the quartermaster's department, would nearly have furnished transports for a sufficient force to have seized Malden. But the secretary had planned the campaign as if this swampy wilderness was a high and healthy region, traversed thickly by the best turnpike roads, and acted as if totally ignorant that such a body of water as lake Erie was in existence.

After a series of plans hastily conceived, partially executed, and then as hastily abandoned, after forced marches undertaken through horrible roads, without adequate object, and terminating in nothing, sometimes upon half rations, and a part of the time upon no rations at all, the army at length found itself about the 1st of January, with the left wing at fort Defiance under General Winchester, and the right at Upper Sandusky under Harrison. The left wing was composed almost entirely of Kentucky volunteers, and the right of militia from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The immediate object was to advance to the Rapids, and thence to make a march upon Detroit. The left wing took the lead, and the Kentuckians, with Wells' regiment of regulars, reached the Rapids on the 10th. Here they halted, and by order were to wait the arrival of Harrison.

On the 14th, however, they received intelligence that two companies of Canadian militia and about two hundred Indians were at Frenchtown on the river Raisin, within striking distance, and instantly a burning thirst for battle, seized both officers and soldiers. Frenchtown was about thirty-eight miles from the Rapids, and only eighteen miles from the British garrison of Malden. The lake was frozen hard, and the march over the ice from Malden could be made in a few hours. The British could in a few hours throw two thousand men upon Frenchtown, and no support was nearer than Upper Sandusky, at least five days march distant. Yet a detachment of nine hundred and ninety Kentucky militia, was thrust forward, within the very jaws of the British garrison, to strike at this detachment of Indians and Canadians. Colonel Lewis commanded the detachment, and under him were Colonel Allen, Majors Graves and Madison. A forced march within less than two days brought them in view of the enemy, whom they attacked with the greatest bravery; Major Reynolds commanded the British, and made a spirited defence, from the picketed enclosures and houses near the village, but was driven from all his defences, under a continual charge, for more than two miles, with some loss.

This battle was fought on the 18th January. Prompt intelligence of the action was sent to General Winchester, on the night after the battle, which reached him on the morning of the 19th. On that evening he commenced his march with a reinforcement of two

hundred and fifty regulars under Colonel Wells, leaving three hundred men to guard the camp. On the evening of the 20th he reached Frenchtown, and found Colonel Lewis still in possession of the town, and encamped within a large picketed enclosure, which afforded an excellent protection against musketry, but none against artillery. There was room within the enclosure to the left of Colonel Lewis, for the whole of the regulars; but Winchester encamped in open ground on the right, having his right flank within musket shot of some detached houses and enclosures which were not occupied. On the 21st all remained quiet, and the general determined on the following day, to throw up some works for the protection of the regulars, declining to avail himself of the picketing on the left of Lewis, from an absurd regard to military etiquette, which entitled regulars to the post of honor on the right.

On the evening of the 21st, he learned that a large force was at Malden, apparently preparing for a march,—yet he sottishly slighted the intelligence, and on that evening gave permission to Colonel Wells to return to the Rapids, and fixed his own headquarters nearly a mile from the camp, at the house of Colonel Navarre. The night was intensely cold, and no picket was posted in advance, upon the road by which the enemy might be expected. At day-light on the morning of the 22d the camp was suddenly attacked by about two thousand British and Indians, in two divisions. The British regulars under Proctor advanced against the picketing with a rapid and firm step, and under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, and were received by the Kentuckians, with a torrent of fire, which did vast execution. Thirty of the British regulars fell dead within musket shot of the lines, and three times that number of wounded were borne to the rear. The survivors retreated in great disorder, and contented themselves with a heavy cannonade from six field pieces, against the picketing.

In the meantime, the Indians and Canadians attacked Wells' regiment, encamped in the open ground, with savage yells, and a slaughtering fire, from the cover of the houses, and enclosures which flanked them. After a brief action of only a few minutes, this regiment gave way in total confusion. Winchester came up from his distant quarters in time to witness the flight of this regiment, and strove to rally it within cover of the picketing occupied by the Kentuckians; but the panic was so complete that no order could be heard, and these unhappy men fled through a deep snow along the road by which they had advanced from the Rapids, thirty-six hours before. They were pursued by four times their number of Indians, and an indiscriminate and almost total butchery ensued. Colonels Allen and Lewis left the picketing, and exerted themselves bravely, to rally and re-form the fugitives, but Allen was killed and Lewis taken, as was also the commander-in-chief. Many Kentuckians of every grade united in the effort to rally the fugitives, and bring them within the shelter

of the picketing, among whom were Woolfolk, Simpson and Meade, all of whom were killed. Scarcely a man of the fugitives escaped death or captivity, and not a Kentuckian who had sallied from the picketing, returned. While this dreadful butchery was enacted within sight and hearing of both armies, the Kentuckians, now commanded by Majors Madison and Graves, remained within their enclosure, and for four hours kept the enemy at bay. During this time six field pieces played upon them incessantly, from various positions, and at length their ammunition was reduced to a single keg of cartridges. Proctor then summoned them, through General Winchester, to surrender, offering honorable conditions, and ample protection to the wounded. After considerable parley, the terms were accepted, and the whole detachment became prisoners of war. The conditions were faithfully kept, so far as the officers and men, who were unhurt, was concerned, but inhumanly violated with regard to the wounded. These were left in Frenchtown, *without a guard*, as had been stipulated, under the care of the American surgeons, attended by a single British officer and a few interpreters. A number of drunken Indians entered the town on the morning after the battle, and the helpless wounded were murdered with circumstances of shocking barbarity. The wounded officers, Major Graves, Captains Hart and Hickman, were tomahawked, and two houses crowded with wounded officers and men, were set on fire, and consumed, with their helpless inmates. This dreadful crime is chargeable to the gross negligence, if not wilful connivance of Proctor, and is an indelible stain upon the honor of the British arms.

The brave and veteran Shelby had succeeded Scott as governor of Kentucky, and upon the intelligence of the dreadful disaster at Raisin, was authorized, and requested by the legislature of Kentucky, to take the field in person, at the head of the reinforcements which volunteered their services in profusion, to supply the places of their countrymen who had fallen, or been led into captivity. Four regiments instantly tendered their services, commanded by the colonels, Dudley, Boswell, Cox and Caldwell; the whole forming a strong brigade under General Clay.

A portion of this force was pushed forward by forced marches to reinforce Harrison, who was now nearly destitute of troops (their time of service having expired), and was lying at the Rapids, exposed to a *coup de main*, from the enemy who lay within striking distance at Malden, and might by a little activity, repeat the terrible blow of the Raisin, upon the banks of the Maumee. The war had not lasted six months, there was but one regular British regiment in Upper Canada, and the United States had already lost the whole territory of Michigan, and instead of taking the offensive, was occupying a weak defensive position, within her own territory, the enemy being strongest upon the point of operations, and having complete command of the lake.

Harrison employed himself during the winter in fortifying his

position below the Rapids, which was called camp Meigs, in honor of Governor Meigs, of Ohio. It consisted of an area of about seven acres, enclosed by strong pickets, deeply sunk in the ground, and with block houses at the angles. It could not resist regular approaches, or heavy artillery, but was available against light artillery and sudden attacks, and enabled him to await the arrival of reinforcements. Proctor gave him ample time to receive reinforcements and strengthen himself by fortifications, making no movement of consequence until late in April, although able at any time to throw a superior force upon his adversary.

On the 12th of April, the advanced guard of the Kentucky reinforcement reached camp Meigs, and on the 26th of that month the British flotilla, having on board battering cannon, and abundant supplies for a siege, appeared upon the lake at the mouth of Maumee river. Shortly afterwards his gun boats ascended the river to within two miles of the fort, the cannon were disembarked, and batteries were thrown up, both above and below the fort. A vast force of Indians, under the celebrated Tecumseh, attended the British army, and cut off communication with the interior. A heavy fire was opened from the British batteries on the 1st of May, which was returned at intervals from the fort, their supply of cannon balls being very limited, and their twelve pounders being principally supplied with balls from the enemy.

On the 4th of May, General Clay, with the residue of the Kentucky brigade, had reached fort Defiance. The present General Leslie Combs, of Lexington, then a captain, gallantly volunteered to carry to the garrison the news of Clay's approach, and at the head of five men, attempted to descend the river in a canoe, for that purpose. But the swarms of Indians who infested the woods defeated the attempt, and after the loss of nearly all his men, he was compelled to return. Lieutenant David Trimble had better success, and Harrison was informed that Clay's brigade was descending the river from fort Defiance to his aid, and would probably arrive on the 5th at daylight. General Harrison then sent orders to Clay by captain Hamilton, who ascended the river in a canoe, to land eight hundred men upon the northern shore, opposite the fort, to carry the British batteries, there placed, to spike the cannon and destroy the carriages, after which they were immediately to regain their boats and cross over to the fort. The residue of the brigade was ordered to land upon the southern shore, and fight their way through the Indians to the fort.

Nothing was more easy than the execution of these orders, had the troops been well drilled, and had the object of Harrison, which was simply to silence the batteries, been distinctly understood by the officers. The batteries were slightly guarded, the mass of British infantry was in the camp two miles below, and the Indian force was on the opposite side of the river. Had the order been given to a captain and one hundred regulars, it would probably have been successfully executed. Clay received the

order from Hamilton, and directed him to communicate it to Colonel Dudley, who was charged with its execution. Dudley received the order, and landed with the troops in the first twelve boats, upon the northern shore as directed. He does not seem to have thoroughly understood the object of Harrison, and he never communicated to his subordinates the precise nature of his orders. The great mass knew nothing more, than they were to fight an enemy on the northern shore, and were totally ignorant that when the cannon were spiked and the carriages destroyed, their object was accomplished. They accordingly rushed upon the batteries, which were abandoned in disorder by the artillerymen, and the real object of the expedition was in a moment accomplished. A small force of Indians and Canadians, however, showed themselves upon the skirts of the wood, and opened a straggling fire, which was eagerly returned by the Kentuckians, and the retreating enemy was hotly followed up, in considerable disorder, for nearly two miles. The detachment was dispersed in small parties, no general command was retained over it, and no one seems to have understood, that they were expected to retreat rapidly to their boats as soon as the cannon were spiked. The consequences were such as might have been predicted. Proctor came up with a British force and intercepted their retreat, the Indians crossed over in great numbers and reinforced the retreating party, which had decoyed the Kentuckians into the woods, and the whole detachment, with the exception of about one hundred and fifty men, was killed or taken. The prisoners were taken within the walls of the old British fort, below, under a very slender guard, and while huddled together in this place, the Indians amused themselves in shooting them down and scalping them. This cruel sport continued for some time, until it was interrupted by the arrival of Tecumseh at full gallop, who instantly and with great indignation, put a stop to the massacre. A sortie was made about the same time from the fort, against a battery on the southern shore of the river, in which a company of Kentucky militia brilliantly distinguished themselves, but sustained great loss.

On the whole, the 5th of May was disastrous to the American army. The movement on the northern bank was too critical and delicate to be performed by a corps of undisciplined volunteers, unless under the most precise instructions, thoroughly understood, by officers and men. The force was far too great for the object contemplated, which might have been accomplished by one fourth of the number, and was too small to defend itself against a force which was within forty minutes' march of the batteries, and was sure to be aroused, if there was the least delay. The news of the capture of fort George by General Dearborn, however, alarmed Proctor, and the little effect produced by his fire, together with the large force which had reinforced Harrison, induced him to abandon the siege, and return to Malden. The force under Proctor, including Indians, was probably 3200 men.

Harrison's force exclusive of Clay's reinforcement was about 1200, and including Clay's brigade about 2500 rank and file fit for duty.

Colonel Richard M. Johnson, then a member of Congress, had early in the spring, raised a regiment of mounted gunmen, who now joined General Harrison, and were engaged during the early part of the summer in distant, harassing, and fruitless expeditions against the Indian villages of the north-west. Proctor remained quiet at Malden, organizing an Indian force for a second invasion of Ohio. Harrison remained at Upper Sandusky, busily engaged in preparing for decisive operations in the fall.

The secretary had now practically learned the importance of commanding lake Erie. Lieutenant Perry of the navy, had been detached, from the squadron under command of Chauncey on lake Ontario, to superintend the equipment of a fleet on lake Erie, and take the command of it when ready for service. The plan of the present campaign, was sensible and military. It was simply to obtain command of the lake, and by means of a cheap and rapid water communication, to pour a superior force upon Upper Canada, and finish the war in the north-west by a single blow. All depended upon the result of the naval battle, to be fought with ships, which in June, existed in the shape of green timber growing upon the shore of lake Erie. Money however was lavishly, and now wisely expended, and under the active exertions of Perry, two brigs of twenty guns each, and seven smaller vessels, by the middle of summer began to assume the appearance of a fleet. All difficulties both of building and launching, were successfully overcome, and by the close of summer, Perry was ready to engage the enemy.

In the meantime Harrison had called upon the veteran Shelby, for a force not exceeding two thousand infantry. The governor instantly issued a proclamation, inviting volunteers to meet him at Newport, and announcing that he would lead them in person against the enemy. Four thousand mounted volunteers responded to the call, who after some hesitation were accepted by Harrison, and proceeded without delay to the scene of operations.

In the meantime a second feeble and abortive effort was made by Proctor to take camp Meigs, which failed disgracefully, after vast expense had been incurred in collecting stores and Indian auxiliaries, and the result of which displayed that imbecility had passed over to the enemy, and that energy and wisdom were beginning to prevail in the American conduct of affairs. Having failed to make any impression upon camp Meigs, Proctor attempted to carry fort Stephenson, a small picketed stockade, garrisoned by Colonel Croghan of Kentucky with one hundred and fifty men, and so totally indefensible that Harrison had ordered Croghan to evacuate it, and rejoin the main army. It was completely invested, however, before these orders could be obeyed, and successfully resisted the attack of fifteen hundred men. Only one assault was attempted, which was bravely repulsed with a slaughter which induced Proctor hastily to decamp and return to

Malden, after one of the feeblest and most disgraceful expeditions, which has ever disgraced the British arms.

The crisis of the campaign had now arrived, and on the morning of the 10th of September, the flotilla of lieutenant Perry engaged the British fleet under captain Barclay, a British officer of great experience, who had fought under Nelson at Trafalgar. The number of men in the respective squadrons was nearly equal; the British vessels carried sixty-three guns, and the American fifty-four; the British had six vessels, and the American nine. But seven of the American vessels were mere gun boats, carrying most of them only one gun, and none of them more than three, while the remaining two, named the *Lawrence* and *Niagara*, carried twenty guns each. A great proportion of the British armament consisted of long guns, while the two American brigs were armed almost exclusively with carronades. If the British official report is to be trusted, however, the weight of metal in a close action would be immensely in favor of the American fleet, as most of their guns were thirty-two and twenty-four pounders, while the great majority of the British guns, were nine, six and four pounders, and only a few as high as twenty-four and eighteen. A detachment of one hundred and fifty of the Kentucky volunteers served on board of Perry's fleet as marines, and upon this new element acquitted themselves with the greatest bravery.

The action began between eleven and twelve o'clock, with scarcely a breath of air to stir the bosom of the lake. Perry in the *Lawrence*, accompanied by two of the small vessels, bore down upon the enemy, but was not closely followed by lieutenant Elliot in the *Niagara*, and the rest of the small vessels. For two hours Perry remained exposed to the fire of the whole British fleet, by which his vessel was cut to pieces, and three-fourths of his crew killed and wounded. Elliot during this time was never within less than half a mile of the enemy, and the residue of the fleet was not nearer than a mile and a half, save the two small vessels which accompanied him. By two o'clock Perry's vessel was totally disabled, but the rest of his fleet was but little injured. The lake was so smooth, that the distant gun boats, from their long twenty-four and thirty-two pounders, threw their shot with great precision, and had made themselves felt in the action; but Elliot's brig, which formed so essential a part of the force, and which was armed almost exclusively with carronades had as yet annoyed the enemy but little, and had fought principally with two twelve pounders, the only long guns she had. At two o'clock, Perry left the *Lawrence* under command of her lieutenant, and in an open boat, rowed to the *Niagara*. Upon Perry's expressing dissatisfaction at the manner in which the gun boats were managed, Elliot volunteered to bring them up. He left the *Niagara* in a boat for that purpose, and passed swiftly down the line, ordering them to cease firing, and by the combined use of their sweeps and sails, to press forward into close action.

Instantly a new impulse was given to the whole line. The well known signal for close action, was now seen flying from the Niagara, and after a delay of fifteen minutes, to enable the gun boats to come up, Perry bore down upon the British line, passed through it, and delivered a raking fire of grape and cannister, from both broadsides, at half pistol shot distance. The dreadful cries from the Queen Charlotte and Lady Prevost, which followed this close and murderous discharge, announced the fatal accuracy with which it had been delivered. The gun boats were now within pistol shot, and a tremendous cannonade, accompanied by the shrill clear notes of many bugles from the English vessels, announced that they expected to be boarded, and were summoning their boarders to repel the anticipated assault. No boarding, however, was attempted. The superior weight of the American mettle, was now telling, in close fight, when the full power of their carronades was felt, and in fifteen minutes the enemy surrendered, with the exception of two of their smallest vessels, which attempted to escape. The attempt proved fruitless, and the whole fleet of the enemy became the prize of the captors. When the smoke cleared away, so that the hostile fleets could be distinctly seen, they were found intermingled, within half pistol shot. The signal for close action was still flying from the mast head of the American commodore, and the small vessels were still sternly wearing their answering flag of intelligence and obedience. The loss on both sides, owing to the dreadful slaughter on board the Lawrence, was nearly equal. The American loss was twenty-seven killed and ninety-six wounded, considerably more than half of which was sustained by the crew of the Lawrence.

This victory, never surpassed in splendor, however it may have been in magnitude, was decisive of the fate of the campaign. It gave to Harrison the complete command of the lake, and the power of throwing an overwhelming force into the rear of Proctor, if he should attempt to maintain his position at Detroit and Malden. Such, however, was by no means his intention. No sooner did he learn that Harrison, at the head of a small regular force, and the powerful reinforcement of Kentuckians under Shelby, was crossing the lake, and about to operate upon his rear, than he abandoned his position with great precipitation, and commenced a rapid retreat, in the first stages of which he was deserted by more than one half of his Indian auxiliaries. The gallant Tecumseh, at the head of more than a thousand warriors, however, remained faithful in adversity, and accompanied him, as is believed under a promise that the first favorable ground should be selected for a battle. No time was lost in availing himself of his complete command of the lake. The horses of the Kentuckians were left upon the American shore, under a guard reluctantly draughted for that indispensable but inglorious service, and enclosed within an ample grazing ground, while their comrades were joyfully wafted to the hostile shore, where

they debarked on the 27th of September. Proctor had retreated on the 24th of the same month.

After detaching General McArthur to resume possession of Detroit, which had now been under British dominion for thirteen months, General Harrison, at the head of the Kentucky infantry, about one hundred and twenty regulars, and Colonel Johnson's regiment of mounted gunmen, commenced pursuit of Proctor. He came up with him on the 5th of October, upon the banks of the Thames, near the old Moravian village, where a decisive battle was fought. The ground occupied by the British, was the river bottom, about three hundred yards wide, and thickly set with beech trees. Their left rested upon the river and their right upon a swamp, which ran parallel to the river, and covered their right flank. Beyond this swamp their line was prolonged by their Indian allies under Tecumseh. There were probably about five hundred British regulars, rank and file, upon the ground, and from 1000 to 1500 Indians. The force of Harrison, including the handful of regulars and friendly Indians, was probably 3500 men. The English, however, presented a narrow front, and were well secured upon each flank, and the ground was extremely favorable to their Indian allies. Harrison's line of battle was formed of five brigades of Kentucky volunteers, under the generals Trotter, King, Chiles, Allen and Caldwell, the three first composing the division of Major General Henry; the two last commanded by Major General Desha. The division of Henry was formed in three lines, fronting the British regulars—that of Desha was formed at right angles to Henry facing the swamp, from which the Indian torrent was expected to burst. The venerable Shelby took his station at the point where the lines intersected. Colonel Johnson's regiment had originally been intended to turn the flank of the Indians, and operate in the rear, as in Wayne's battle, but General Harrison was informed by Colonel Wood, of the engineers, that the British regulars were deployed as skirmishers in loose order, and he instantly determined to charge them with the mounted gun men.

Colonel Johnson, finding that the whole of his regiment could not act with effect upon the English troops, directed his brother to charge the English with one battalion, while he charged the Indians with the other. The charge upon the British was completely successful, and the whole regiment threw down their arms and surrendered. The charge upon the Indians, from the nature of the ground, and the more vigorous resistance, proved unsuccessful. The horsemen recoiled in disorder, and dismounting, commenced an irregular skirmish with the Indians. Colonel Johnson, who had gallantly led a forlorn hope of twenty men, was desperately wounded, and borne off before the close of the action. A vigorous fire was kept up by the Indians for a considerable time after the English had surrendered, but the fall of the brave Tecumseh, and the overwhelming force opposed to them, soon compelled them to a flight. Proctor fled early in the engagement, and was pursued

for several miles by several American officers—John Chambers and Charles S. Todd, aids to General Harrison, together with majors Wood and Payne. All was vain, however. The victory was decisive, and closed the hostilities, so long protracted, in the north-west. They continued with increasing fury upon the eastern and southern borders of the Union, but as Kentucky had no direct share in the campaign of 1814–15, save in the crowning victory at New Orleans, it is inconsistent with the plan of this sketch to notice any but the last event.

CHAPTER V.

THE battle of New Orleans was the most brilliant event of the last war. It created a deep sensation at the time, and the vast political consequences which have resulted from it, have engraved it deeply and indelibly upon the minds of the American people. The overthrow of Napoleon in 1814, had rendered disposable a large part of that veteran British force, which had marched under Wellington, through six campaigns of uninterrupted victory, in Spain. New Orleans at that time, contained about 17,000 inhabitants, and was then as now, the great emporium of the Mississippi valley, and its possession by a hostile force would inflict incalculable evil, upon the whole country west of the Alleghenies.

At the close of 1814, a force of from eight to twelve thousand veteran and incomparable British troops, was placed under the command of Sir Edward Packenham, the brother-in-law of Wellington, and an officer who in a subordinate station, had brilliantly distinguished himself at the battle of Salamanca. His orders were to seize and hold New Orleans, and in pursuance of that object he effected a landing at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 22d of December, after destroying a flotilla of six gun boats, which attempted to prevent the disembarkation of this mighty armament. Such was the principal maritime force, which the American government had prepared to resist this invasion. The land forces were upon a similar beggarly scale. General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, since so celebrated throughout the civilized world, was the American commander-in-chief, and when the vanguard of the British force encamped a few miles below the city, he had only two regiments of regular troops, amounting to less than seven hundred men, and about 3000 citizens, without discipline, and poorly provided with arms, to meet the bronzed veterans of the Peninsula. A division of Kentucky militia was descending the Mississippi, under General Thomas, to aid in the defence, but had not yet arrived, and when it did come, was almost entirely

without arms or ammunition, nor were there any adequate magazines in the city, from which they could be supplied. Several boat loads of arms and munitions of war had been shipped at Pittsburgh, and were then struggling through the shoals of the Ohio; but when they might be expected to arrive, if ever, was matter of conjecture. Such was the preparation for defence.

In the meantime their formidable enemy was upon them within two hours' march of the city, which was entirely unfortified, and filled with consternation. On the very night of their landing, Jackson promptly marched to meet them. The British force present under arms was about 4500 men. The force with which Jackson made the attack was about 2500, having left one brigade of Tennessee militia under General Carroll, and a corps of Louisiana militia under Governor Claiborne in the rear, to guard against any attempt which might be made by the residue of the British force. The American schooner *Caroline*, commanded by Lieutenant Henly, of the navy, was ordered to drop down the river until abreast of the British camp, and co-operate with the land forces in the attack. The British troops were encamped upon the very verge of the river, which was high at the time, and only prevented by the levee from overflowing the encampment. The *Caroline* floated slowly down the river, and attracted no notice from the enemy, who had no suspicion of her character. When abreast of the encampment, which was lit up by numerous fires, the *Caroline* dropped her anchor and brought her broadside to bear. The enemy in crowded masses, were before her, their blood-red uniforms, and gilded accoutrements, glaring in the light of an hundred fires. Her guns loaded with grape and musket balls, were discharged within half range, upon this dense mass, with fatal accuracy. The enemy was completely surprised by this attack, and great confusion ensued. The *Caroline* poured in repeated broadsides, in rapid succession, which was answered by volleys of musketry, quickly followed by showers of Congreve rockets, one of which exploded directly over her deck. A portion of the British force sought shelter behind the levee, while the residue were withdrawn from the bank, and the fires completely extinguished. A dense fog now settled over the river and encampment, which added to the darkness of the night.

For some time the silence was broken only by the regular broadsides of the schooner, and the equally regular discharges of the mortar battery. But other sights and sounds quickly followed. A tremendous roar of musketry, was soon heard, about one half mile back from the river, and the horizon in that direction was lit up for a mile in extent by a stream of fire. Scarcely had this occurred, when another burst of musketry, intermingled with the sharper reports of rifles, in irregular but heavy volleys, upon the very verge of the river, and above the late encampment, announced to the British commander that Jackson was upon him in two divisions, and that in the murky mist, where the fight was waged, discipline must yield to native daring. The British

troops, accustomed to the regular battles, and splendid evolutions of the Peninsula, were entirely out of their element in this wild-cat fight, in the mud and darkness, of the Mississippi. They were ignorant of the number of their enemies, and totally ignorant of the ground. Great confusion on both sides ensued. The American troops occasionally fired upon each other, and the British did the same. An English officer who was present describes it as a desperate and bloody struggle in the dark, where wounds were given by swords, knives, bayonets, butts of guns, musket and rifle balls in profusion, amidst shouts, cries, and curses, which might have awakened the dead.

After a vehement struggle of two hours, the parties separated as if by mutual consent, and sullenly retired to their respective camps. The British remained under arms until daylight, not knowing when or from what quarter the attack might be renewed, and during the long winter night, the silence was broken only by the cries of the miserable wounded, who were left in their blood, as they had fallen, over the whole theatre of the battle. The American loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was two hundred and thirteen. The English loss was nearly five hundred. The force present on the field, under Jackson, in this battle, was composed of Coffee's brigade of Tennesseans, the seventh and forty-fourth regiments of regulars, a company of riflemen, a company of marines, two battalions of city volunteers, and a regiment of Mississippi volunteer dragoons, who were not actually engaged. Upon retiring from the British camp, Jackson instantly ordered up Carroll's brigade of Tennesseans, directing Governor Claiborne alone to hold the position in the rear, intending with this reinforcement to renew the attack. Carroll promptly obeyed the order, and in one hour after midnight was upon the ground ready for action.

Jackson in the meantime had ascertained the force of the enemy from the prisoners taken in the battle, and further learned that they would be reinforced in the morning by two additional regiments. He declined renewing the attack, therefore; and withdrawing his force from the immediate vicinity of the enemy, he formed them behind a shallow ditch, which crossed the bottom at right angles to the river, connecting the river with a swamp. The bottom was rather more than one thousand yards broad. The earth had been thrown out of the ditch upon the upper side and formed a natural, but low breast work. This was greatly strengthened by an additional quantity of earth thrown upon it, from the upper side, leaving a shallow trench on the upper side of the breastwork, in which the men stood, and which in rainy weather, was more than ankle deep in mud and water. The ditch was extended some distance into the swamp, which was nearly impassable beyond it. Coffee's brigade had charge of the flank resting upon the swamp. Carroll's brigade and the regulars were posted in the centre, and the Louisiana militia had charge of the river quarter. The troops were incessantly employed in

strengthening the lines, and the arrival of the Kentucky militia was anxiously expected.

On the morning after the night skirmish, Sir Edward Pakenham, with two more regiments of the British force arrived, and no good reason can be given for his tardiness and delay in availing himself of his overpowering superiority. He certainly had from five to seven thousand men present under arms, and it is equally certain that General Jackson had not much more than half that number, fit for duty. When Jackson retired behind the ditch, then offering no serious defence, there was nothing to prevent Pakenham's advancing upon him. Kentucky had not then appeared, and the British were in full force, save two regiments which had not yet come up. Napoleon would have seized the golden opportunity, and would have pressed the retiring militia so closely as to have given no leisure for that formidable breastwork, against which courage and discipline toiled in vain.

No movement of consequence was made by the British from the 24th to the 28th of December, which precious interval was improved by Jackson in incessant labor upon his works, and in the most active exertions to procure arms from the city and neighborhood, and have them prepared by workmen, who were employed day and night, in fitting them for service. The right bank of the river also engaged Jackson's attention, which was completely open to the British, and as they had destroyed the schooner *Caroline* with hot shot, they had complete command of the river below. Jackson threw up some hasty works on the right bank, and manned them with a few hundred militia, badly armed; but there was nothing on the right bank capable of even delaying Pakenham's march, so late as the 8th of January.

On the 28th, after the loss of four days, Pakenham moved forward, with a heavy mass against the front of the American lines, while a smaller column under Lieutenant Colonel Rennie, a gallant Scotch officer, attempted to turn the left of the line, where it rested upon the swamp. The demonstration in front under Pakenham was repulsed by a converging fire of artillery from the whole line, for Jackson had availed himself of the ample time given him by the enemy, to mount some heavy guns taken from ships, along his line, and they were worked by the officers and seamen of the *Caroline*, with a skill and accuracy that told fearfully upon the advancing column. The demonstration of Rennie upon the left flank, if made with a large force and properly supported, would probably have been successful. He found the swamp passable, although with difficulty, and succeeded in turning the left of the line. He was there met by a portion of Coffee's brigade, with whom he skirmished, until he was recalled by Pakenham.

This demonstration called Jackson's attention more particularly to his left. The breastwork was extended farther into the swamp, and platforms were constructed in the water, upon which the men could stand, and by which they could readily pass to the

extremity of the line. Baffled in this tardy and feeble effort to advance, Packenham then commenced regular approaches, as if he were attacking a Spanish town strongly fortified, and after several days' labor, opened a battery of heavy artillery against the earthen breastwork. His guns were ineffectual, however, and were quickly dismounted by the American artillery. It seems then suddenly to have occurred to Packenham, that the opposite bank of the river afforded a passage to the city, and was but slightly defended, and he instantly determined to employ his whole force, in deepening the canal that led from the British fleet to the Mississippi, in order to bring up the boats from the fleet, and thus command both banks of the river. This proved a herculean undertaking, and was not completed until the evening of the 6th of January.

In the meantime a division of Kentucky militia, commanded by General Thomas, more than 2000 strong, arrived in camp, and two additional regiments of Louisiana militia arrived. The Kentucky troops could at first, only muster five hundred muskets, and the Louisiana reinforcements were miserably armed. But the men were hardy and brave, and immense exertions were made to arm them, which were partially successful. Even on the day of battle, however, there were six hundred men under Jackson ready and anxious to fight, who could not procure a musket, to defend their country. Never was there a more striking contrast between the activity, energy, and inexhaustible resources of a general, and the imbecility of a government.

Having now allowed his enemy time to receive all his reinforcements, to entrench himself behind formidable works, to manufacture and repair arms for his naked troops,—having first directed his enemy's attention to the vulnerable point in his line of defence, by a weak demonstration, and then given him ten days to strengthen it, Packenham at last determined to attack. Having now fifty boats at command, one would suppose that he would prefer advancing by the right bank, which was unfortified, rather than by the left, which bristled with entrenchments. Both would lead to within reach of the city, and by the former rout, he would turn those terrible lines, before which he had halted seventeen days, and render all Jackson's labor useless. With his ample corps of sappers and miners, he might have bridged the Mississippi, in the time employed in deepening the canal. Even after the boats arrived, twenty-four hours would have transported his whole force to the opposite shore. He determined, however, to make a demonstration with only 1400 on the right bank, and with the residue of his force, to assail the terrible lines in front. Orders were given to that effect, on the evening of the 7th. Colonel Thornton was to cross the river with 1400 men at midnight, and assail General Morgan, who commanded on the right bank, at day light. At the same time the main body, in three columns, on the left bank, was to assail Jackson's line. Packenham would lead the centre column in person. Lieutenant

Colonel Rennie the left column, which was to assault the line upon the river; and Lieutenant Colonel Jones, the right column, which was destined to turn the left of the line through the swamp, and attack the rear of the centre.

The preparation in the American lines, was of the most formidable kind. The right of the line resting on the river, was strengthened by an advanced redoubt, and that whole quarter was defended by the Louisiana militia and the regulars. Carroll's Tennessee brigade and about 1100 Kentucky militia, formed the centre; and Coffee's brigade of Tennesseans guarded the left flank, extending far into the swamp. General Thomas being sick, General Adair commanded the Kentuckians, who formed a corps *de reserve*, and were directed to march to the assailed point, and strengthen the line there. It was well understood that an attack would be made on the morning of the 8th, and the Kentucky troops were marched to the lines before day, and halted about fifty yards in rear of the centre, until the grand point of attack should be disclosed. It was intended that the line should have a depth of ten files at the point of attack, so that the stream of fire should be incessant. The front rank alone would fire, as fast as the nine ranks behind could pass forward their loaded muskets, receiving those discharged, in their places. When the point of attack had been clearly disclosed, the Kentucky troops were ordered to close up, with Carroll's brigade of Tennesseans, upon whom it was evident, the storm was about to burst.

Two rockets thrown into the air were the signals to move forward, and the three columns, the veterans of six glorious campaigns, covered with renown as with a garment, and hitherto victorious in every field, rushed against an earthen breastwork, defended by men who had hurried from the plough and the workshop, to meet the invaders of their country. The fog lay thick and heavy upon the ground, but the measured step of the centre column was heard long before it became visible, and the artillery opened upon them, directed by the sound of the mighty host, which bore forward as one man to the assault. At the first burst of artillery, the fog slowly lifted, and disclosed the centre column advancing in deep silence, but with a swift and steady pace.

The field was as level as the surface of the calmest lake, and the artillery ploughed through the column, from front to rear, without for a moment slackening its pace or disordering the beautiful precision of its formation. Its head was pointed against the centre of the Kentucky and Tennessee line, where ten ranks of musketry stood ready to fire as soon as it came within one hundred and fifty yards; the musketry opened along a front of four hundred yards, and converged upon the head of the column, with destructive effect. There was not a moment's pause in the fire. The artillery along the whole line discharged showers of grape, the roll of musketry was in one deep uninterrupted thunder, like the roar of an hundred water falls, and

the central breastwork for four hundred yards, was in a bright and long continued blaze, which dazzled the eye. Yet still the heroic column bore forward, into the very jaws of death, but no longer maintained the beautiful accuracy of its formation. The head of the column actually reached the ditch, and were there killed or taken. The residue paused and seemed bewildered for a moment, and then retired in disorder under the same exterminating torrent of fire, which had greeted their advance. Their commander Pakenham had perished; Generals Gibbs and Keane, the next in command, had also fallen. A host of inferior officers had shared the same fate, and their organization for the time was destroyed.

General Lambert now succeeded to the command, and rallied the column for a second effort. The officers who had survived the terrible burst of fire from the lines, were seen busily reforming the ranks and encouraging the men. In a few minutes all traces of disorder disappeared, and again the column moved forward, with as rapid a step, and proud a front as at first. Again the artillery tore its ranks with grape shot, until it came within range of small arms, when the same uninterrupted thunder of musketry ensued. The column did not again persevere in advance with the heroic fortitude which marked the first effort. They broke and fled in confusion, before arriving within one hundred yards of the lines, and no efforts of their officers could induce them again to advance.

The river column, under Lieutenant-colonel Rennie, advanced against the redoubt with a resolution which nothing but death could control. The same fatal fire of artillery and musketry enveloped its ranks. But through all it persevered in advance, and mounted the walls of the redoubt with loud cheers, compelling its defenders to retire to the breastwork. The redoubt was commanded by the breastwork, and the British troops were exposed to a destructive fire, which proved fatal to their gallant commander and most of the inferior officers. They maintained their ground, at an enormous loss, until the central column was discomfited, when they gave way and retired in confusion.

The column under Colonel Jones had no better success. They found the left flank greatly strengthened since the 28th, and extending so far into the swamp, that it could not be turned. They were greeted with the same deadly fire from Coffee's brigade, which had proved fatal to the other columns, and were withdrawn to the shelter of the wood, about the time that Pakenham's division was repulsed. The battle was over upon the left bank, and deep silence succeeded the intolerable roar, which had just tortured the senses. Enormous masses of smoke, hovered a few feet above the breastwork, and slowly drifted over the bloodstained field. Horrid piles of carcasses marked the rout of the centre column, which thickened as it approached the lines. The hostile ranks were cowering behind a ditch, within half

range of the artillery, unwilling to advance or retreat. Upon the right bank the battle was still going on.

Previously to the morning of the 8th, General Morgan had been detached to the opposite bank with about 1000 militia. Some slight defences were hastily thrown up, and a shallow ditch formed part of the line, easily passable at every point. Before day of the 8th, one hundred and eighty Kentucky militia, and a regiment of Louisiana militia, were thrown over to reinforce Morgan, raising his force to about 1700 men. The position, although weak in other respects, was well garnished with artillery, and if occupied by well trained troops, could easily have resisted Thornton's attack. As it was, however, the militia gave way, and the British veterans drove Morgan's whole force before them. Although scarcely a tenth of Morgan's force was composed of Kentuckians, and although the Kentuckians formed the strength of that central force which repulsed Packenham, yet the flight of one hundred and eighty Kentuckians upon the right bank, is conspicuously set forth in General Jackson's official report, while the steady bravery of 1100 men under Adair, upon the left bank is left to be gathered from other sources.

The further proceedings before New Orleans, belong to the biographer of Jackson, or the historian of the war. But it would be improper to dismiss this subject, without some observations upon the force of the respective armies. Some American writers rate the British force at 14,000, and state Jackson's force at 4000. Some British writers estimate Jackson's force at 25,000, and sink their own to one-fifth of that number. General Jackson states his force at 4698 rank and file, present upon the field. Major Pringle, of the British army, states that the field return, on the day preceding the battle, shows that the three columns which attacked Jackson's lines on the left bank, numbered precisely 5493 rank and file. This he admits is exclusive of Thornton's force, 1400 rank and file, and also exclusive of the cavalry, two squadrons, the artillery, the sappers and miners, the engineers, etc. Permitting each party to state his own force, and taking their accounts as true, it will appear that Jackson had 4698 rank and file, a portion without arms, and of course not engaged, while the British had 6893 rank and file, actually employed, and the cavalry, the artillery, the sappers and miners, about 1000 rank and file in all, stood idle. The British certainly had nine regiments of grenadiers, one of cavalry, a large body of marines, a corps of artillery, a corps of sappers, engineers, etc. Two of the regiments, the fifth and ninety-third, are known to have exceeded a thousand men; two more, the eighty-fifth and ninety-fifth, were less than three hundred strong; while three more, the seventh, twenty-first and forty-third, averaged eight hundred apiece. It is probable that each party may somewhat understate his force, but these statements are the best data for forming an opinion. The British loss, by their own account, was

2070, but by the American inspector general, was reported as 2600.

Peace had actually been agreed upon at Ghent, several weeks before the battle, and was soon afterwards ratified. The war opened with disgrace, and terminated with glory. It is impossible to regard the military operations of Jackson before New Orleans, without being struck with the extraordinary firmness, vigor, prudence and activity, displayed upon the one side; and the singular tardiness, and absence of the higher military qualities, conspicuous in all Packenham's movements. Every moment of time was precious to Jackson, and was improved by him, with that activity, and energy, which is the precursor of success. On the morning of the 24th December, Packenham was within two hours' march of the city, and three-fourths of his whole force was present under arms. Jackson was before him, with a greatly inferior force, and on that day retired behind the shallow ditch, which he afterwards made impregnable by sixteen days' labor. Why did not Packenham follow him closely? *He waited four days, until joined by the residue of his force, and then advanced.* During these four days, the shallow ditch had been deepened, the earthen pile had been trebled in height and thickness, and heavy cannon had been procured from the shipping and mounted upon the works. Yet still the breastwork could have been turned on its right, as Rennie's demonstration showed. Ten more days, however, were given to make every thing impregnable, and to receive large reinforcements from Kentucky and Louisiana. The British bravery and discipline certainly shone out with a brilliant splendor, which was never surpassed on their proudest fields. But we look in vain for the *mind* of a commander.

CHAPTER VI.

AFTER the close of the war, the civil history of Kentucky is memorable by the dreadful monetary derangement, which led to the passage of the relief laws, and gave rise to the most embittered and violent conflict of parties, which has ever occurred in Kentucky.

In 1816, George Madison was elected governor, and Gabriel Slaughter lieutenant governor. Madison died a few months after his election, and the question agitated Kentucky, whether the lieutenant governor became governor during the four years, or whether a new election could be ordered by the legislature. The question was settled after an animated conflict, against the

power of the legislature to order a new election, and Slaughter became governor until 1820.

In the meantime the financial affairs of the civilized world were in a painful state of disorder. The long wars of the French revolution had banished gold and silver from circulation as money, and had substituted an inflated paper currency, by which nominal prices were immensely enhanced. At the return of peace, a restoration of specie payments, and the return of Europe to industrial pursuits, caused a great fall in the nominal value of commodities, accompanied by bankruptcy upon an enormous scale. In Kentucky the violence of this crisis was enhanced by the charter of forty independent banks, with an aggregate capital of nearly ten million of dollars, which were by law permitted to redeem their notes with the paper of the bank of Kentucky, instead of specie.

These banks were chartered at the session of 1817-18. The bank of Kentucky had then resumed specie payments, and was in good credit. In the summer of 1818, the state was flooded with the paper of these banks. Their managers were generally without experience or knowledge of finance, and in some instances, destitute of common honesty. The consequences were such as might have been anticipated. Speculation sprung up in all directions. Large loans were rashly made and as rashly expended. Most of these bubbles exploded within a year, and few were alive at the end of two years. In the meantime the pressure of debt became terrible, and the power to replevy judgments was extended by the legislature from three to twelve months by an act passed at the session of 1819-20. During the summer of 1820, the cry for further relief became overwhelming, and vast majorities of both houses, were pledged to some measure which should relieve the debtor from the consequences of his rashness. The reign of political quackery was in its glory. The sufferings of the patient were too acute, to permit him to listen to the regular physician who prescribed *time, industry and economy*, as the only honest and just remedy. He turned eagerly to the quacks, who promised him instantaneous relief, by infallible nostrums and specifics, *without pain—without self-denial, and without paying the penalty which nature always imposes, upon any gross violation of her laws.*

General Adair had been elected governor of Kentucky in 1820, and heartily concurred with the legislature in the acts passed at the ensuing session. The great cry of the people was for money, and their heaviest complaint was debt. Therefore, the legislature of 1820-21, chartered the bank called the Bank of the Commonwealth, which was relieved from all danger of suspension, by not being required even to redeem its notes in specie. Its paper was made payable and receivable in the public debts and taxes, and certain lands owned by the state, south of Tennessee river, were pledged for the final redemption of its notes. Its business was to pour out paper in profusion, in order to make

money plenty. But how was debt to be relieved? Easily. The creditor was required to receive this bank paper in payment of his debt, and if he refused to do so, the debtor was authorized to replevy the debt for the space of two years.

But these were not the only acts of this mad session. They had already one bank, the old Bank of Kentucky, then in good credit, its paper redeemable in specie, and its stock at par or nearly so. By the terms of its charter, the legislature had the power of electing a number of directors, which gave the control of the board. This power was eagerly exercised during this winter. An experienced conservative president and board were turned out by the legislature, and a president and board elected who stood pledged before their election, to receive the paper of the Bank of the Commonwealth, in payment of the debts due the Bank of Kentucky. This was no doubt intended to buoy up their darling bank, and sustain the credit of its paper. But the effect was instantly to strike down the value of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky to one half its nominal value, and to entail upon it an eternal suspension of specie payments.

The paper of the new bank sunk rapidly to one half its nominal value, and the creditor had his choice of two evils. One was to receive one half his debt in payment of the whole, and the other was to receive nothing at all for two years, and at the end of that time, to do the best he could,—running the risk of new delays at the end of that time, and of the bankruptcy of his securities. Great was the indignation of the creditor, at this wholesale confiscation of his property, and society rapidly arranged itself into two parties, called relief and anti-relief. With the first party, were the great mass of debtors, and some brilliant members of the bar, such as John Rowan, William T. Barry and Solomon P. Sharp. A great majority of the voting population swelled its ranks, and it was countenanced by the governor, and furnished with plausible arguments by the eminent lawyers already named, to whom may be added the name of Bibb. With the anti-relief party, were ranged nearly all the mercantile class, a vast majority of the bar and bench, and a great majority of the better class of farmers. The mass of property and intelligence, was drawn up in array, against the mass of numbers, and an angry conflict commenced in the newspapers, upon the stump, in the taverns and highways, which gradually invaded the most private and domestic circles. Robert Wickliffe, of Fayette, George Robertson, since chief justice of Kentucky, then an eminent lawyer of Garrard, and Chilton Allan, an eminent lawyer of Clark, were early engaged in the conflict, and were regarded as leaders of the anti-relief party.

The question of the power of the legislature to pass the act, was raised at an early day, and was quickly brought before the circuit courts. Judge Clark, of Clark county, boldly decided the act unconstitutional, in the first case which came before him, and brought upon himself a tempest of indignation, which

thoroughly tested the firmness of his character. He was summoned to appear before a called session of the legislature, which was convened in the spring of 1822, and violent efforts were made to intimidate, or remove him by address. The gallant judge defended his opinion with calm reason, and invincible firmness, and partly from a want of a constitutional majority, partly perhaps from the suggestion, that the legislature should await the decision of the supreme court of Kentucky upon the subject, the legislative storm blew over, leaving the judge as it found him. He adhered steadily to his decision, and was quickly supported by Judge Blair of Fayette, in an opinion replete with learning, temper and eloquence. Great was the indignation of the party at this refractory spirit displayed by the inferior judiciary.

But all awaited the decision of the supreme court. That high tribunal was then occupied by John Boyle, chief justice, and William Owsley and Benjamin Mills, associate judges. These gentlemen had passed the meridian of life, and had been drilled for a long series of years, to the patient and abstract severity of judicial investigation. In simplicity and purity of character, in profound legal knowledge, and in Roman-like firmness of purpose, the *old court* of appeals of Kentucky have seldom been surpassed. The question came directly before them in the case of *Lapsley vs. Brashear*, at the fall term 1823, and their decision was awaited, with intense anxiety by all parties. Terrible denunciations of popular vengeance in advance, if they dared to thwart the will of a vast majority of the people, were intended to warp their judgments or operate upon their fears. They had maintained an unbroken silence until called upon to act, but when the case came directly before them, the judges delivered their opinion, *seriatim*, and at length, and calmly concurred with their brethren of the circuit court, that the act of the legislature was in violation of the constitution of the United States, and totally void. The clause of the constitution with which the act conflicted, was that which prohibited the states from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts. In the article on the court of appeals, in the following pages, a concise summary of the reasoning of the court is given.

The opinion created an immense sensation in the State, and the conflict of parties was renewed with redoubled fury. Clark and Blair were completely forgotten, and the great popular party of Kentucky, prepared to sweep from their path, and make an example to future ages of the three calm and recluse students, who had dared to set up reason against rage, and the majesty of truth and law, against the popular will. The *great majority*, had been accustomed to make and to unmake, to set up and to pull down at its sovereign will and pleasure. Presidents, governor, senators, representatives, had long been the creatures of its power, and the flatterers of its caprice. James the first had not a more exalted notion of his divine prerogative than the *great majority* had of its undoubted right to govern. The power of the

judiciary had heretofore been so unobtrusive, that its vast extent and importance had escaped attention, and the masses were startled to find that three plain citizens, could permanently arrest the action, and thwart the wishes of that majority, before which presidents, governors and congresses, bowed with implicit submission. Many good honest citizens looked upon it, as monstrous, unnatural, unheard of in a republican government. It shocked all the notions of liberty and democracy which had grown with their growth, and violently wounded that sense of importance allied to arrogance, which always attends a long exercise of unresisted power.

The judiciary, by the constitution, held their offices during good behavior. Nothing less than two-thirds of both houses could remove them. Could they hope to obtain this majority? The canvass of 1824, was conducted with the hope of obtaining this result. General Joseph Desha was the candidate of the relief party for the office of governor, and canvassed the state with that energy and partizan vehemence, for which he was remarkable. He was elected by an overwhelming majority. A vast majority of both houses were of the relief party. The governor and the legislature met in December, with passions heated by the fierce canvass through which they had passed, and the unsparing wounds which they had received from their enemies. The sword was fairly drawn, and the scabbard had been thrown away by both parties. So exasperated were the passions, that the minority was as little disposed to ask quarter, as the majority was to give it. The three judges were summoned before the legislative bar, and calmly assigned reasons at length, for their decision. These reasons were replied to, with great speciousness and subtlety; for the great talents of Rowan, Bibb and Barry, were at the command of the relief party, and their manifestos were skillfully drawn. A vote was at length taken, and the constitutional majority of two-thirds could not be obtained. The minority exulted in the victory of the judges.

But their adversaries were too much inflamed to be diverted from their purpose, by ordinary impediments. The edict of "*Delenda est Carthago*," had gone forth, and the party rapidly recovering from their first defeat, renewed the assault in a formidable direction, which had not been foreseen, and when success was clearly within their reach. The majority could not remove the judges by impeachment or address, because their majority although large, was not two-thirds of each house. But they could repeal the act by which the court of appeals had been organized, and could pass an act organizing the court anew. The judges would follow the court as in the case of the district court and court of quarter sessions, and a bare majority would suffice to pass this act. A bill to this effect was drawn up, and debated with intense excitement, during three days, and three protracted night sessions. Wickliffe, denounced the party, with fierce and passionate invective, as trampling upon the constitution, deli-

berately, knowingly and wickedly. Rowan replied with cold and stately subtlety, perplexing when he could not convince, and sedulously confounding the present act, with the repeal of the district court and with the action of Congress, in repealing the federal circuit court system, and displacing its judges by a bare majority. On the last night, the debate was protracted until past midnight. The galleries were crowded with spectators as strongly excited as the members. The governor and lieutenant governor M'Afee were present upon the floor, and mingled with the members. Both displayed intense excitement, and the governor was heard to urge the calling of the previous question. Great disorder prevailed, and an occasional clap and hiss, was heard in the galleries. The bill was passed by a large majority in the house of representatives, and by a nearly equal majority in the senate.

No time was lost in organizing the new court, which consisted of four judges. William T. Barry was chief justice, and John Trimble, James Haggin and Rezin H. Davidge, were associate justices. Francis P. Blair was appointed clerk, and took forcible possession of the records of Achilles Sneed, the old clerk. The old court in the meantime, denied the constitutionality of the act, and still continued to sit as a court of appeals, and decide such causes as were brought before them. A great majority of the bar of Kentucky recognized them as the true court, and brought their causes by appeal before their tribunal. A great majority of the circuit judges, obeyed their mandates, as implicitly as if no reorganizing act had passed. A certain proportion of cases, however, were taken up to the new court, and some of the circuit judges obeyed their mandates exclusively, refusing to recognize the old court. A few judges obeyed both, declining to decide which was the true court.

This judicial anarchy could not possibly endure. The people as the final arbiter was again appealed to by both parties, and the names of relief and anti-relief became merged in the title of old court and new court. Great activity was exerted in the canvass of 1825, and never were the passions of the people more violently excited. The result was the triumph of the old court party by a large majority in the popular branch of the legislature, while the senate still remained attached to the new court; the new popular impulse not having had time to remould it.

In consequence of this difference between the political complexion of the two houses, the reorganizing act still remained unrepealed, and the canvass of 1826, saw both parties again arrayed in a final struggle for the command of the senate. The old court party again triumphed, and at the ensuing session of the legislature the obnoxious act was repealed, the opinion of the governor to the contrary notwithstanding, and the three old judges re-established, *de facto* as well as *de jure*. Their salaries were voted to them, during the period of their forcible and illegal removal, and all the acts of the new court have ever been

treated as a nullity. This is one of the most signal triumphs of law and order over the fleeting passions, which for a time overcome the reason of the most sober people, which is recorded in the annals of a free people. It is honorable to the good sense of the people of Kentucky, and strikingly displays their inherent attachment to sober and rational liberty.

The new court party acquiesced in the decision of the people, and abandoning state politics, they strove to forget their defeat in a new issue of a national character, in which the state became as deeply excited in the year 1827, as it had been in its domestic policy. Adams had been elected president in 1824, by the vote of Mr. Clay, and by his influence in the house of representatives over the delegates from Kentucky and Missouri. Jackson had been his strongest competitor, and was personally more popular in the west than Adams. Mr. Clay received the appointment of secretary of state from Adams, and of course became identified with his administration. The ancient dislike to New England, was still strong in Kentucky, and the new court party in mass threw themselves into the opposition to Adams' administration, and boldly denounced Mr. Clay as an apostate from the ancient republican party, although Mr. Adams for nearly twenty years had been a member of that party, and had formed a distinguished part of president Monroe's administration.

The great mass of the old court party, warmly and passionately sustained Clay in his vote, and adhered to the administration of which he formed the life and soul. The old issues in 1827 were completely forgotten, and national politics were discussed with an ardor unknown in Kentucky since the war fever of 1812. It quickly became obvious that in this new issue, the old court party were losing their preponderance in the state. The unpopular name of Adams told heavily against them, and the sword of Jackson and the glory of New Orleans, were thrown into the scale.

Both parties prepared for the great contest of 1828 in Kentucky, with intense interest. Their gubernatorial election came off in August, and the old court party, which had now assumed the name of "National Republican," selected General Thomas Metcalfe as their candidate for governor, while the opposite party adopted the popular name of "Democratic Republicans," selected William T. Barry, the late chief justice of the new court, as their candidate. Metcalfe had commenced life as a stone mason, and by the energy of his character, had risen to honor and distinction. He had been a representative in congress for nearly ten years, and was possessed of great personal popularity. After an active canvass Metcalfe was elected by a small majority, but the opposite party carried their lieutenant governor and a majority of the legislature, and it was obvious that they had a majority of the votes in their ranks.

At the November election Jackson carried the state by a majority of eight thousand, and Adams was beaten in the United

States by an overwhelming vote. Although Clay was not directly involved in this issue, yet the weight of the popular verdict fell heavily upon him. The party that had supported Adams in the United States instantly rallied upon Clay, and organized for another struggle in 1832, against Jackson, who would certainly be a candidate for re-election. With Clay directly before the people, the "National Republican" party in Kentucky, felt confident of regaining their ascendancy in the State. His brilliant eloquence, his courage, his energy of character, his indomitable spirit, made him a fit competitor for Jackson, who possessed some of the same qualities in an equal degree. During the conflicts of 1829 and 1830, the Jackson supremacy was maintained in the legislature, and in the delegates to Congress, but in the fall of 1831, the "Clay party" as it was called by many, obtained a majority in the legislature, and this was strikingly made manifest to the Union by the election of Clay to the senate of the United States. A majority of the congressional delegation, however, were still of the "Democratic" or Jackson party, and it was uncertain which party had obtained a majority of the popular vote.

The great contest of 1832 came on. Jackson and Clay were competitors for the presidency, and Kentucky had to choose a successor to Metcalf in the gubernatorial chair. Judge Buckner was the candidate selected by the "Nationals," and Breathitt by the "Democrats" or Jackson party. Great efforts were made by both parties, and Breathitt was elected by more than one thousand votes. Immense rejoicings upon one side, and bitter mortification upon the other, were occasioned by this result. But the "Nationals" instantly called a convention, which was numerously attended, and organized for a decisive struggle in November, with a spirit exasperated, but not cowed by their recent defeat. The "Democrats" or "Jackson party" also held a convention, and it became obvious that the preliminary trial of strength in August, was only a prelude to the decisive conflict which was to come off in November. The intervening months were marked by prodigious activity on both sides, and the excitement became so engrossing, that all ages and both sexes, were drawn into the vortex. The result was a signal and overwhelming triumph of the "National Republicans." The popular majority exceeded seven thousand, and the party which then triumphed has held uninterrupted possession of political power in the State ever since. But although the triumph of Clay was signal in Kentucky, he was totally defeated by Jackson in the general election, and that popular chieftain was re-elected by a great majority.

National politics have almost entirely engrossed the attention of Kentucky since the termination of the great relief struggle. Her domestic history since 1827, is so closely interwoven with that of the general government, that it would be impossible to give a satisfactory view of the subjects which engrossed the attention of the people, without entering into details forbidden by

the plan of an outline sketch like the present. A few events belonging exclusively to her domestic history may be briefly noticed.

The fate of the Commonwealth's Bank, and the replevin laws connected with it, was sealed by the triumph of the old court party. The latter were repealed, and the former was gradually extinguished by successive acts of the legislature, which directed that its paper should be gradually burned, instead of being re-issued. In a very few years its paper disappeared from circulation, and was replaced by the paper of the United States' Bank, of which two branches had been established in Kentucky, the one at Lexington and the other at Louisville. It was the policy of the great Jackson party of the United States to destroy this institution entirely, and the re-election of Jackson in 1832, sealed its doom. It became obvious to all that its charter would not be renewed, and the favorite policy of that party was to establish state banks throughout the Union, to supply its place.

As soon as it became obvious that the charter of the bank of the United States would not be renewed, the legislature of Kentucky, at its sessions of 1833 and 1834, established the Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, the first with a capital of \$5,000,000, the second with a capital of \$3,000,000, the third with a capital of \$2,000,000. The result of this simultaneous and enormous multiplication of state banks throughout the United States, consequent upon the fall of the National Bank, was vastly to increase the quantity of paper money afloat, and to stimulate the wildest spirit of speculation. The nominal prices of all commodities rose with portentous rapidity, and states, cities and individuals, embarked heedlessly and with feverish ardor in schemes of internal improvement, and private speculation, upon the most gigantic scale. During the years of 1835 and 1836, the history of one State is the history of all. All rushed into the market to borrow money, and eagerly projected plans of railroads, canals, slack-water navigation and turnpike roads, far beyond the demands of commerce, and in general without making any solid provision for the payment of the accruing interest, or reimbursement of the principal. This fabric was too baseless and unreal to endure.

In the spring of 1837, all the banks of Kentucky and of the Union suspended specie payments. Kentucky was then in the midst of a scheme of internal improvement, upon which she was spending about \$1,000,000 annually, embracing the construction of turnpike roads and the improvement of her rivers, and she was eagerly discussing railroad projects upon a princely scale. Her citizens were generally involved in private speculations, based upon the idea that the present buoyant prices would be permanent, and both public and private credit had been strained to the utmost.

In this state of things the legislature of 1837 met, and legalized the suspension of the banks, refusing to compel them to

resume specie payments, and refusing to exact the forfeiture of their charters. A general effort was made by banks, government and individuals, to relax the pressure of the crisis, as much as possible, and great forbearance and moderation was exercised by all parties. The effect was to mitigate the present pressure, to delay the day of reckoning, but not to remove the evil. Specie disappeared from circulation entirely, and the smaller coin was replaced by paper tickets, issued by cities, towns and individuals, having a local currency, but worthless beyond the range of their immediate neighborhood. The banks in the meantime were conducted with prudence and ability. They forbore to press their debtors severely, but cautiously and gradually lessened their circulation and increased their specie, until after a suspension of rather more than one year, they ventured to resume specie payment. This resumption was general throughout the United States, and business and speculation again became buoyant. The latter part of 1838 and nearly the whole of 1839, witnessed an activity in business, and a fleeting prosperity, which somewhat resembled the feverish ardor of 1835 and 1836. But the fatal disease still lurked in the system, and it was the hectic flush of an uncured malady, not the ruddy glow of health, which deluded the eye of the observer.

In the autumn of 1839, there was a second general suspension of specie payments, with the exception of a few eastern banks. It became obvious that the mass of debt could not much longer be staved off. Bankruptcies multiplied in every direction. All public improvements were suspended; many states were unable to pay the interest of their respective debts, and Kentucky was compelled to add fifty per cent. to her direct tax, or forfeit her integrity. In the latter part of 1841, and in the year 1842, the tempest so long suspended, burst in full force over Kentucky. The dockets of her courts groaned under the enormous load of lawsuits, and the most frightful sacrifices of property were incurred by forced sales under execution. All at once the long forgotten cry of relief again arose from thousands of harassed voters, and a new project of a Bank of the Commonwealth, like the old one, was agitated, with a blind and fierce ardor, which mocked at the lessons of experience, and sought present relief at any expense.

This revival of the ancient relief party, assumed a formidable appearance in the elections of 1842, but was encountered in the legislature with equal skill and firmness. The specific measures of the relief party were rejected, but liberal concessions were made to them in other forms, which proved satisfactory to the more rational members, and warded off the fury of the tempest which at first threatened the most mischievous results. The middle term of the circuit courts was abolished. The magistrates were compelled to hold four terms annually, and forbidden to give judgment save at their regular terms. The existing banks were required to issue more paper, and give certain accommodations for a longer time and a regular apportionment. These con-

cessions proved satisfactory, and at the expense of vast suffering, during the years 1843 and 1844, society gradually assumed a more settled and prosperous state.

In order to preserve a record of the succession of chief magistrates, we may observe that judge James Clark, was elected governor in 1836, Robert P. Letcher in 1840, and judge William Owsley in 1844. The first will be recollected as the circuit judge who first had the hardihood to pronounce the relief law unconstitutional. The last was a member of the old court of appeals. Their successive election to the first office within the gift of the people, was a late and well merited reward for the signal services which they had rendered their country, at a period when all the conservative features of the constitution, were tottering beneath the fury of a revolutionary tempest. Governor Letcher had long occupied a seat in congress, and had inflexibly opposed the great Jackson party of the Union in its imperious sway.

General Harrison was before the people as a presidential candidate, during the years 1836 and 1840, when both Clark and Letcher were elected, and was warmly supported by that party in Kentucky, which successively bore the name of "Anti-relief," "Old Court," "National Republican" and "Whig." When Owsley was a candidate in 1844, Clay was again before the people as a candidate for the presidential chair, and was opposed by James K. Polk, of Tennessee, a member of the old Jackson party, which had assumed the popular title of "Democratic Republican." Clay was supported as usual in Kentucky, with intense and engrossing ardor, and obtained its electoral vote by a majority exceeding nine thousand. He was supported by the whig party of the Union, with a warmth of personal devotion, which has seldom been witnessed, and was never surpassed in the annals of popular government. Parties were so equally balanced, that the result was in doubt to the last moment, and was finally decided by the state of New York, which out of nearly 500,000 votes cast, gave Polk a plurality over Clay of less than 6000.

The great national issue involved in this election, was the annexation of Texas to the United States. Polk was the champion of the party in favor of annexation, and Clay opposed it as tending to involve the country in foreign war and internal discord. This tendency was vehemently denied by the adversaries of Clay, and annexation was accomplished by the election of Polk. Foreign war has already followed in the train, and internal discord seems slowly upheaving its dismal front, among the States of the confederacy.

With the year 1844, we close this sketch. The war with Mexico which grew out of the policy then adopted, is still raging, and the spirit of indefinite territorial aggrandizement which then triumphed, has not yet developed its consequences. A brief record of the past is here presented. The darkening

shadows of coming events, present a dim and troubled prospect, which we leave to the pencil of the future historian.

In the foregoing "Outline History," reference has necessarily been made and considerable space devoted to the political transactions that occurred in Kentucky previously to her admission into the Union as an independent State. That there were at that time two rival parties for popular favor, is obvious from what has been already written; and that their rivalry was characterized by great and bitter personal animosity, is no less true. Angry and fierce contests, and crimination and recrimination marked the period, and the temper of the times can be clearly discerned from the nature of the charges brought on one side, and the manner in which they were repelled by the other. Mr. McCLUNG, the writer of the Outline History, has given a summary of the facts, as stated by the two historians, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Butler, as he understands them, but declines to draw any conclusion from them—leaving that to the reader's judgment. The principal allegation against the Honorable JOHN BROWN, then a conspicuous member of Congress, and three times subsequently thereto elected a senator in Congress from the State of Kentucky, is, that in a letter to Judge Muter, he communicated the substance of an interview between himself and Gardoqui in *confidence*, and that he afterwards in a convention held at Danville, maintained an ominous silence on the same subject. This seeming secrecy and reserve were held to be evidences of a criminal purpose, and as such are commented upon with great acrimony by the first named historian.

Since the preparation of the outline history, and after it had passed through the hands of the stereotypist, attention has been called to the following letter from Mr. Madison, which discloses the fact that so far from its being the wish of Mr. Brown to conceal the interview with Gardoqui, or invest it with mystery, he communicated it at the time to Mr. Madison himself, then a member of Congress from Virginia, and known to be one of the profoundest statesmen and purest patriots in the country; and that whatever of reserve may have appeared in his communications or manner to others, was in accordance with the advice of Mr. Madison himself. It is due to the truth of history that the letter of Mr. Madison should be inserted here. In the opinion of the author of this work, it is a triumphant vindication of the motives of Mr. Brown, and he believes it will be generally so considered.

Copy of a letter from James Madison, ex-president of the United States, to Mann Butler, Esq., (as published in Appendix to second edition of Butler's History of Kentucky, page 518.)

"MONTPELIER, October 11, 1834.

"DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 21st ult., in which you wish to obtain my recollection of what passed between Mr. Brown and me in 1788 on the overtures of Gardoqui, 'that if the people of Kentucky would erect them-

selves into an Independent State, and appoint a proper person to negotiate with him, he had authority for that purpose, and would enter into an arrangement with them for the exportation of their produce to New Orleans.'

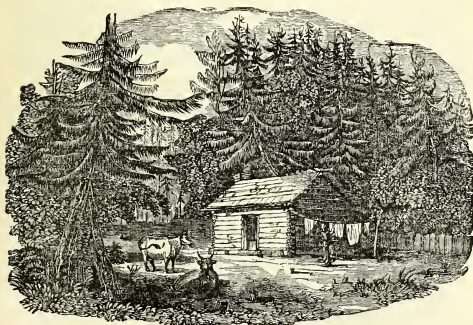
"My recollection, with which reference to my manuscript papers accord, leaves no doubt that the overture was communicated to me by Mr. Brown. Nor can I doubt that, as stated by him, I expressed the opinion and apprehension that a knowledge of it in Kentucky, might, in the excitement there, be mischievously employed. This view of the subject evidently resulted from the natural and known impatience of the people on the waters of the Mississippi, for a market for the products of their exuberant soil; from the distrust of the Federal policy, produced by the project for surrendering the use of that river for a term of years; and from a coincidence of the overture in point of time, with the plan on foot for consolidating the Union by arming it with new powers, an object, to embarrass and defeat which, the dismembering aims of Spain would not fail to make the most tempting sacrifices, and to spare no intrigues.

"I owe it to Mr. Brown, with whom I was in intimate friendship when we were associated in public life, to observe, that I always regarded him, whilst steadily attentive to the interests of his constituents, as duly impressed with the importance of the Union, and anxious for its prosperity. I pray you to accept with my respects, my cordial salutations.

Signed

"JAMES MADISON."

"MANN BUTLER, Esq."



CHAPTER VII.

THE historian who, after a lapse of eight and twenty years, resumes the recital of events since then occurring, can but be struck with the prophetic bodings of coming calamity which seemed to weigh upon the spirit of the author of the foregoing Outline Sketch, which closed in 1844. Not even his despondent anticipation could realize the dark and sorrowful tragedies which were then crowding thick and fast upon the state. Dark as was the cloud which loomed in the horizon, none anticipated the appalling fury with which it burst upon the land, whelmed a continent in blood, and mantled in funeral sables a nation.

In 1843 began, and in 1844-5, was steadily developing, the systematic enticing away, or stealing, of slaves from Kentucky, and the running them off to Canada, by a cordon of posts, or relays, which came to be known as the "underground railroad." Few were stolen at first, and occasional cases of recapture on Ohio soil, and of restoration to owners, occurred. In several cases, Ohio juries—under the just laws enacted to meet the exigency—gave judgment for damages to the reasonable value of the slaves rescued; but in no case were the judgments paid. But this semblance of justice grew lax, and men who at first were willing to see stolen or runaway slaves restored, soon became indifferent, and in a few years themselves encouraged this growing interference with the property rights of the people of Kentucky. In 1849, under a leader from the north, forty-two slaves in one body attempted to escape from Fayette and Bourbon counties.

In June, 1845, Cassius M. Clay began the publication, at Lexington, of an anti-slavery newspaper, the "*True American*," which helped to develop and intensify the growing uneasiness as to the safety and permanent value of slave property. On the 18th of August ensuing, a "committee of sixty" leading and prominent citizens were, by a large public meeting—which had, four days previously, requested a discontinuance of its publication as "dangerous to the peace of the community, and to the safety of their homes and families," which request was defiantly refused—authorized "to take possession of the *True American* press, type, and printing apparatus, pack them up," and send them forthwith to Cincinnati; which was done, and the freight charges and expenses thereon paid. Its publication was continued at Cincinnati for a year or more. The "committee of sixty" were tried on a charge of riot; verdict of the jury, "not guilty."

In May, 1846, began the war with Mexico, which—however parties in Kentucky differed as to its justice or its policy—so struck the popular chord as to enlist 13,700 volunteers, while the governor had called for and could accept less than 5,000 men. Some details of the battles and other incidents of the war are

already given in this work (pages 53 to 57, *ante*.) The war closed triumphantly for the United States in 1848, by the annihilation of the Mexican armies and the capture of the Mexican capital. The terms of peace dictated to her were—the cession of a large portion of her territory, and the recognition of the independence of Texas. The heart of the people of the United States was swollen with pride and gratulation. They had conquered an empire, and felt confined to no limits in their demands upon the vanquished, save those prompted by their own magnanimity. No sooner had California been ceded to them than the discovery of gold in unprecedented quantities disclosed to the astounded world the immensity of the conquest.

Upon the mighty wave of popular exultation General Zachary Taylor, as the Whig candidate, was borne into the presidency in 1848—aided, greatly, by the tremendous efforts to elect John J. Crittenden as the Whig candidate for governor of Kentucky. The life-long claims of Kentucky's greatest son, Henry Clay, were set aside; and the excited nation, drunk with success, placed the victorious soldier at the helm of state at the very moment the vessel was entering a maelstrom, of whose treacherous currents and fathomless whirlpools no chart existed.

The discovery of gold in California caused a vast and unparalleled emigration to the shores of the Pacific from every quarter of the globe. Her growth was as the growth of a night. As by magic, her seaports—which had lain neglected and uncared for during the centuries—were crowded with the keels of every land. Her hitherto arid and barren sands were covered with cities. Her bold and rugged mountains and her wild and desolate valleys were teeming with myriads, attracted by the glittering guerdon she wore in her bosom.

With the inauguration of General Taylor came the demand of California for admission as a state, and the necessity of providing territorial governments for the other acquisitions which the United States had made. And with these demands came the exciting question, whether the states to be carved out of the new domain should be free or slave states. The advocates of the Wilmot proviso on the one hand, and the advocates of the obliteration of any geographical line restricting the extension of slavery on the other, waged loud and clamorous wrangle in every hamlet of the Union, and, fiercest of all, in the council halls of the nation. To many it appeared that civil war was on the eve of inauguration. They were mistaken—not as to fact, only as to time. The wild uproar was but the moan which precedes the tempest. The battle was not yet to be joined. It was but the heavy tread of the hosts as they marshaled themselves for the aceldama, a decade later.

The election of General Taylor to the presidency had forever blighted what was supposed by both friends and opponents to be the cherished ambition of Kentucky's peerless son, Henry Clay—his election to the presidency. Stricken in years and with

waning physical strength, a purer and loftier ambition aroused for a time all the energies of his gallant soul, and brought into keener play his pristine intellectual vigor. Resuming his seat in the senate of the United States, the grandest period in his life was its close, when for days and weeks and months—surrounded and coöperated with by the greatest intellects of the senate—he sought to conciliate the hostile factions and heal unfraternal dissensions. Past political lines of severance were for a time completely obliterated. Cass, Douglas, Webster, Foote—men who had shivered many a lance upon his buckler—recognized the imperial grandeur of his efforts, and generously hailed him chief among the giants. Under his leadership, the compromise measures of 1850 were adopted; resulting in the admission of California, without restriction of slavery (although her state constitution had forbidden it), and in the extension of the Missouri compromise line of 36° 30' through the new territories—north of which slavery was interdicted, and south of which the people were permitted in organizing their state governments to decide the question for themselves. And then Henry Clay sank to his last long sleep, beneath the monument which the state with grateful unanimity erected to the memory of his services, his genius, and his fame—firmly hoping that he had averted from his country the horrors of internecine strife. It was a delusion. The storm lulled, only to gather fresh elements of strength and break at last in unchained fury.

With his death drooped, never to wave again in successful conflict in Kentucky, the Whig banner—which so often floated proudly at the head of the hosts of his admiring followers. Thousands of the young men of Kentucky, Whigs by inheritance, commenced their political lives in the ranks of the Democracy, and recognized as their leader John C. Breckinridge; following him with much of that passionate enthusiasm which their fathers displayed toward Mr. Clay.

The question of calling a convention to revise and amend the second constitution of Kentucky, which was adopted August 17, 1799, was twice approved by the people with remarkable unanimity. In August, 1847, 92,639 out of 137,311 total voters, and in August, 1848, 101,828 out of 141,620 total voters in the state, declared in favor of a convention. One hundred members—Whigs 48, Democrats 52—were accordingly chosen, in August, 1849. [See list, on page 365.] Their deliberations extended from October 1 to December 21, 1849. May 7, 1850, the new constitution was adopted by a popular majority of 51,351, in a vote cast of 91,955. June 3, the convention again assembled, adopted several amendments, and June 11, adjourned, after proclaiming the present, or third, constitution. The great underlying cause of dissatisfaction with the second constitution was the life tenure of the judges and clerks of courts, justices of the peace, and some other offices—which led to the radical change of making nearly all officers eligible directly by the people. After twenty-

two years' experience, it is still an open question with many whether the change in this regard has subserved the public interest or the cause of justice, or improved the public morals.

In 1851, for the first time in many years, the Democratic party succeeded in electing their candidate, Lazarus W. Powell. The two houses of the general assembly, however, were Whig. The tide ebbed in 1855, and, by a combination between the Whig and Native American parties, Charles S. Morehead, a gentleman who had served four years in the congress of the United States, was elected governor. But in 1856, under the impetus given by the position of John C. Breckinridge on the Democratic ticket as candidate for the vice-presidency, the state was carried by the Democrats by an overwhelming majority; and in 1859 that organization elected its candidate for governor, Beriah Magoffin, and succeeded in obtaining a decided majority in both branches of the legislature. John J. Crittenden still represented Kentucky in the United States senate, and still served to recall the memory of the older statesmen who had shed upon her such renown, in the brighter days of the republic.

One of the principal characteristics of this period, nevertheless, was the appearance, for the first time in public life, of many young men of marked ability and brilliant promise.

But, in the mean time, grave events had been occurring in the congress of the United States, and threatening and portentous prominence was again manifesting itself in the question of slavery. The question was by no means a new one. At the formation of the Union the subject had been discussed and earnestly treated of in the conventions assembled to frame the constitution of the United States. A majority of the original thirteen states emerged from the Revolution with the institution engrafted upon their social organizations. It seems to have been supposed by the fathers of the republic, that slavery would gradually become extinct. While they carefully protected it, by reserving to the state governments the regulation of the institution in the respective states, they evidently did not anticipate that it would soon become a matter of absorbing interest. In the eastern and northern states, the climate and soil were uncongenial, and it gradually faded out. In the states more peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, the African race increased rapidly and became a property of great value. As time progressed, it became a source not only of material advantage to the states which retained it, but a source of political power.

But it is, nevertheless, true that in the first years of the government of the United States, had commenced a struggle destined to rend it in pieces, amid carnage, desolation, and blood. The citizens of the slaveholding states heard with ill repressed indignation the stigma cast upon the institution of slavery, and viewed with restless jealousy the attempt made by the abolitionists to destroy it. The cause of difference between them was indeed irreconcilable. The slaveholder believed the institution

to be not only best for the social and agricultural development of the country, but a blessing to the slave, right in principle, correct in morals, and sanctioned by Divine command and approbation. The abolitionists, on the contrary, believed, or pretended to believe, slavery an unmitigated curse to the slave, a dishonor to a free people, blighting in its effects upon the dominant race, "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." Professing to believe so, they warred against it with all the earnestness and wild enthusiasm of fanatic and religious fervor. Their numbers, it is true, were limited; but, dividing them from the slaveholders, was a vast mass who—having no practical connection with the institution—held every form and shade of sentiment concerning it. Some were totally indifferent, knowing little and caring less about it. Some believing it an evil, yet recognized the evil as so intimately interwoven with benefits that time alone could solve the difficulty, and were willing to await the solution. Many believed the institution advantageous and desirable in certain localities, and were content to restrain it only by parallels of latitude. Others again, unwilling to see, at least in their day, the effects of violent convulsion and radical political change, wished to restrict its further growth and permit it to die from sheer want of expansive force. Many sought to evade decisive position, by taking refuge in the delusive and specious sophistry of popular sovereignty, as exercised by territorial legislation. The history of the contest is the history of every antagonism, where the one party is constantly aggressive and the other strictly defensive. All shades of opinion not absolutely favorable to slavery, gradually molded themselves into a decisive opposition to the institution.

In 1860, the encroaching party had assumed gigantic and formidable dimensions; while the south stood desperately and determinedly at bay, and—when territorial governments were about to be formed for Kansas and Nebraska—demanded that the territorial restriction by legislative enactment should be repealed, and that slavery should be allowed to go where climate, soil, and the wishes of the people, or the interests of the emigrants, should carry it. Violence, bloodshed and rapine marked the contest on the soil of the new territories; excitement, anger and bitter recrimination, the discussions in Congress. The conservative men of the north finally yielding to the demand of the south, united with her representatives, and repealed the obnoxious restrictions. The repeal was the signal for an outbreak of popular excitement and denunciation in the north, such as her statesmen had never previously encountered. It became so formidable, that Mr. Douglas and his immediate supporters were forced to attempt to conciliate northern sentiment by taking refuge in the delusive dogma of non-intervention and popular—sneeringly called squatter—sovereignty. It does not come within the purpose of this sketch to discuss the question. Suffice it to say, that squatter sovereignty neither conciliated the exasperated north nor was accepted by the

south. It was scoffed at in the former as a quibble, and denounced in the south as a trick and a snare.

But while the doctrine of squatter sovereignty was powerless to heal the dissensions in the nation, it was potent enough to rive in sunder the Democratic party. In the conventions of 1860, the Democracy divided—one portion nominating Mr. Douglas as their candidate for the presidency, the other nominating John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The Whigs nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, and the Republicans, or declared enemies of the institution of slavery, nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, but a native of Kentucky. The schism in the Democratic party, and the refusal of the Whigs to coöperate with either portion of it, resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency, by a plurality vote. Immediately, South Carolina seceded from the Union, followed by Georgia and all the gulf states; ultimately by Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Missouri. Then Kentucky found herself face to face with the mighty question, which had been so long threateningly evolving itself, and now inexorably pressed for a solution.

He must be struck with judicial blindness who, in arriving at conclusions drawn from a careful retrospect of the action of the people of Kentucky during this crisis, will deny that a vast majority of the people of the state were devoted to the cause of the Union, and deeply impressed with the necessity of its preservation if possible. In truth, the sentiment of devotion to the Union was more nearly akin to the religious faith which is born in childhood, which never falters during the excitements of the longest life, and which at last enables the cradle to triumph over the grave. The mass of them did not reason about it. The Union was apotheosized; it was thought of, spoken of, and cherished with filial reverence. The suggestion of its dissolution was esteemed akin to blasphemy; to advocate or to speculate about it was to be infamous.

Nor was there wanting to those who did pause to reason on the subject, abundant and imperative arguments in favor of its perpetuation. Kentucky lay topographically in the center of the grouping of states. So long as she was a member of these united sovereignties, she occupied a position of safety unparalleled in the location of peoples. On every side of her—north, south, east, west—stretched great and powerful, friendly and fraternal communities. Whatever in the mutations of time might occur, she was safe from the tread of invasion, bucklered in an impenetrable armor of protection against hostile assault. The world in arms might dash itself against the coasts of the United States; its legions would be shattered long before they penetrated to Kentucky. She seemed to have taken a bond against fate, assuring her of immunity from the horrors which, at some time of the world's history, had scourged and desolated every known habitation of men.

Again: Kentucky had, more extensively than any of the older

states, contributed to the population of the newer and younger states. The tastes of her people and their descendants were eminently, and almost exclusively, agricultural. In the gratification of these tastes, and in the prosecution of pursuits kindred to such tastes, for nearly a third of a century, her young and enterprising men had been accustomed to seek for themselves—after leaving the paternal roof-tree—homes located in the fertile prairies of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and along the rich alluvial deposits of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. The tendrils of family alliance and strong domestic affection stretched vigorously out, and grasped alike the communities of the new free and slave states of the basin of the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The ramification of family ties was so extensive that state lines were practically ignored. The Ohio river was at best but a great internal canal, dividing Kentucky from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Thousands of people found in the states of Ohio and Indiana those occupations which provided daily sustenance, but returned at nightfall to sleep in Kentucky.

These facts and these surroundings ought all to be carefully considered and calmly weighed, before admitting the justice of the denunciations of the north, so frequently pronounced against Kentucky as traitorous, or the taunts of the fiery southrons, that she was cowardly, avaricious, and more prone to protect her wealth than to defend her honor. The time came when, upon many a stricken field, in many a desperate and headlong charge, in full many a heady fight, the imputation of cowardice was answered—as it has not often been answered.

But it must not be less clearly apparent to the observer, that a decided majority of her people believed honestly in the abstract right of a state to secede, and a vast majority were firmly opposed to the attempt to coerce the people of the state to remain under the control of a federative government which had become unacceptable to them. Nearly all classes of public men, nearly all classes of private citizens, held firmly—as a cardinal principle of political faith—the soundness of doctrine of the celebrated Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-9 [see page 401]; which, in substance, declared that each state was the final judge of the remedies it should pursue, when aggrieved by the action either of the federal government or of the allied states. Basing upon that principle of political faith; and upon that other principle which had become a political axiom—that no government ought to exist save by consent, freely given, of the governed; they almost unanimously drew the corollary, that when the people of a state became convinced that the federal union no longer protected and guarded them and their rights, they had—as a state—an unchallengeable right to withdraw from it. To attempt to compel them by physical force to remain in such a government was a crime against which any republican heart and intellect revolted. They, as a people, undoubtedly believed that the action of the southern

states in seceding was unwise and ill-advised; but the abstract right they did not controvert.

For many preceding years, the militia laws of Kentucky had become practically obsolete, or expired by limitation of enactment. With the exception of a few independent companies, there was no military organization in the state. The legislature having assembled, December 6, 1859, Governor Magoffin, in his message to the two houses, calmly and temperately but earnestly called attention to the threatening condition of national affairs, and urged a prompt and efficient reorganization of the militia, and preparation for any emergency which might arise; but emphatically and eloquently expressed his devotion to the Union, and his hope of its preservation.* December 8th, the house constituted a committee on federal relations, composed of Messrs. Geo. B. Hodge, Nat. Wolfe, L. D. Husbands, John M. Rice, Curtis F. Burnam, Shelby Coffey, jr., and Jas. G. Leach, with power to send for persons and papers, and with instructions to meet and adjourn from day to day, to take into consideration all matters pertaining to federal relations, and to report their opinions thereon.† On the 21st, the chairman reported a series of resolutions,‡ which, after earnest and animated discussion extending through many days, were, substantially, adopted on January 12, 1860.§ These resolutions declared in substance: 1.—The right of the people of any state to emigrate to the public domain, to carry there their property of any kind and description, and to be protected in that enjoyment so long as the territorial status existed. 2.—Protested against the common government making, in its legislation, a discrimination against the property of any of the states. 3.—Claimed that Congress was bound to enact all needful legislation for the protection of such property in the territories. 4.—They believed and hoped the remedies provided by the constitution and the laws in force were at present adequate to such protection. 5, 6, and 7.—Expressed the devotion of Kentucky to the Union, the hope that it would be maintained, and their determination to abide by the opinion of the supreme court of the United States and the principles settled in the Dred Scott decision. 8.—Endorsed the administration of President Buchanan as wise, patriotic, and faithful.

The house, by a unanimous vote, adopted the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, and 7th resolutions: the 4th by a vote of 54 to 39; and the 8th, by 52 to 39.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the 4th resolution||—which declared that the people of Kentucky believed the protection afforded by the constitution and the decision of the supreme federal court adequate, and that until the contingency arose manifesting that this protection was inadequate, it was the part of wise, patriotic and conservative states to refrain from demanding of the Federal

* House Journal, 1859-60, p. 40. † Same, p. 68.

‡ House Journal, 1859-60, pp. 275 to 285.

§ Same, pp. 171-2-3.

|| Same, p. 282.

congress legislation for the protection of peculiar or specific property—on its passage was voted for by the entire secession wing of the house (as it was afterwards called), and opposed by the entire Union wing of the house. Almost to a man, the affirmative voters became Confederate supporters, many serving in the armies of the Confederate States; and, with only two or three exceptions, the negative voters sustained the Federal cause, and became active participators in the measures afterwards inaugurated to secure its success in Kentucky.

On the 8th day of January, 1860, the Democratic convention assembling in Frankfort for the nomination of delegates to the ensuing national convention, adopted this same 4th resolution of the house of representatives as a part of their platform;* declared the confidence with which the Democratic party would appeal to the ballot-box; their firm adherence to the doctrine that the public domain was the common property of the people of all the states, and as such open to their emigration; and that, while in their territorial status, all property carried there by emigrants ought to be protected by the general government.

The Bell and Douglas parties having fused in Kentucky, assembled in Louisville, January 8, 1861, and appointed an executive committee, which, in April succeeding, published an address to the people of Kentucky. Referring to Governor Magoffin's reply to the call upon Kentucky to furnish her quota of the 75,000 men demanded by President Lincoln to suppress the south, in which he said, "I say, *emphatically*, that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States," they say, "We approve the response of the executive of the commonwealth," and again, "The government of the Union has appealed to Kentucky to furnish men to suppress the revolutionary combination of the Southern States; she has most wisely and justly refused;" and again, "What the future of Kentucky may be we can not with certainty foresee, but if the enterprise announced in the proclamation of the president shall at any time hereafter assume the aspect of a war for the overrunning and subjugation of the seceding states, through the full assertion therein of the national jurisdiction by a standing military force, we do not hesitate to say that Kentucky should promptly unsheath the sword in what will have then become the common cause."†

By an act of the legislature approved March 5, 1860,‡ the militia of the state was directed to be thoroughly organized, and divided into three classes as follows: 1. The active or volunteer militia (the state guards); 2. The enrolled militia; 3. The militia of the reserve. Provision was made for organizing the militia into companies, regiments and brigades. An inspector general was created, to have especial charge of the active militia or

* Frankfort *Yeoman*, January 16, 1860.

† *Ante*, pp. 87, 88.

‡ Acts 1859-60, vol. i, pp. 142-171.

state guard. The passage of this law, and the threatening aspect of national affairs, stimulated the organization of volunteer companies; and several regiments were formed in different parts of the state, which applied themselves to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the drill and evolutions. This made them, when hostilities commenced, among the most efficient troops in the west.

Simon B. Buckner, a native of Kentucky, a graduate of West Point, and a retired officer of the United States army, was appointed inspector general, with the rank of major general. Thomas L. Crittenden, a son of senator John J. Crittenden, became a brigadier general of the state guard; and Lloyd Tighlman (also a West Point graduate) and Roger W. Hanson, colonels. These all, with many others filling subordinate positions in the state guard, became prominent in the civil war; and many of them fell in battle.

In the spring of 1860, the legislature of Ohio invited the legislatures and government officials of Kentucky and Tennessee to visit Columbus, the capital of Ohio—in the hope that the social commingling of these representative bodies, with contiguous constituencies, would conduce to harmony and peace. The invitation was accepted, and the occasion brought out profuse expressions of devotion to the Union, and sentiments of undoubted loyalty to the federal government. Its only practical effect was for a time to conceal with festal wreaths the ghastly skeleton of fraternal strife. The election of Mr. Lincoln in November, 1860, as has been before said, resulted almost immediately in the secession of South Carolina and the Gulf states.

Governor Magoffin convened the legislature in extraordinary session, on the 17th of January, 1861,* and sent to it a message reciting the grave events which had followed each other in startling rapidity; expressing his emphatic disapproval of any attempt on the part of the federal government to coerce the seceding states back into the Union; asking the legislature to declare such to be the sentiment of the people of Kentucky; recommending appropriation at once for efficiently arming and increasing the state guard; recommending steps to call a convention of the border states; and suggesting to the legislature the election of delegates to a convention, at an early day, to whom should be referred, for full and final determination, the future federal and inter-state relation of Kentucky.

On the 19th of January, Mr. Hodge, of Campbell county, offered a series of resolutions in the house of representatives,† expressive of the grief felt by the people of Kentucky at the dangers which threatened the federal union, their determination not to abandon the hope that it might yet be preserved, their appeal to the states of the south to suspend any and every action tending to further secession, proposing the Crittenden resolutions as a basis of settlement of existing difficulties, and asking the states which

* House Journal, 1861, pp. 5-32.

† House Journal, 1866, p. 52-53.

had not seceded to take the sense of their people upon them ; for the appointment of commissioners to wait upon the governors of the respective states, and lay the foregoing propositions before them ; and, finally, that if, by May 1, 1861, two-thirds of the states shall not have united in a call upon congress to assemble a convention to provide for amendments to the constitution, then the governor of Kentucky should issue his proclamation for a vote upon the question, " Shall there be a convention of the people ? " If a majority of the votes of the state as fixed by the auditor's report of 1859 should be cast in the affirmative, he should issue his proclamation for an election of delegates to a state convention, to determine and designate the position Kentucky should occupy ; but its action should not be authoritative or binding, until ratified at the polls by a majority of those thus authorized to vote. Referred to the committee on federal relations.

But this and every other effort for an appeal to the people, was steadily resisted ; the opponents of it and kindred propositions denying the right of the state to secede from the Union, under any circumstances ; and claiming specially that, by the organic law of the state, no convention of the people could be legally called save in the manner provided therein, which of necessity extended the requisite steps over a period of seven years.

The advocates of a convention insisted, on the other hand, that the country was in the midst of a revolution ; that no provision having been made for such a contingency, the great fact of the sovereignty of the people was paramount ; that the speediest mode to exercise that sovereignty, was that which common sense and imperative necessity dictated ; that however great the calamities which war between the states would inflict upon Kentucky, yet an intestine, domestic, neighborhood strife was more horrible still ; that, holding above all other allegiance the allegiance due to the state itself—as all the people of Kentucky had hitherto done—the action of the people authoritatively expressed in a convention assembled for that specific purpose would, whatever might be the private inclinations, wishes or hopes of the individual, determine his conduct, and unite the whole people ; that, while many of them gave the South their sympathies, and desired to add their ardent support, yet if the state in its sovereign capacity cast her lot with the federal Union, the duty of every citizen would be made plain, viz.: to acquiesce in that determination, and rest the responsibility of his action—where it clearly ought to rest—with the sovereign.

On the 21st of January, 1861, Geo. W. Ewing, of Logan county, offered in the house of representatives two resolutions, reciting—1. That the general assembly had heard with profound regret of the resolutions of the states of New York, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts, tendering to the President men and money to be used in coercing sovereign states of the South into obedience to the federal government ; and, 2. Declaring, and so notifying them, that when those states should send armed forces to the South for

such purpose, "the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will as one man resist such invasion of the soil of the South, at all hazards and to the last extremity." The first resolution passed unanimously, and the second by a vote of 87 for and only 6 against it.*

Beyond this expression of opinion the legislature declined to go. It provided, Jan. 29, 1861, for the appointment of commissioners to the peace conference at Washington city, viz.: William O. Butler, James B. Clay, Joshua F. Bell, Charles S. Morehead, Charles A. Wickliffe, and James Guthrie, who took their seats in the conference. The deliberations of that body, as is well known—although generally composed of the ablest men in twenty-one states (not including the cotton states), and sitting from Feb. 4 to Feb. 27—resulted in the accomplishment of nothing.

The Kentucky legislature adjourned April 5th, 1861—having made no appropriation for arming the state and having decided on no course of action. Governor Magoffin by proclamation called it together again on May 6th, 1861, and again urged the necessity of arming the state and taking a decisive stand. The legislature appropriated \$750,000 to arm the state; and provided for borrowing \$1,060,000, placed the control of its disbursement in the hands of five commissioners [see *ante*, p. 91] of whom the governor was one; required that the arms purchased should be equally distributed to the state guard, and to another organization they provided for and called the home guards; but expressly stipulated that the arms should not be used against either the government of the United States or that of the Confederate States, except to repel invasion. It also enacted that the next legislature should convene on the 1st Monday in September, 1861, and on the 24th of May, 1861, adjourned.

The legislature had done nothing to prepare the state for the awful ordeal which was before her—save to provide a few arms; half of which were distributed to the state guard, and subsequently passed into the southern armies, and half of which were distributed to home guards and were used exclusively in aid of the Federal government; and yet in no deliberative or parliamentary body in the whole country had the exciting questions of the day been more earnestly or more fully discussed. The legislature had been in session almost continuously during a year and a half. There was not a day nor an hour during that long deliberation, in which these questions did not press themselves persistently for settlement. No member but was impressed with their all-pervading importance; and with all the earnestness, eloquence and ardor manifesting themselves in the numerous debates, there was no interruptions of kindly relations. The ties of personal friendship remained unbroken to the end. When the final session closed, as its members parted, and clasped hands in adieu, they bade each other God speed—well knowing that commissions in the Federal army were already signed for

* House Journal, called session 1861, pp. 69, 70, 71.

many, and that for many more Confederate soldiers were waiting as leaders; knowing, too, that when they met again to argue the question, it would be at the assize of blood, and be decided by wager of battle.

The legislature was but a type and exponent of the differences of feeling among the people all over the state. In almost every family, certainly in every neighborhood, the solemn election was being made. Topographical position, or peculiarity of property, seemed to have no influence in the decision. The planters of the tobacco region, cultivating their fields exclusively by slave labor, turned their backs upon their plantations and went to range themselves in the ranks of the Federal army; while from the northern border, entirely denuded of its slave population, men who had never owned a slave and whose most valuable possessions lay in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, committed their families to God's keeping, and rode away into the southern lines. They felt that it was their fate; that the crisis was upon them and must be met. They would willingly, nay gladly, have avoided it; but it was here; and each heart, disregarding all other considerations, nerved itself according to its own earnest promptings to do its duty.

The impulse which influenced the legislature to attach to the bill arming the state the proviso that the arms should only be used to defend the state against invasion, was the desire to maintain a neutral position; and so hold the state, that while the storm swept wildly around her, she should not be drawn into the vortex. Vain delusion!

Early in August, 1861, the Federal government through the instrumentality of William Nelson—a Kentuckian by birth, who had been a naval officer from his boyhood, but was now commissioned by President Lincoln as brigadier general—introduced large quantities of arms into Kentucky, distributed them to the home guards, and secretly enlisted men and formed a camp in the east center of the state, between Nicholasville and Danville, known as Camp Dick Robinson. Sept. 3, the Confederate States, regarding this as a violation of the assumed neutrality of Kentucky, occupied Columbus, on the Mississippi river, twenty miles below the mouth of the Ohio. The more active partisans of each cause immediately began to take decisive positions. The regiment of state guards, commanded by Col. Roger W. Hanson, at once repaired to Camp Boone, in northern Tennessee, and upon that as a nucleus gathered detached companies and battalions of the same force—forming themselves into the organization known during the war as the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Kentucky regiments. They were joined soon by the battalion commanded by Lloyd Tighlman, and a force commanded by Col. Wm. D. Lannom, late a member of the lower house of the assembly. Simon B. Buckner, the commander of the state guard, repaired to their camp, was commissioned by the Confederate States brigadier general, and took command of them. Thomas L. Crittenden, brigadier general in the state guard, took service

in the Federal army. John H. Morgan, a captain in the state guard, mounted his company as cavalry and repaired to Buckner. John C. Breckinridge, then a senator from Kentucky in the United States congress, resigned his seat, and with Col. Wm. Preston, Col. John S. Williams, George W. Johnson, and George B. Hodge, (late a member of the lower house,) passed through Pound Gap and joined the southern army. Richard T. Jacob and Oscar H. Burbridge, late of the house, and Walter C. Whitaker and Lovell H. Rousseau, late of the senate, took service at once in the Federal army, and were zealous supporters of the Union cause throughout the war. Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., secretary of state, became major of the 4th Kentucky regiment in the Confederate army.

As has been said, the same division of sentiment manifested itself throughout the entire state. The sympathizers with the Confederate cause did not contest, to any considerable extent, the election of August, 1861; consequently, the supporters of the Federal government were largely in the ascendant in the next legislature. Indeed, many southern sympathizers who were elected did not take their seats at all, but connected themselves with either the military or civil branches of the Confederate service.

The newly elected legislature assembled on Sept. 2, 1861. On the 5th, Gov. Magoffin, in his message, called attention to the fact that the Federal government had forced armed camps into Kentucky, and seized by military violence the property of her citizens; he had remonstrated with the Federal authorities, and solicited them to respect the position of neutrality which Kentucky had assumed. He enclosed copies of his correspondence with the president of the United States and the president of the Confederate States (both of them natives of Kentucky). On the same day, he informed the two houses that he had received advices that on the night of Sept. 3d, the forces of the Confederate States had occupied Columbus. On the 14th, a resolution passed the house, by 71 to 26, "instructing Gov. Magoffin to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally." A motion to dispense with the rule of the house, to allow a resolution to be offered, making the same request as to Federal troops, was rejected by the same vote.* For a recital of detail, see *ante*, pages 93-95.

The legislature continued to sustain the Federal government, as the war progressed; and the intention of the dominant party in the Federal government to subdue the south, even at the cost of the abolition of slavery there and in Kentucky, became more manifest. Earnest remonstrances and determined opposition, *by resolution*, were made in both branches of the legislature; but as an integral portion of the government of Kentucky, it finally yielded to the tide, and voted both men and money in unstinted

* House Journal, 1861-62-63, pp. 82-83.

lavishness. It would be unjust to believe that the conservative Union men, who in the first months of the conflict so loudly expressed their determination to remain neutral, and to resist every effort to drag Kentucky into the war as an active participant, were insincere. In making those declarations, they doubtless spoke frankly the sentiments which really animated them. But they did not foresee what was apparent to the states-rights party—that in the tremendous upheaval about to take place, there was no half-way position; that the immense proportions the war was to assume, would entirely engulf, within the one channel or the other, all the social elements of the entire country.

Nor would it be just to doubt that, had Kentucky possessed the ability, she would have remained, as a commonwealth, *neutral*. She was powerless to do so. Her legislature had adjourned in April, as has been seen, making no provision for her defense or organized resistance. Her topographical position rendered a foothold upon her territory of vital importance to the military movements of both the powerful contending parties. Within two weeks of that adjournment, the battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, had placed beyond the contingency of a doubt or skepticism the fact that war—and war on a scale rarely paralleled in the history of the world—was inaugurated. In the determination evinced throughout the entire north to subjugate the south, and in the death grapple in which the Confederate States felt themselves engaged, the claim of Kentucky to remain neutral was not to be regarded for an instant, if she were powerless to maintain that neutrality. Of what might have been the result, had she been prepared, in August, 1861, with one hundred thousand of her gallant sons, armed and organized in the field, guarding her frontiers and ready to hurl back invasion whencesoever it came, it is bootless now to speculate. Proclamations and pronouncements are but futile defenses against bayonets and batteries.

It is the province of this history to state facts as they occurred, [see pages 83 to 165, *ante*]; not to draw conclusions or to argue questions. Posterity, upon those facts, must make up the verdict, and pronounce judgment upon the record.

Gov. Magoffin, convinced that the sentiments of a large majority of the legislature were bitterly opposed to his, and his capacities for usefulness to the people thereby utterly destroyed, on the 16th of August, 1862, tendered his resignation as governor, to take effect on the 18th.* James F. Robinson, speaker of the senate, became, by constitutional provision, his successor. Even as the change was taking place, the veteran legions of the Confederate army, under Gen. Bragg—their front curtained by the wild riders of Morgan's cavalry—were rushing upon the capital; and the legislature, on Sunday,† August 31, 1862, in hot haste adjourned its sittings, and removed the archives and the paraphernalia of the state government to Louisville. It was an

* *Ante*, p. 108.

† Same, p. 110.

almost unprecedented instance of a parliament holding its sittings on *Sunday*; but the members, doubtless, felt it was a time "to stand not on the order of their going, but to go at once." Bragg took possession of Frankfort, and all the country south and west of it; and on the 4th of October, 1862, at the head of over 30,000 Confederate troops, and in presence of a large assembly of citizens, in the State House grounds, inaugurated Richard Hawes as governor of Kentucky. The closing sentences of Gov. Hawes' inaugural address had not died upon the ear, when the roar of the guns of the Federal army, advancing under Gen. Buell, were heard, and his cavalry charged up to the bridge over Kentucky river. Gov. Hawes retired to Lexington.

A volume of recital could not convey to the minds of future readers a more vivid picture of the condition Kentucky was in, than the simple record of these incidents.

While these events were transpiring at the state capital, and in the northern portion of the state, the states-rights men, in the southern part of the state, had not been inactive. Gen. S. B. Buckner, in November, 1861, had advanced at the head of the body of Kentuckians previously gathered at Camp Boone in Tennessee, and occupied Bowling Green. He was soon followed by a Confederate army under command of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. Bowling Green was fortified, and the Confederate advance posts pushed up the south bank of Green river; while the Confederate cavalry swept the country, east and west, and made frequent dashes across that stream into the country occupied by the Federal army under Gen. Buell, lying in its cantonments from the north bank of Green river to Louisville.

But the people of Kentucky were not only agitated by the conflicting claims of a paramount sovereignty between the Federal government and the state government located at Frankfort. Another claimant to sovereignty presented itself, and not only claimed to exercise, but did exercise, in many of the southern counties of the state, for a time, all the power and authority of a state government. A call was published, summoning the people of Kentucky to organize a government. A convention of persons, claiming to be delegates from all the counties not under control of the Federal armies, assembled at Russellville, Logan county, on December 18, 1861, and after adopting a constitution, which they proclaimed as the organic law of the state, proceeded to elect Geo. W. Johnson, of Scott county, provisional governor, and also ten citizens of Kentucky as an executive council, as follows:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Willis B. Machen, of Lyon co., <i>Pres't.</i> | 7. Horatio W. Bruce, of Louisville. |
| 2. John W. Crockett, of Henderson co. | 8. Ely M. Bruce, of Nicholas co. |
| 3. Philip B. Thompson, of Mercer co. | 9. Jas. W. Moore, of Montgomery co. |
| 4. James P. Bates, of Warren co. | 10. George B. Hodge, of Campbell co., |
| 5. James S. Chrisman, of Wayne co. | who resigned, and was succeeded |
| 6. Elijah Burnside, of Garrard co. | by Samuel S. Scott, of Boone co. |

In this body was provisionally vested all the legislative and executive authority of the state. The convention also designated

Henry C. Burnett, Wm. Preston, and Wm. E. Simms as commissioners to negotiate an alliance with the Confederate States. As the result of that negotiation, Kentucky was admitted into the Confederacy, Dec. 10th, 1861, by the following ordinance:

"An act for the admission of the State of Kentucky into the Confederate States of America as a member thereof.

"SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that the state of Kentucky be and is hereby admitted a member of the Confederate States of America, on an equal footing with the other states of the Confederacy.

Approved, Dec. 10, 1861."

The following were elected as representatives or members of the Provisional Congress from Kentucky:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Henry C. Burnett, | 5. Daniel P. White, | 8. Thos. B. Monroe, sen., |
| 2. John Thomas, | 6. Thomas Johnson, | 9. John M. Elliott, |
| 3. Theodore L. Burnett, | 7. Samuel H. Ford, | 10. George B. Hodge. |
| 4. Geo. Washington Ewing, | | |

The council divided the state of Kentucky into twelve congressional districts, and provided for an election by the state at large of persons to represent these districts in the first permanent Congress of the Confederate States. Voting places were provided for, and on the designated day an election was held in all the counties within the lines of the Confederate army, resulting in the choice of the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Willis B. Machen, | 5. James S. Chrisman, | 9. Ely M. Bruce, |
| 2. John W. Crockett, | 6. Theodore L. Burnett, | 10. James W. Moore, |
| 3. Henry E. Read, | 7. Horatio W. Bruce, | 11. R. J. Breckinridge, jr., |
| 4. Geo. Wash'ton Ewing, | 8. George B. Hodge, | 12. John M. Elliott. |

These gentlemen took their seats in the congress of the Confederate states at Richmond, and continued to act with that body until their successors in the 2d permanent Congress of the Confederate States were elected by the Kentucky troops in the Confederate armies—none of them at the time being within the boundaries of Kentucky. The members were:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Willis B. Machen, | 5. James S. Chrisman, | 9. Ely M. Bruce, |
| 2. Geo. W. Triplett, | 6. Theodore L. Burnett, | 10. James W. Moore, |
| 3. Henry E. Read, | 7. Horatio W. Bruce, | 11. Benj. F. Bradley, |
| 4. Geo. Wash'ton Ewing, | 8. Humphrey Marshall, | 12. John M. Elliott. |

The legislative council elected Henry C. Burnett, of Trigg county, and William E. Simms, of Bourbon county, senators to serve in the Confederate senate for six years. By the 1st of February, 1862, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, whose army had lain during the months of December and January in and around Bowling Green, discovered that a large Federal force was moving, by way of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, to attack Forts Donelson and Henry, which were located near where the dividing line between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee crosses those rivers. Gen. Buell's army meanwhile confronted him on the Green river. He detached Buckner's, Floyd's, and Pillow's di-

visions, and sent them to the aid of the garrisons of those places ; and on the 1st of February, broke up his camps and retreated with his entire force to Nashville. Gen. George B. Crittenden, commanding the right wing of the Confederate force, had been defeated, Jan. 19th, by the Federal Gen. Thomas at Fishing Creek, or Mill Spring, in the eastern part of the state, and retreated on Murfreesboro. Fort Henry fell on the 6th and Fort Donelson on the 16th of February, and the entire garrisons and a great part of the relieving force sent by Johnston were captured. Gen. Johnston, effecting junction with Crittenden at Murfreesboro, retreated south, crossing the Tennessee river at Decatur, moved over to Corinth, and there received the forces of Gen. Polk, who had evacuated Columbus, Ky., on the 1st of March ; and the three united armies fought the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862.

The provisional government of Kentucky had retired with the army, and at Shiloh the provisional governor, George W. Johnson, fell mortally wounded—fighting as a private in the ranks of the Kentucky brigade. Richard Hawes, of Paris, was elected by the provisional council to succeed him.

As the Federal army advanced into Tennessee, Kentucky was completely occupied by the Federal troops, and became the base of supplies for their soldiery ; and with the exception of visits from raiding parties of Confederate cavalry, was entirely deserted by the Confederate forces. The exactions for military use were, however, very great. The Federal army supplied itself, during that time, and indeed during the continuance of the war, without hesitation, with all it required that could be extracted from her people—forcing, for the most part, the contributor to be content with a voucher promising him payment in the future, if he proved himself loyal.

The raiding parties of the Southern army made exactions quite as severe, if not as continuous. The fierce horsemen of the South disturbed themselves but little with the question of forms, in their military requisitions. If they needed a horse, they bridled him ; if they needed forage or subsistence, they took it. Their theory was—that if the horse or the provender was the property of a state-rights man, he ought gladly and joyfully to contribute it to the cause of his struggling country ; if the property of a Union man, that man was the captive for the time being of the Confederate bow and spear, and his goods were lawful prize of war.

Gen. Bragg had, after the battle of Shiloh and the evacuation of Corinth, moved his army by means of the railroads of Alabama and Tennessee eastward to Chattanooga, and on the left flank of Buell's army. Early in August, he launched the reckless cavalry of Morgan upon the front, and commenced a rapid advance up the valley of the Sequatchie into Kentucky. Buell, divining his purpose, started for Louisville with his army, and it became a contest of speed between the two forces.

General E. Kirby Smith, leaving eight thousand of his forces to watch the Federal general, George W. Morgan, at Cumberland

Gap, with twelve thousand infantry and about a thousand cavalry came pouring through the mountain passes at Pound Gap and Rogers' Gap, careering upon Lexington—where he expected to effect a junction with Morgan's cavalry, and eventually with Bragg's entire army. Smith struck the troops of the Federal general Nelson, at Richmond, Ky., overthrew and routed him in a pitched battle, pressed on and effected the junction with Morgan on the 2d of September; and thrust a division of his army forward, down the Dry Ridge turnpike road to Covington, on the Ohio river. Bragg in a few days united with him at Lexington, and moved on—occupying Frankfort and, as has been said, inaugurated Hawes as governor of Kentucky.

Buell had reached Louisville, gathered up his stragglers, re-furnished his army, and with great celerity advanced towards Frankfort with one column of his army, and passed another down the south bank of the Kentucky river on Bragg's left flank, threatening his rear. Bragg, disgusted with the lukewarmness which manifested itself on the subject of recruiting for his army, "lost his head," divided his army to meet the division Buell had made of his, fought, near Perryville, Boyle county, the larger force which Buell had on the south bank of the Kentucky river with the smaller moiety of his own, defeated it, called back his larger body from the direction of Lexington and Frankfort, and retreated out of the state with more rapidity than he had entered it. But about five thousand recruits had joined him, mostly connecting themselves with his cavalry commands, while his own loss of veteran infantry was quite as large.

For the details of the several changes in the administration of the state government—the election of Beriah Magoffin as governor in August, 1859; his resignation, August 18, 1862, a little more than a year before the expiration of his term of office; the succession to the vacant chair of governor by James F. Robinson, speaker of the senate; the election of Colonel Thomas E. Bramlette as governor for four years, in August, 1863; the election of John L. Helm, in August, 1867, and his death on September 8th, five days after his inauguration—being succeeded by lieutenant-governor John W. Stevenson; the latter's resignation on February 13th, 1871, and the accession, for five months, of Preston H. Leslie—who entered upon a full term of four years, by election in August, 1871—see the Annals in the foregoing pages 81, 108, 127, 181-2, 211, and 216. Other incidents and events in the political history of the state, of much interest—besides some of serious, if not commanding, importance—are briefly recorded in the Annals, and to which the reader is referred.

From the time of the battle of Perryville, in October, 1862, no serious demonstration was made on Kentucky by the Confederate forces. The cavalry of the south under General Morgan, with Colonels Duke and Breckinridge, continued to manifest their interest in Kentucky affairs by rapid visits on horseback, and wild gallops over the state, until the death of that daring partisan, at

Greenville, Tennessee, September 4, 1864. Morgan passed through central Kentucky on the wonderful ride he made north of the Ohio; and again, later, entered the state, capturing Mount Sterling, Paris, and Cynthiana, but was defeated finally at the latter place, and withdrew through the mountains.

The southern armies were slowly but surely pressed back, until in April, 1865, the war ceased—with the entire and complete subjugation of the south. All that the states-rights men had prophesied would be accomplished if unresisted—all that the Union men had indignantly denied to be the objects of the war—was accomplished: the South was conquered, the slaves were freed, and negro political equality recognized throughout the nation. Neighborhood strifes and animosities had been engendered in every village and hamlet. Men who had been playmates in boyhood, who under ordinary circumstances would have gone through life leaning for kindly support on each other, and laid each other with tenderness in the tomb, had found social ties disrupted, and persecuted each other with vindictive hate. The statute book of the state was black with laws of more than Draconian severity. Mothers wept in every household, for the lost darlings who were sleeping the sleep of the brave in both Federal and Confederate uniforms.

But the terms of peace had scarcely been signed, when the great popular heart of the state swelled, with generous and magnanimous rivalry, in the effort to repair the past. The soldiers who had fought and striven under the successful banners of the Union, came back with no bitterness in their hearts, with no taunts on their lips. The war-worn exiles of the southern army, long before formal permission had been given by either the state or Federal government, were summoned back, and received with open arms and affectionate greetings by both the Union and states-rights men. The people of the whole state seemed to remember with sorrowful pride the noble men who had died gallantly in the ranks of either army. Over their faults was thrown the mantle of the sweet and soothing charities of the soldier's grave; while for their services was manifested and displayed unstinted admiration for the valor with which they had borne the dangers and privations of the war.

The next legislature wiped from the statute book every vindictive or discriminating law, and the executive of the state, Governor Thomas E. Bramlette—himself a soldier, who had served with distinguished ability in the Federal army—led public sentiment in the effort to grant practical amnesty for the past. And now the children of Kentucky, once more united—chastened by the sorrows of the past—dropping tears of reverential respect for the memory of the fallen, wherever they lay—turn hopefully to the duty of providing best for the living, with an unshaken trust in the God of nations, and a firm faith in the ultimate triumph of free institutions and the cause of constitutional liberty.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS AND SECRETARIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

- I. Isaac Shelby, the first governor, took the oath of office on the 4th of June, 1792, under the first constitution. James Brown, secretary of state.
- II. James Garrard took the oath of office June 1, 1796. Harry Toulmin, secretary. The present constitution was formed 1799.
- III. James Garrard, being eligible, was again elected governor; Alexander S. Bullitt, lieutenant governor; Harry Toulmin secretary—1800.
- IV. Christopher Greenup, governor; John Caldwell, lieutenant governor; John Rowan, secretary—1804.
- V. Charles Scott, governor; Gabriel Slaughter, lieutenant governor; Jesse Bledsoe, secretary—1808.
- VI. Isaac Shelby, governor; Richard Hickman, lieutenant governor; Martin D. Hardin, secretary—1812.
- VII. George Madison, governor; Gabriel Slaughter, lieutenant governor; Charles S. Todd, secretary—1816. Governor Madison died at Paris, Kentucky, on the 14th October, 1816, and on the 21st of the same month, Gabriel Slaughter, lieutenant governor, assumed the duties of executive. John Pope, and after him, Oliver G. Waggouer secretary.
- VIII. John Adair, governor; William T. Barry, lieutenant governor; Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, and after him, Thomas B. Monroe, secretary—1820.
- IX. Joseph Desha, governor; Robert B. M'Affee, lieutenant governor; William T. Barry, succeeded by James C. Pickett, secretary—1824.
- X. Thomas Metcalfe, governor; John Breathitt, lieutenant governor; George Robertson, succeeded by Thomas T. Crittenden, secretary—1828.
- XI. John Breathitt, governor; James T. Morehead, lieutenant governor; Lewis Sanders, jr., secretary. Governor Breathitt died on the 21st of February, 1834, and on the 22d of the same month, James T. Morehead, the lieutenant governor, took the oath of office as governor of the state. John J. Crittenden, William Owsley and Austin P. Cox, were successively, secretary—1832.
- XII. James Clark, governor; Charles A. Wickliffe, lieutenant governor; James M. Bullock, secretary. Governor Clark departed this life on the 27th September, 1839, and on the 5th of October, Charles A. Wickliffe, lieutenant governor, assumed the duties of Governor—1836.
- XIII. Robert P. Letcher, governor; Manlius V. Thomson, lieutenant governor; James Harlan, secretary—1840.
- XIV. William Owsley, governor; Archibald Dixon, lieutenant governor; Benjamin Hardin, George B. Kinkead and William D. Reed, successively, secretary—1844.
- XV. John J. Crittenden, governor; John L. Helm, lieutenant-governor; John W. Finnell, secretary. Gov. Crittenden resigned July 31, 1850, and John L. Helm became governor, until the first Tuesday of September, 1851. 1848-51.
- XVI. Lazarus W. Powell, governor; John B. Thompson, lieutenant-governor; James P. Metcalfe, secretary. 1851-55.
- XVII. Charles S. Morehead, governor; James G. Hardy, lieutenant-governor; Mason Brown, secretary. 1855-59.
- XVIII. Beriah Magoffin, governor; Lian Boyd, lieutenant-governor (died Dec. 17, 1859); Thomas B. Menroc, jr., secretary. Gov. Magoffin resigned Aug. 18, 1862, and James F. Robinson, speaker of the senate, became governor. 1859-63.
- XIX. Thomas E. Bramlette, governor; Richard T. Jacob, lieutenant-governor; E. L. Van Winkle (died May 23, 1866), succeeded by John S. Van Winkle, secretary. 1863-67.
- XX. John L. Helm, governor; John W. Stevenson, lieutenant-governor; Samuel B. Churchill, secretary. Gov. Helm died, Sept. 8, 1867, and John W. Stevenson took the oath as governor. In August, 1868, he was elected governor, serving until Feb. 13, 1871; when he resigned, to take his seat in the United States Senate, and the speaker of the senate, Preston H. Leslie, became governor. 1867-71.
- XXI. Preston H. Leslie, governor; John G. Carlisle, lieutenant-governor; Andrew J. James, succeeded by Geo. W. Craddock, secretary of state. 1871-75.



JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.



JOHN ROWAN.



HENRY CLAY.



JAMES GUTHRIE.



RICHARD H. MENEFEE.

KENTUCKY STATESMEN.

Engraved for Collins' History of Kentucky.

Strobridge & Co Lith. Cin.

LIST OF SENATORS IN U. S. CONGRESS, FROM KENTUCKY, FROM 1792 TO 1873.

	In. Out.		In. Out.
Adair, John.....	1805-06	Guthrie, James.....	1865-68
Barry, William T.....	1814-16	Hardin, Martin D.....	1816-17
Bibb, George M.....	{ 1811-14	Johnson, Richard M.....	1819-29
	{ 1829-35	Logan, William.....	1819-20
Bledsoe, Jesse.....	1813-15	Marshall, Humphrey.....	1795-1801
Breckinridge, John.....	1801-05	McCreery, Thomas C.....	1873-79, 1868-71
Breckinridge, John C.....	1861*	Merriwether, David.....	1852-53
Brown, John.....	1792-1805	Metcalfe, Thomas.....	1848-49
	{ 1806-07	Morehead, James T.....	1841-47
Clay, Henry.....	{ 1809-11	Pope, John.....	1807-13
	{ 1831-42	Powell, Lazarus W.....	1859-65
	{ 1849-52	Rowan, John.....	1825-31
	{ 1817-19	Stevenson, John W.....	1871-77
Crittenden, John J.....	{ 1835-41	Talbot, Isham.....	{ 1815-19
	{ 1842-48		{ 1820-25
	{ 1855-61	Thompson, John B.....	1853-59
Davis, Garret.....	1861-72	Thruston, John Buckner.....	1805-09
Dixon, Archibald.....	1852-55	Underwood, Joseph R.....	1847-53
Edwards, John.....	1792-95	Walker, George.....	1814-15
	* Resigned.	Machen, Willis B.....	1873-75

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES IN U. S. CONGRESS, FROM KENTUCKY, FROM 1792 TO 1873.

	In. Out.		In. Out.
Adair, John.....	1831-33	Clark, James.....	{ 1813-16
Adams, George M.....	1867-75		{ 1825-31
Adams, Green.....	{ 1847-49	Clay, Brutus J.....	1863-65
	{ 1859-61		{ 1811-14
Allan, Chilton.....	1831-37	Clay, Henry.....	{ 1815-21
Anderson, Lucien.....	1863-65		{ 1823-25
Anderson, Richard C., jr.....	1817-21	Clay, James B.....	1857-59
Anderson, Simeon H.....	1839-40	Coleman, Nicholas D.....	1829-31
Anderson, William C.....	1859-61	Cox, Leander M.....	1853-57
Andrews, Landaff Watson.....	1839-43	Crittenden, John J.....	1861-63
Arthur, William E.....	1871-75	Crossland, Edward.....	1871-75
Barry, William T.....	1810-11	Daniel, Henry.....	1827-33
Beatty, Martin.....	1833-35	Davis, Amos.....	1833-35
Beck, James B.....	1867-75	Davis, Garret.....	1839-47
Bedinger, George M.....	1803-07	Davis, Thomas T.....	1797-1803
Bell, Joshua F.....	1845-47	Desha, Joseph.....	1816-19
	{ 1835-37	Duncan, Garnett.....	1847-49
Boyd, Linn.....	{ 1839-55	Dunlap, George W.....	1861-63
Boyle, John.....	1803-09	Duval, William P.....	1813-15
Breck, Daniel.....	1849-51	Elliott, John M.....	1853-59
Breckinridge, James D.....	1821-23	Ewing, Presley.....	1853-54
Breckinridge, John C.....	1851-55	Fletcher, Thomas.....	1816-17
Bristow, Francis M.....	1859-61	Fowler, John.....	1797-1807
Brown, John Young.....	1873-75.		{ 1835-37
	{ 1867-69	French, Richard.....	{ 1843-45
Brown, William.....	1819-23		{ 1847-49
Buckner, Aylett.....	1847-49	Gaines, John P.....	1847-49
Buckner, Richard A.....	1823-29	Gaither, Nathan.....	1829-33
Bullock, Wingfield.....	1820-21	Golladay, Jacob S.....	1867-70
Burnett, Henry C.....	1855-61	Graves, William J.....	1835-41
Butler, William O.....	1839-43	Green, Willis.....	1839-45
Caldwell, George Alfred.....	{ 1843-45	Greenup, Christopher.....	1792-97
	{ 1849-51	Grey, Benjamin Edwards.....	1851-56
Calhoun, John.....	1835-39	Grider, Henry.....	{ 1843-47
Campbell, John.....	1837-43		{ 1861-66
Campbell, John P.....	1855-57	Grover, Asa P.....	1867-69
Casey, Samuel L.....	1862-63		{ 1815-17
Chambers, John.....	{ 1828-29	Hardin, Benjamin.....	{ 1819-23
	{ 1835-39		{ 1833-37
Chilton, Thomas.....	{ 1827-31	Harding, Aaron.....	1861-67
	{ 1833-35	Harlan, James.....	1835-39
Chrisman, James S.....	1853-55	Hawes, Albert G.....	1831-37
Christie, Henry.....	1809-11	Hawes, Richard.....	1837-41
Clark, Beverly L.....	1847-49	Hawkins, Joseph W.....	1814-15

	In. Out.		In. Out.
Henry, Robert P.....	1823-26	Pope, Patrick H.....	1833-35
Henry, John F.....	1826-27	Preston, William.....	1853-57
Hill, Clement S.....	1853-55	Quarles, Tunstall.....	1817-20
Hise, Elijah.....	1866-67	Randall, William H.....	1863-67
Hopkins, Samuel.....	1813-15	Read, William B.....	1871-75
Howard, Benjamin.....	1807-10	Rice, John M.....	1869-73
Jackson, James S.....	1861-62	Ritter, Burwell C.....	1865-67
Jewett, Joshua H.....	1855-59	Robertson, George.....	1817-21
Johnson, Francis.....	1821-27	Rowan, John.....	1807-09
Johnson, James.....	1825-26	Rousseau, Lovell H.....	1865-67
Johnson, James L.....	1849-51	Rumsey, Edward.....	1837-39
Johnson, John T.....	1821-25	Sandford, Thomas.....	1803-07
Johnson, Richard M.....	{ 1807-19 1829-37	Shanklin, George S.....	1865-67
Jones, Thomas L.....	1867-71	Sharp, Solomon P.....	1813-17
Kincaid, John.....	1829-33	Simms, William E.....	1859-61
Knott, J. Proctor.....	1867-71	Smith, Green Clay.....	1863-66
Lecompte, Joseph.....	1825-33	Smith, John Speed.....	1821-23
Letcher, Robert P.....	1823-33	Southgate, William W.....	1837-39
Lewis, Joseph H.....	1870-73	Speed, Thomas.....	1817-19
Love, James.....	1833-35	Sprigg, James C.....	1841-43
Lyon, Chittenden.....	1827-35	Stanton, Richard H.....	1849-55
Lyon, Matthew.....	1803-11	Stevenson, John W.....	1857-61
Mallory, Robert.....	1859-65	Stone, James W.....	{ 1843-45 1851-53
Marshall, Alexander K.....	1855-57	Sweeny, William N.....	1869-71
Marshall, Humphrey.....	{ 1849-53 1857-59	Swope, Samuel F.....	1855-57
Marshall, Thomas A.....	1831-35	Talbot, Albert G.....	1855-61
Marshall, Thomas F.....	1841-43	Taul, Micah.....	1815-17
Martin, John P.....	1845-47	Thomasson, William P.....	1843-47
Mason, John C.....	1849-53, 1857-59	Thompson, John B.....	{ 1841-43 1847-51
May, William L.....	1835-39	Thompson, Philip.....	1823-25
McDowell, Joseph J.....	1843-47	Tibbatts, John W.....	1843-47
McHatton, Robert.....	1826-29	Tompkins, Christopher.....	1831-35
McHenry, John H.....	1843-47	Trimble, David.....	1817-27
McHenry, Henry D.....	1871-73	Trimble, Lawrence S.....	1865-71
McKee, Samuel.....	1809-17	Triplett, Philip.....	1839-41
McKee, Samuel.....	1865-69	Trumbo, Andrew.....	1845-47
McLean, Alney.....	{ 1815-17 1819-21	Underwood, Joseph R.....	1835-43
McLean, Finis Ewing.....	1849-51	Underwood, Warner L.....	1855-59
Menefee, Richard H.....	1837-39	Wadsworth, William Henry.....	1861-65
Menzies, John W.....	1861-65	Walker, David.....	1817-20
Metcalfe, Thomas.....	1819-28	Walton, Matthew.....	1803-07
Montgomery, Thomas.....	{ 1813-15 1821-23	Ward, A. Harry.....	1866-67
Moore, Laban T.....	1859-61	Ward, William T.....	1851-53
Moore, Thomas P.....	{ 1823-29 1833-35	White, Addison.....	1851-53
Morehead, Charles S.....	1847-51	White, David.....	1823-25
Murray, John L.....	1838-39	White, John.....	1835-45
Ormsby, Stephen.....	1811-17	Wickliffe, Charles A.....	{ 1823-33 1861-63
Orr, Alexander D.....	1792-97	Williams, Sherrod.....	1835-41
Owsley, Bryan Y.....	1841-43	Winchester, Boyd.....	1869-73
Peyton, Samuel O.....	{ 1847-49 1857-61	Woodson, Samuel H.....	1820-23
Pope, John.....	1837-43	Yancy, Joel.....	1827-31
Durham, Milton J.....	1873-75	Yeaman, George H.....	1862-65
Milliken, Charles W.....	1873-75	Young, Bryan R.....	1845-47
		Young, William F.....	1825-27
		Standiford, Dr. Elisha D.....	1873-75
		Young, John D.....	1873-75

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF KENTUCKY, FROM 1861 TO 1865.

On the 20th of November, 1861, delegates or persons representing the states rights party and all others who wished to have Kentucky co-operate with and become a part of the Confederacy, met at Russellville, in Logan county, and organized a provisional government for the state—under which organization, December 10th, 1861, Kentucky was admitted into the Confederacy, and had equal privileges of representation accorded to her. The power belonging, in the state government, to the executive and the legislature, were vested in a governor and council of ten—one from each congressional district in which Kentucky was by them divided—who were chosen as follows:

Governor—George W. Johnson, of Scott county; *Secretary of State*—Robert McKee; *Treasurer*—John Burnam; *Auditor*—J. Pillsbury.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Willis B. Machen, of Lyon county, <i>Pres.</i> | 7. Horatio W. Bruce, of Louisville. |
| 2. John W. Crockett, of Henderson county. | 8. Ely M. Bruce, of Nicholas county. |
| 3. Philip B. Thompson, of Mercer county. | 9. Jas. W. Moore, of Montgomery county. |
| 4. James P. Bates, of Warren county. | 10. George B. Hodge, of Campbell county, |
| 5. James S. Chrisman, of Wayne county. | who resigned, and was succeeded by |
| 6. L. P. Burnside, of Garrard county. | Samuel S. Scott, of Boone county. |

George W. Johnson was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and Richard Hawes, of Paris, was chosen to succeed him as Provisional Governor.

MEMBERS OF THE PROVISIONAL CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, ASSEMBLED AT RICHMOND, VA., FEB. 18, 1862.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| [The Provisional Congress had no Senate.] | 3. Theodore L. Burnett, | 7. Samuel H. Ford, |
| 1. Henry C. Burnett, | 4. Geo. Washington Ewing, | 8. Thomas B. Monroe, sen., |
| 2. John Thomas, | 5. Daniel P. White, | 9. John M. Elliott, |
| | 6. Thomas Johnson, | 10. George B. Hodge. |

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST REGULAR CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION, JAN. 19, 1863—SECOND SESSION, DEC. 1, 1863.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Henry C. Burnett, 1864, } | 3. Henry E. Read, | 8. George B. Hodge, |
| William E. Simms, 1868, } | 4. Geo. Washington Ewing, | 9. Ely M. Bruce, |
| <i>Senators.</i> | 5. James S. Chrisman, | 10. James W. Moore, |
| 1. Willis B. Machen, | 6. Theodore L. Burnett, | 11. Robt. J. Breckinridge, jr. |
| 2. John W. Crockett, | 7. Horatio W. Bruce, | 12. John M. Elliott. |

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND REGULAR CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION, MAY 2, 1864—SECOND SESSION, JAN. 4, 1865.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| William E. Simms, 1868, } | 3. Henry E. Read, | 8. Humphrey Marshall, |
| Henry C. Burnett, 1870, } | 4. Geo. Washington Ewing, | 9. Ely M. Bruce, |
| <i>Senators.</i> | 5. James S. Chrisman, | 10. James W. Moore, |
| 1. Willis B. Machen, | 6. Theodore L. Burnett, | 11. Benjamin F. Bradley, |
| 2. George W. Triplett, | 7. Horatio W. Bruce, | 12. John M. Elliott. |

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION HELD IN DANVILLE, ON THE 23d DAY OF
MAY, 1785.

Samuel McDowell, *President*.
George Muter,
Christopher Greenup,
James Speed,
Robert Todd,
James Baird,
Matthew Walton,
James Trotter,
Ebenezer Brooka,
Caleb Wallace,
Richard Terrell,
Robert Clarke,
Robert Johnson,
John Martin,

Benjamin Logan,
Willia Green,
Harry Innis,
Levi Todd,
Isaac Cox,
Richard Taylor,
Richard Steele,
Isaac Morrison,
James Garrard,
John Edwards,
George Wilson,
Edward Payne,
James Rogers,
. . . Kincheloe.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION WHICH ASSEMBLED AT DANVILLE, IN AUGUST, 1785.

Samuel McDowell, *President*.
George Muter,
Christopher Irvine,
William Kennedy,
Benjamin Logan,
Caleb Wallace,
John Coburn,
James Carter,
Richard Terrell,
George Wilson,
Isaac Cox.
Andrew Hynes,
James Rogers,

Harry Innes,
John Edwards,
James Speed,
James Wilkinson,
James Garrard,
Levi Todd,
John Craig,
Robert Patterson,
Benjamin Sebastian,
Philip Barbour,
Isaac Morrison,
Matthew Walton.
James Trotter.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION IN 1787, HELD IN DANVILLE.

Jefferson County.
Richard Easton,
Alexander Breckinridge,
Michael Lackasang,
Benjamin Sebastian,
James Meriwether.

Nelson County.
Joseph Lewis,
William McClung,
John Caldwell,
Isaac Cox,
Matthew Walton.

Fayette County.
Levi Todd,
John Fowler,
Humphrey Marshall,
Caleb Wallace,
William Ward.

Bourbon County.
James Garrard,
John Edwards,

Benjamin Harrison,
Edward Lyne,
Henry Lee.
Lincoln County.
Benjamin Logan,
John Logan,
Isaac Shelby,
William Montgomery,
Walker Baylor.

Madison County.
William Irvine,
John Miller,
Higgason Grubbs,
Robert Rodes,
David Crews.

Mercer County.
Samuel McDowell,
Harry Innis,
George Muter,
William Kennedy,
James Speed.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION IN 1788, HELD IN SAME PLACE.

Jefferson County.
Richard Taylor,
Richard C. Anderson,
Alexander S. Bullitt,
Abraham Hite,
Benjamin Sebastian.

Nelson County.
Isaac Morrison,
John Caldwell,
Philip Phillips,
Joseph Burnett,
James Baird.

Fayette County.

James Wilkinson,
Caleb Wallace,
Thomas Marshall,
William Ward,
John Allen.

Bourbon County.

James Garrard,
John Edwards,
Benjamin Harrison,
John Grant,
John Miller.

Lincoln County.

Benjamin Logan,
Isaac Shelby,

William Montgomery

Nathan Huston,
Willis Green.

Madison County.

William Irvine,
George Adams,
James French,
Aaron Lewis,
Higgason Grubbs.

Mercer County.

Samuel M'Dowell,
John Brown,
Harry Innes,
John Jouett,
Christopher Greenup.

NAMES OF THE KENTUCKY MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION WHICH
RATIFIED THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fayette County.

Humphrey Marshall,
John Fowler.

Jefferson County.

Robert Breckinridge,
Rice Bullock.

Lincoln County.

John Logan,
Henry Pawling.

Nelson County.

John Steele,
Matthew Walton.

Mercer County.

Thomas Allin,
Alexander Robertson.

Madison County.

Green Clay,
William Irvine.

Bourbon County.

Henry Lee,
John Edwards.

The names of the following members of the Virginia legislature, from Kentucky, are given in Governor Morehead's Boonsborough address, viz:

John Brown, Benjamin and John Logan, Squire Boone, Swearingen, Thomas, John and Robert Todd, James Harrod, William M'Clung, John Steele, James Garrard, John Edwards, John Jouett, William Pope and Richard Taylor.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION OF 1792, WHICH FORMED THE FIRST CON-
STITUTION OF KENTUCKY; HELD IN DANVILLE.

Fayette County.

Hubbard Taylor,
Thomas Lewis,
George S. Smith,
Robert Fryer,
James Crawford.

Jefferson County.

Richard Taylor,
John Campbell,
Alexander S. Bullitt,
Benjamin Sebastian,
Robert Breckinridge.

Bourbon County.

John Edwards,
James Garrard,
James Smith,
John McKinney,
Benjamin Harrison.

Nelson County.

William King,
Matthew Walton,
Cuthbert Harrison,
Joseph Hobbs,
Andrew Hynes.

Madison County.

Charles Cavender,
Higgason Grubbs,

Thomas Clay,
Thomas Kennedy,
Joseph Kennedy.

Mercer County.

Samuel Taylor,
Jacob Froman,
George Nicholas,
David Rice,
Samuel McDowell.

Lincoln County.

Benjamin Logan,
John Bailey,
Isaac Shelby,
Benedict Swope,
William Montgomery.

Woodford County.

John Watkins,
Richard Young,
William Steele,
Caleb Wallace,
Robert Johnston.

Mason County.

George Lewis,
Miles W. Conway,
Thomas Waring,
Robert Rankin,
John Wilson.





ZACHARY TAYLOR.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



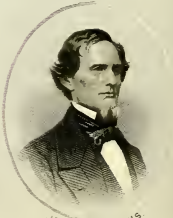
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.



JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.



DAVID R. ATCHISON.



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

KENTUCKIANS WHO WERE
PRESIDENT or VICE PRESIDENT.

Jefferson County.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Richard Taylor,
Robert Breckinridge,
Benjamin Roberts.

ELECTORS.

Alexander S. Bullitt,
Richard C. Anderson
John Campbell.

Lincoln County.

William Montgomery,
Henry Pawling
James Davis,
Jesse Cravens.

John Logan,
Benjamin Logan,
Isaac Shelby,
Thomas Todd.

Madison County.

Higgason Grubbs,
Thomas Clay,
John Miller.

William Irvine,
Higgason Grubbs,
Thomas Clay.

Mason County.

Alexander D. Orr,
John Wilson.

Robert Rankin
George Stockton.

Mercer County.

Samuel Taylor,
John Jouett,
Jacob Frowman,
Robert Mosby.

Christopher Greenup,
Harry Innes,
Samuel McDowell,
William Kennedy.

Nelson County.

William King,
William Abell,
Matthew Walton,
Edmund Thomas,
Joseph Hobbs,
Joshua Hobbs.

Walter Beall,
John Caldwell
William May,
Cuthbert Harrison,
Adam Shepherd,
James Shepherd.

Woodford County.

John Watkins,
Richard Young,
William Steele,
John Grant.

John Watkins,
George Muter,
Richard Young
Robert Johnson.

SENATORS ELECTED BY THE ELECTORS IN 1792.

John Campbell, Jefferson county.
John Logan, Lincoln county.
Robert Todd, Fayette county.
John Caldwell, Nelson county.
William McDowell, Mercer county.
Thomas Kennedy, Madison county.

John Allen, Bourbon county.
Robert Johnson, Woodford county.
Alexander D. Orr, Mason county.

EXTRA SENATORS.

Alexander S. Bullitt, Jefferson county.
Peyton Short, Fayette county.

A LIST OF DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY, WHO HAVE FILLED
HIGH AND RESPONSIBLE STATIONS UNDER THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT, OR UNDER THE CONFEDERATE STATES GOVERN-
MENT, OR UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF OTHER STATES.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Names.	From Whence.	Where Stationed.	
Abraham Lincoln,	Larue county,		1861-65
Zachary Taylor,	Jefferson county,		1849-50

PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis,	Christian county,	1861-65
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VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

David R. Atchison,	Fayette co., (acting V. P., while Senator from Mo.)	1853-55
Jesse D. Bright,	Covington, (acting V. P., while Senator from Ind.)	1855-57
John C. Breckinridge,	Lexington,	1857-61
Richard M. Johnson,	Scott county,	1837-41

GOVERNORS AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF STATES.

Lilburn W. Boggs,	Fayette county, Governor of Missouri,	1836-40
John Boyle (declined),	Garrard county, Governor of Illinois Territory,	1809

Names.	From Whence.	Where Stationed.	
Benj. Gratz Brown,	Frankfort,	Governor of Missouri,	1870-74
Wm. O. Butler, (declined),	Carrollton,	Governor of Nebraska Territory,	1854
Richard K. Call,	Logan county,	Governor of Florida,	1836-44
Thomas Carlin,	Nelson county,	Governor of Illinois,	1838-42
John Chambers,	Mason county,	Governor of Iowa Territory,	1841-45
William Clarke,	Jefferson county,	Governor of Missouri Territory.	
Thomas Corwin,	Bourbon county,	Governor of Ohio,	1840-42
Robert Crittenden,	Logan county,	Acting Governor of Arkansas.	
Henry Dodge,	Jefferson county,	Governor of Wisconsin, 1836-41,	1845-48
Daniel Dunklin,	Mercer county,	Governor of Missouri,	1832-36
William P. Duvall,	Nelson county,	Governor of Florida Territory,	1822-34
Ninian Edwards,	Logan county,	Governor of Illinois Territory,	1809-18
Ninian Edwards,	Logan county,	Governor of Illinois,	1826-30
John Floyd,	Jefferson county,	Governor of Virginia,	1830-34
John P. Gaines,	Boone county,	Governor of Oregon Territory,	1850-53
Willis A. Gorman,	Flemingsburg,	Governor of Minnesota Territory,	1853-57
Benjamin Howard,	Fayette county,	Governor of Indiana Territory,	1810-13
Benjamin Howard,	Fayette county,	Governor of Missouri Territory.	
Claiborne F. Jackson,	Fleming county,	Governor of Missouri,	1860-61
John McLean,	Logan county,	Governor of Illinois.	
Stevens T. Mason, jr.,	Fayette county,	Governor of Michigan, 1834-35,	1836-40
David Meriwether,	Jefferson county,	Governor of New Mexico Territory,	1853-57
John M. Palmer,	Scott county,	Governor of Illinois,	1870-74
John Pope,	Washington co.,	Governor of Arkansas Territory,	1829-35
James Brown Ray,	Boone county,	Governor of Indiana,	1825-31
William A. Richardson,	Nicholas county,	Governor of Nebraska Territory,	1857-61
Green Clay Smith,	Covington,	Governor of Montana Territory,	1865-69
James Whitcomb,	Lexington,	Governor of Indiana,	1843-48
Joseph M. White,	Franklin cou'ty,	Governor of Florida Territory.	
Robert C. Wickliffe,	Bardstown,	Governor of Louisiana,	1858-62
Richard Yates,	Warsaw,	Governor of Illinois.	
James Birney,	Boyle county,	Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan.	
Ratliffe Boon,	Mercer county,	Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana.	
Jesse D. Bright,	Carrollton,	Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana.	
James Brown,	Lexington,	Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana.	
Wm. L. D. Ewing,	Logan county,	Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois.	
Hubbard,	Warren county,	Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois.	
Step,	Scott county,	Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana.	
C. W. Bird,	Fayette county,	Secretary North-West Territory.	
Jacob O. Phister,	Maysville,	Secretary Iowa Territory,	1841-45

AMBASSADORS, FOREIGN MINISTERS, ETC.

Richard C. Anderson, jr.,	Louisville,	Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia,	1823
Richard C. Anderson, jr.,	Louisville,	En. Ex. & Min. Plen. to Panama Cong.,	1826
William T. Barry,	Lexington,	" " " Spain,	1835
Jno. C. Breckinridge,	Lexington, (declined),	" " " Spain,	1855
James Brown,	Lexington,	" " " France,	1823-33
Allen A. Burton,	Lancaster,	Minister Resident to Colombia,	1861-66
Anthony Butler,	Logan county,	Secretary of Legation to Russia,	1856
Beverly L. Clarke,	Simpson county,	Minister Resident to Guatemala,	1858
Beverly L. Clarke,	Simpson county,	" " Honduras,	1858
Cassius M. Clay,	Madison county,	En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to Russia,	1862-69
Green Clay,	Bourbon county,	Secretary Legation to Italy,	1861
Henry Clay,	Lexington,	Min. Plen. and Ex. to Ghent,	1814
James B. Clay,	Lexington,	Chargé d'Affaires to Portugal,	1849-50
Thomas H. Clay,	Fayette county,	Minister Resident to Nicaragua,	1862
Thomas H. Clay,	Fayette county,	" " Honduras,	1863-68
L. H. Clayton,	" " "	" " "	
Thomas Corwin,	Bourbon county,	En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to Mexico,	1861-64
Ninian Edwards (declined),	Logan county,	" " " "	1824
Joseph Eve,	Knox county,	Chargé d'Affaires to Texas,	1841
Peter W. Grayson,		Minister Plen. Texas to U. S.	1844
A. Mars. Hancock,	Maysville,	Consul to Malaga,	1861-72
Edward A. Hannegan,	Maysville,	En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to Russia,	1849
J. O. Harrison,	Lexington,	Secretary Legation to Spain,	1835
Charles J. Helm,	Newport,	Consul to Havana,	1857-61
Charles J. Helm,	Newport,	Confederate States Agt. at Havana,	1861-65
Elijah Hise,	Logan county,	Chargé d'Affaires to Guatemala,	1848
Robert P. Lotcher,	Frankfort,	En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to Mexico,	1849
Robert B. McAfee,	Mercer county,	Chargé d'Affaires to New Granada,	1833

Names.	From Whence.	Where Stationed.	
Robert B. McAfee,	Mercer county,	Chargé d'Affaires to Ecuador,	1836
Alexander K. McClung,	Mason county,	" " Bolivia,	1849
A. Dudley Mann,	Bath county,	Special Agent to Austria,	1846
A. Dudley Mann,	Bath county,	Special and Con. Agent to Hungary,	1849
A. Dudley Mann,	Bath county,	Special Agent to Switzerland,	1850
Humphrey Marshall (declined),	Louisville,	Minister Resident to Central America,	1852
Humphrey Marshall	Louisville,	Com'r. and Min. Plen. to China,	1852-54
Thomas P. Moore,	Mercer county,	En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to Colombia,	1829
Thomas H. Nelson,	Maysville,	" " " Chili,	1861-65
Thomas H. Nelson,	Maysville,	" " " Mexico,	1869-73
James C. Pickett,	Mason county,	Secretary Legation to Colombia,	1829
James C. Pickett,	Mason county,	Chargé d'Affaires to Peru-Bolivia,	1838
John T. Pickett,	Mason county,	Consul to Vera Cruz,	1853-57, 1858-61
William Preston,	Jefferson county,	En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to Spain,	1829
William Preston,	Louisville,	" " " " 1858-61	
George H. Proffit,	Louisville,	" " " Brazil,	1843-45
Geo. Robertson (declined),	Lancaster,	Chargé d'Affaires to Colombia,	1824
Geo. Robertson (declined),	Lancaster,	" " Peru,	1828
John Rowan, jr.,	Bardstown,	" " Two Sicilies,	1848
Richard H. Rousseau,	Louisville,	" " Honduras,	1868-70
George N. Sanders,	Carrollton,	Consul at London.	
James Semple,	Albany,	Chargé d'Affaires to New Grenada,	1837-41
James Shannon,	Lexington,	En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to Mexico,	1794
James Shannon,	Lexington,	Chargé d'Affaires to Central America,	1832
Charles S. Todd,	Shelby county,	En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to Russia,	1841-45
Robert B. J. Twyman,	Paducah,	Consul to Vera Cruz,	1857
Edward A. Turpin,	Carrollton,	Minister Resident to Venezuela,	1858-61
Robert Wickliffe, jr.,	Lexington,	Chargé d'Affaires to Sardinia,	1848-52
E. Ramsey Wing,	Owensboro,	" " Ecuador,	1869-73
Robert W. Woolley,	Lexington,	Secretary Legation to Madrid,	1858-61
George H. Yeaman,	Owensboro,	Minister Resident to Denmark,	1865-71

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICERS U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Henry Clay,	Lexington,	Secretary of State,	1825-29
George M. Bibb,	Louisville,	Secretary of the Treasury,	1844-45
Thomas Corwin,	Bourbon county,	" " "	1850-53
James Guthrie,	Louisville,	" " "	1853-57
Isaac Shelby (declined),	Lincoln county,	Secretary of War,	1817
Jefferson Davis,	Christian co.,	" " "	1853-57
Joseph Holt,	Louisville,	" " "	1860-61
William T. Barry,	Lexington,	Postmaster-General,	1829-35
Montgomery Blair,	Frankfort,	" " "	1861-65
Orville H. Browning,	Fayette county,	Secretary of the Interior,	1861-65
Joseph Holt,	Louisville,	Postmaster-General,	1859-60
Amos Kendall,	Frankfort,	" " "	1835-40
John McLean,	Mason county,	" " "	1823-29
Charles A. Wickliffe,	Bardstown,	" " "	1841-45
William J. Brown,		Assistant Postmaster-General.	
Robert Johnson,	Frankfort,	" " "	
John Breckinridge,	Fayette county,	Attorney-General,	1805-06
John J. Crittenden,	Frankfort,	" " "	1841, 1850-53
Felix Grundy,	Nelson county,	" " "	1838-40
James Speed,	Louisville,	" " "	1864-66
Henry Stanbery,	Campbell co.,	" " "	1866-68
George M. Bibb,	Frankfort,		
Benjamin H. Bristow,	Christian co.,	Solicitor-General,	1870-71
Thomas H. Blake,		Commissioner General Land Office,	1841-45
John McLean,	Mason county,	" " "	1822-23
James Whitecomb,	Lexington,	" " "	1836-41
Murray McConnell,		5th Auditor U. S. Treasury,	1851-66
John C. Breckinridge,	Lexington,	Secretary of War, Confederate States,	1865

JUDGES OF UNITED STATES OR OTHER HIGH COURTS.

Lorin Andrews,	Maysville,	Supreme Court, Sandwich Islands,	1845-55
Charles Wylling Bird,	Fayette county,	United States Judge, Ohio.	
John Boyle,	Garrard county,	" " " Kentucky,	1826-34
John Catron,	Wayne co.,	Supreme Court, United States,	1837-65
John Catron,		" " " Tennessee.	1824-36
John Coburn (declined),	Mason county,	United States Judge, Michigan Ter.,	1805

Names.	From Whence.	Where Stationed.	
John Coburn (declined),	Mason county,	United States Judge, Orleans Ter.,	1805-09
Thomas T. Davis,	Madison county,	" " " Indiana.	
Joseph E. Davis,	Logan county,	Supreme Court, Mississippi.	
Henry Humphreys,	Lexington,	Supreme Court, Texas.	
Josiah Stoddard Johnston,	Mason county,	United States Judge, Louisiana,	1815
B. Johnson,	Scott county,	" " " Arkansas.	
Thomas J. Lacy,	Nelson county,	" " " "	
Judge Lewis,	Jessamine co.,	Supreme Court, Louisiana.	
John McLean,	Mason county,	" " " United States,	1829-62
John McKinley,	Jefferson co.,	" " " "	1837-52
Samuel F. Miller,	Richmond,	" " " "	1862
Benjamin B. Meeker,	Flemingsburg,	United States Judge, Minn. Ter.,	1853-58
Nathaniel Pope,	Jefferson county,	" " " Illinois,	1819
John C. Richardson,	Fayette county,	Supreme Court, Missouri,	1849-55
John M. Robinson,	Scott county,	" " " Illinois.	
Anthony Thornton,	Paris,	" " " Illinois,	1870-77
John Buckner Thruston,	Louisville,	United States Judge, Orleans Ter.,	1805
John Buckner Thruston,	Louisville,	" " " Dist. of Col.,	1809-45
Thomas Todd,	Frankfort,	Supreme Court United States.	
Robert Trimble,	Paris,	United States Judge, Kentucky,	1816-26
Robert Trimble,	Paris,	Supreme Court, United States,	1826-28
William F. Trimble,	Flemingsburg,	" " " Oregon,	1870
E. Turner,	Fayette county,	" " " Mississippi.	
Fielding L. Turner,	Fayette county,	" " " Louisiana.	
Robert B. Warden,	Bardstown,	" " " Ohio,	1854-55
Samuel R. Overton,	Fayette county,	Commissioner Spanish Claims in Florida.	
John Rowan,	Louisville,	Commissioner Mexican Claims,	1839
Wm. Henry Wadsworth,	Maysville,	" " " "	1869

PRESIDING OFFICERS OF CONGRESS.

David R. Atchison,	Fayette county,	Pres't <i>pro tem.</i> of Senate, 1845-49,	1853-55
Linn Boyd,	Trigg County,	Speaker House Representatives,	1851-55
John C. Breckinridge,	Lexington,	President Senate,	1857-61
Jesse D. Bright,	Covington,	President <i>pro tem.</i> Senate,	1855-57
John Brown,	Frankfort,	President <i>pro tem.</i> Senate,	1803-04
Henry Clay,	Lexington,	Sp'ker H'se Rep., 1811-14, 1815-20,	1823-25
Richard M. Johnson,	Scott county,	President Senate,	1837-41
John Pope,	Washington co.,	President <i>pro tem.</i> Senate,	1810-11
John White,	Richmond,	Speaker House Representatives,	1841-44
Thomas Dougherty,		Clerk House Representatives,	1815-22
James C. Allen,	Shelbyville,	Clerk House Representatives,	1857-59

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

David R. Atchison,	Fayette county,	From Missouri,	1845-55
Francis P. Blair, Jr.,	Lexington,	" " "	1871-77
Jesse D. Bright,	Covington,	" " Indiana,	1845-62
Ben. Gratz Brown,	Frankfort,	" " Missouri,	1860-67
James Brown,	Frankfort,	" " Louisiana,	1812-17, 1819-24
Thomas Corwin,	Bourbon county,	" " Ohio,	1845-50
Jefferson Davis,	Christian co.,	" " Mississippi,	1847-53, 1857-61
Henry Dodge,	Jefferson county,	" " Wisconsin,	1849-57
Solomon U. Downs,		" " Louisiana,	1847-53
Ninian Edwards,	Logan county,	" " Illinois,	1818-24
Felix Grundy,	Washington co.,	" " Tennessee,	1829-38, 1840
Edward A. Hannegan,	Maysville,	" " Indiana,	1843-49
H. P. Haun,	Scott county,	" " California,	1859-60
Josiah Stoddard Johnston,	Mason county,	" " Louisiana,	1824-33
Robert W. Johnson,	Scott county,	" " Arkansas,	1853-61
Henry S. Lane,	Bath county,	" " Indiana,	1861-67
Lewis F. Linn,	Jefferson county,	" " Missouri,	1833-43
John McKinley,	Jefferson county,	" " Alabama,	1826-31
John McLean,	Logan county,	" " Illinois,	1824-25, 1829-30
Allan B. Magruder,	Lexington,	" " Louisiana,	1812-13
John Norvell,	Lexington,	" " Michigan,	1835-41
Thomas B. Read,	Mercer county,	" " Mississippi,	1826-27, 1829
John M. Robinson,	Scott county,	" " Illinois,	1830-42
James Semple,	Albany,	" " " "	1843-47
James Whitcomb,	Lexington,	" " Indiana,	1849-52
Richard Yates,	Warsaw,	" " Illinois,	1865-71

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Names.	From Whence.	Where Stationed.	
James C. Allen,	Shelbyville,	From Illinois,	1853-57, 1862-65
George W. Anderson,	Maysville,	From Missouri,	1865-67
Thomas L. Anderson,	Green county,	" "	1857-61
Francis P. Blair, Jr.,	Lexington,	From Missouri,	1857-61
Thomas H. Blake,		" Indiana,	1827-29
Ratliff Boon,	Mercer county,	" "	1825-27, 1829-39
Samuel Brenton,	Gallatin county,	" "	1851-53, 1855-57
John Brown,	Frankfort,	" Virginia,	1787-88
John Brown,	Frankfort,	Delegate from Kentucky,	1789-92
J. Richard Barrett,	Greensburg,	From Missouri,	1859-61
William J. Brown,		" Indiana,	1843-45, 1849-51
Richard K. Call,	Logan county,	Delegate from Florida Ter.,	1823-25
Thomas W. Chinn,	Fayette county,	From Louisiana,	1839-41
John B. Clark,	Madison county,	" Missouri,	1857-61
Daniel P. Cooke,	Scott county,	" Illinois,	1820-28
Moses B. Corwin,	Bourbon county,	" Ohio,	1849-55
Thomas Corwin,	Bourbon county,	" "	1831-40, 1859-61
Alvan Cullom,		" Tennessee,	1845-47
John Fletcher Darby,	Frankfort,	" Missouri,	1851-53
Jefferson Davis,	Christian co.,	" Mississippi,	1845-46
John G. Davis,	Fleming county,	" Indiana,	1851-55, 1857-61
Timothy Davis,		" Iowa,	1857-59
Henry Dodge,	Jefferson county,	Delegate from Wisconsin Ter.,	1841-45
Benjamin Edwards,	Todd county,	From Maryland,	1793-95
Elisha Embree,	Lincoln county,	" Indiana,	1847-49
William L. D. Ewing,	Logan county,	" Illinois,	1836-37
Orlando B. Ficklin,	Fayette county,	" "	1843-51
James B. Foley,		" Indiana,	1857-59
Selucius Garfiede,	Flemingsburg,	" Oregon,	1869-71
Willis A. Gorman,	Flemingsburg,	" Indiana,	1849-53
Felix Grundy,	Washington co.,	" Tennessee,	1811-14
Edward A. Hannegan,	Maysville,	" Indiana,	1833-37
John J. Hardin,	Shelby county,	" Illinois,	1843-45
Charles M. Harris,	Woodford co.,	" Missouri,	1863-65
Albert G. Harrison,	Fayette county,	" "	1835-39
James Madison Hughes,	Nicholas county,	" "	1843-45
James Humphrey,	Louisville,	" New York,	1859-61
Eben C. Ingersoll,	Paducah,	" Illinois,	1863-65
John Jameson,	Washington co.,	" Missouri,	1830-31, 1843-45, 1847-49
Robert W. Johnson,	Scott county,	" Arkansas,	1847-53
Josiah Stoddard Johnston,	Mason county,	" Louisiana,	1821-23
John W. Jones,	Nicholas county,	" Georgia,	1847-49
Luther M. Kennett,	Falmouth,	" Missouri,	1855-57
David Kilgore,	Harrison county,	" Indiana,	1857-61
Henry S. Lane,	Bath county,	" "	1841-43
Cornelius L. L. Leary,	Louisville,	" Maryland,	1861-63
Abraham Lincoln,	Hardin county,	" Illinois,	1847-49
James J. Lindley,	Cynthiana,	" Missouri,	1853-57
Benjamin F. Loan,	Hardinsburg,	" "	1863-65
Matthew Lyon,	Eddyville,	" Vermont,	1799-1801
Matthew Lyon,	Eddyville,	Delegate from Arkansas Ter.,	1822
Edward C. Marshall,	Woodford co.,	From California,	1851-53
Samuel S. Marshall,	Caldwell county,	" Illinois,	1855-57, 1865-67
John A. McClernand,	Breckinridge co.,	" "	1843-51
John McKinley,	Louisville,	" Alabama,	1833-35
John McLean,	Mason county,	" Ohio,	1812-16
John McLean,	Logan county,	" Illinois,	1818-19
John G. Miller,		" Missouri,	1853-56
Charles F. Mitchell,	Flemingsburg,	" New York,	1837-41
Elijah H. Norton,	Logan county,	" Missouri,	1861-63
Mordecai Oliver,	Anderson co.,	" "	1853-57
Nathaniel Pope,	Louisville,	Delegate from Illinois Ter.,	1816-18
George H. Proffit,	Louisville,	From Indiana,	1839-43
James Rariden,		" "	1837-41
William A. Richardson,	Nicholas county,	" Illinois,	1847-55
James C. Robinson,		" "	1861-65
John L. Robinson,	Mason county,	" Indiana,	1849-53
James Sidney Rollins,	Madison county,	" Missouri,	1861-65
O. R. Singleton,	Jessamine co.,	" Mississippi,	1853-55, 1857-58
Job E. Stevenson,	Scott county,	" Ohio,	1869-73

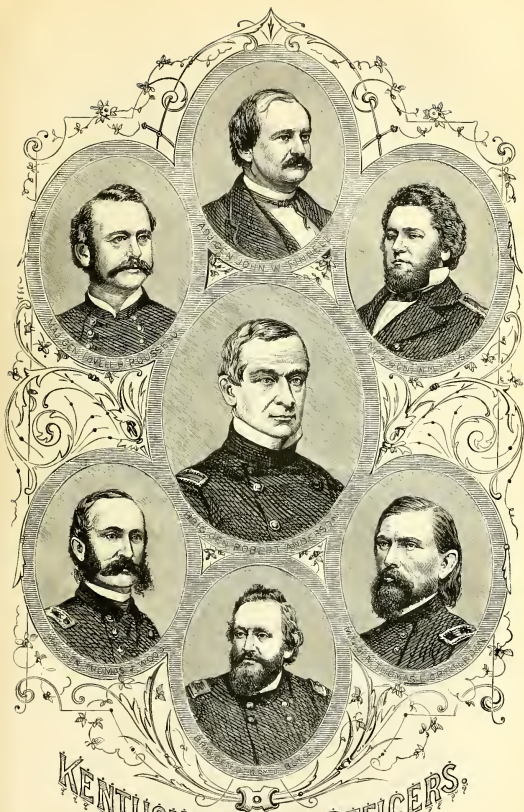
Names.	From Whence.	Where Stationed.	
John T. Stuart,	Fayette county,	From Illinois,	1839-43
Anthony Thornton,	Paris,	" "	1865-67
John B. S. Todd,	Fayette county,	Delegate from Dakota Territory,	1861-65
Patrick W. Tompkins,		From Mississippi,	1847-49
Felix Walker,	Madison county,	" North Carolina,	1817-23
John S. Watts,	Boone county,	Delegate from New Mexico Ter.,	1861-63
James F. Wilson,	Louisville,	From Iowa,	1863-69
Samuel B. Woodson,	Jessamine co.,	" Missouri,	1857-61
Richard Yates,	Nelson county,	" Illinois,	1851-55

PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES NOT IN KENTUCKY.

Henry B. Bascom, (declined.)	Augusta,	Louisiana College.	
Henry B. Bascom, "	Augusta,	Missouri University.	
Robert H. Bishop,	Lexington,	Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.	
James Blythe,	Lexington,	South Hanover College, Indiana.	
Robert J. Breckinridge,	Lexington,	Jefferson College, Pennsylvania,	1845
Wm. L. Breckinridge,	Louisville,	Oakland College, Mississippi,	1860
Samuel Brenton,	Gallatin county,	Fort Wayne College, Indiana.	1853
Jeremiah Chamberlain,	Danville,	Oakland College, Mississippi,	1831
John P. Durbio,	Augusta,	Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.	
Lewis W. Green,	Danville,	Hampden Sidney College, Virginia.	
John W. Hall,	Covington,	Miami University, Oxford, Ohio,	1860
John T. Hendrick,	Paducah,	Stewart College, Clarksville, Tenn.,	1859
Wm. W. Hill (declined),	Louisville,	South Hanover College, Indiana,	1861
Louis Marshall,	Woodford co.,	Washington College, Lexington, Va.,	1855
John A. McClung, (declined.)	Maysville,	South Hanover College, Indiana.	1856
Wm. H. McGuffey,	Paris,	Cincinnati College, Ohio.	
J. Lapsley McKee, (declined.)	Louisville,	South Hanover College, Indiana.	
Robert Desha Morris,	Mason county,	Oxford Female College, Ohio,	1860
Nathan L. Rice,	Paris,	Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri,	1867
James Shannon,	Harrodsburg,	University of Missouri, Columbia.	
Robert G. Wilson,	Mason county,	Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.	

HIGH MILITARY OFFICERS.

David B. Birney,	Boyle county.	Major-General, U. S. Vols., Penn.,	1862-64
Francis P. Blair, jr.,	Lexington,	" " " Mo.,	1863-65
James Boyle,	Russellville,	" " " Army.	
Wm. O. Butler,	Carrollton,	" " " Vols., Mexican War.	
George Rogers Clark,	Louisville,	" " " Armies of France,	1793
Cassius M. Clay,	Madison county,	" " " U. S. Vols., Ky.,	1862-63
Thomas L. Crittenden,	Frankfort,	" " " " Ky.,	1862-65
George Croghan,	Jefferson county,	" " " Army.	
Joseph Desha,	Mason county,	" " " Vols., War 1812.	
Thomas S. Jesup,	Mason county,	" " " Army,	1848
John A. McClernaud,	Breckinridge co.,	" " " Vols., Illinois,	1862-65
Ormsby M. Mitchell,	Union county,	" " " " Ohio,	1862
William Nelson,	Maysville,	" " " " Ky.,	1862
Lovell H. Rousseau,	Louisville,	" " " " Ky.,	1862-65
Zachary Taylor,	Jefferson county,	" " " Army,	1846-49
Thomas J. Wood,	Munfordsville,	" " " Vols., Ky.,	1865
D. McReynolds,	Russellville,	Surgeon-General, U. S. Army,	1846
N. Wilson Duke,	Woodford co.,	Captain U. S. Navy,	1850
William Nelson,	Maysville,	Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy,	1861
Garret J. Pendergrast,		Commodore, U. S. Navy,	1860
John Boyle,	Danville,	Adjutant-General of Kentucky,	1863-64
John W. Finnell,	Covington,	" " " "	1861-63
Daniel W. Lindsay,	Frankfort,	" " " "	1864-67
Robert Anderson,	Jefferson county,	Brigadier-General, U. S. Army,	1861-71
Wm. McDowell Birney,	Boyle county,	" " " " Vols., Mich.,	1863-65
James E. Blythe,	Lexington,	" " " " Ind.,	1862-65
Jeremiah T. Boyle,	Danville,	" " " " Ky.,	1861-64
Stephen G. Burbridge,	Georgetown,	" " " " Ky.,	1862-65
Thos. E. Bramlette (declined.)	Columbia,	" " " " Ky.,	1863
Green Clay,	Madison county,	" " " " Ky., War 1812	
John T. Croxton,	Paris,	" " " " Ky.,	1864-65
Speed Smith Fry,	Danville,	" " " " Ky.,	1862-65
Theophilus T. Garrard,	Manchester,	" " " " Ky.,	1862-64
Edward H. Hobson,	Greensburg,	" " " " Ky.,	1862-65
James S. Jackson,	Hopkinsville,	" " " " Ky.,	1862



KENTUCKY UNION-OFFICERS.



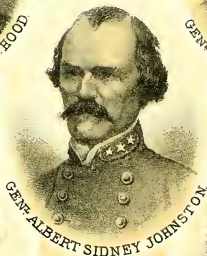
LIEUT. GEN. JOHN B. HOOD.



GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN.



GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER.



GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.



MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM PRESTON.



GEN. GEORGE B. HODGE.



GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN.

KENTUCKY CONFEDERATE OFFICERS

Engraved for Collins' History of Kentucky.

Stedbridge & Co. Lith. Cin.

Names.	From Whence.	Where Stationed.
Richard W. Johnson,	Louisville,	Brigadier-General, U.S. Vols., Ky., 1861-65
Albert Sidney Johnston,	Mason county,	" " " Army, 1860-61
Benjamin F. Loan (Mo.),	Hardinsburg,	" " " Vols., Mo., 1862-65
Eli Long,	Scott county,	" " " " Ky., 1864-66
Thomas Marshall,	Lewis county,	" " " " Ky., Mex. War.
Green Clay Smith,	Covington,	" " " " Ky., 1862-63
James M. Shackelford,	Richmond,	" " " " Ky., 1863-64
William P. Sanders,	Frankfort,	" " " " Ky., 1863
William T. Ward,	Greensburg,	" " " " Ky., 1861-65
Lewis D. Watkins,	Scott county,	" " " " Ky., 1865-66
Walter C. Whitaker,	Shelbyville,	" " " " Ky., 1863-65

Albert Sidney Johnston,	Mason county,	General, Confederate States' Army,	1861-62
Simon B. Buckner,	Louisville,	Lieut.-General, Con. States' Army,	1864-65
John B. Hood (Texas),	Bath county,	" " " " " "	1863-65
Richard Taylor (La.),	Jefferson county	" " " " " "	1863-65
John C. Breckinridge,	Lexington,	Major-General,	" " " "
George B. Crittenden,	Frankfort,	" " " " " "	1862-65
Humphrey Marshall,	Louisville,	" " " " " "	1863-65
William Preston,	Louisville,	" " " " " "	1863-65
Gustavus W. Smith,	Scott county,	" " " " " "	1861-63
Daniel Adams,	Frankfort,	Brig.-General,	" " " "
Abram Buford,	Woodford co.,	" " " " " "	1862-65
George B. Cosby,	Louisville,	" " " " " "	1864-65
Basil W. Duke,	Scott county,	" " " " " "	1864-65
Henry Giltner,	Carroll county,	" " " " " "	1864-65
Roger W. Hanson,	Lexington,	" " " " " "	1862-64
James Morrison Hawes,	Paris,	" " " " " "	1861-65
Ben Hardin Helm,	Hardin county,	" " " " " "	1862
George B. Hodge,	Newport,	" " " " " "	1864-65
Claiborne F. Jackson (Mo.)	Fleming county,	" " " " " "	1861
Joseph H. Lewis,	Glasgow,	" " " " " "	1863-65
Hylan B. Lyon,	Eddyville,	" " " " " "	1864-65
John H. Morgan,	Lexington,	" " " " " "	1863-64
Thomas H. Taylor,	Frankfort,	" " " " " "	1865
Lloyd Tilghman,	Paducah,	" " " " " "	1862-63
John S. Williams,	Mount Sterling,	" " " " " "	1863-65

SPEAKERS OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE, 1792-1873.

Date.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
1792, June 4.	Alexander S. Bullitt.....	Robert Breckinridge.
1793, Nov. 4.	Alexander S. Bullitt.....	Robert Breckinridge.
1794, Nov. 3.	Alexander S. Bullitt.....	Robert Breckinridge.
1795, Nov. 2.	Alexander S. Bullitt.....	Robert Breckinridge.
1796, Nov. 7.	Alexander S. Bullitt.....	Edmund Bullock.
1797, Nov. 27.	Alexander S. Bullitt.....	Edmund Bullock.
1798, Nov. 5.	Alexander S. Bullitt.....	Edmund Bullock.
1799,	Alexander S. Bullitt.....	John Breckinridge.
1800,	Alexander S. Bullitt, 1st Lieut. Gov.	John Breckinridge.
1801, Nov. 2.	Alexander S. Bullitt.....	John Adair.
1802,	Alexander S. Bullitt.....	John Adair.
1803,	Alexander S. Bullitt.....	John Adair (resigned); W. Logan.
1804,	John Caldwell, 2d Lieut. Gov.....	William Logan.
1805, Nov. 4.	Thomas Posey, acting Lieut. Gov.	William Logan.
1806, Nov. 3.	Thomas Posey, " " "	William Logan (unanimously).
1807, Dec. 28.	Green Clay, " " "	Henry Clay.
1808, Dec. 12.	Gabriel Slaughter, 3d Lieut. Gov.	William Logan.
1809, Dec. 4.	Gabriel Slaughter, " "	William Logan.
1810, Dec. 3.	Gabriel Slaughter, " "	John Simpson.
1811, Dec. 2.	Gabriel Slaughter, " "	John Simpson.
1812,	Richard Hickman, 4th Lieut. Gov.	Joseph H. Hawkins.
1813, Dec. 6.	Richard Hickman, " "	Joseph H. Hawkins.
1814, Dec. 5.	Richard Hickman, " "	William T. Barry.
1815, Dec. 4.	Richard Hickman, " "	John J. Crittenden.
1816, Dec. 2.	Edmund Bullock, acting Lieut. Gov.	John J. Crittenden (unanimously)
1817, Dec. 1.	Robert Ewing, " "	Joseph Cabell Breckinridge.
1818, Dec. 7.	William B. Blackburn, " "	Joseph Cabell Breckinridge.
1819, Dec. 6.	Wm. B. Blackburn (unanimously)	Martin D. Hardin.
1820, Oct. 16.	William T. Barry, 6th Lieut. Gov.	George C. Thompson.
1821,	William T. Barry, " "	Geo. C. Thompson (unanimously).

Date.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
1822, May 13.	William T. Barry, 6th Lieut. Gov.	Geo. C. Thompson (unanimously).
Oct. 21.	William T. Barry,	Richard C. Anderson.
1823, Nov. 3.	William T. Barry,	George Robertson.
1824, Nov. 1.	Robert B. McAfee, 7th Lieut. Gov.	Robert J. Ward.
1825, Nov. 7.	Robert B. McAfee,	George Robertson (unanimously).
1826, Dec. 4.	Robert B. McAfee,	George Robertson.
1827, Dec. 3.	Robert B. McAfee,	John Speed Smith.
1828, Dec. 1.	John Breathitt, 8th Lieut. Gov.....	Tunstall Quarles.
1829, Dec. 7.	John Breathitt,	John J. Crittenden (unanimously)
1830, Dec. 6.	John Breathitt,	John J. Crittenden.
1831, Nov. 7.	John Breathitt,	John J. Crittenden (unanimously)
1832, Dec. 3.	James T. Morehead, 9th Lieut. Gov.†	John J. Crittenden (unanimously)
1833, Dec. 31.	James T. Morehead,	Richard B. New.
1834, Dec. 31.	James Clark, acting Lieut. Gov....	Charles A. Wickliffe.
1835, Dec. 28.	Wm. B. Blackburn,	(unan.) John L. Helm.
1836, Dec. 5.	Charles A. Wickliffe, 10th Lieut. Gov.‡	John L. Helm.
1837, Dec. 4.	Charles A. Wickliffe,	Robert P. Letcher.
1838, Dec. 3.	Charles A. Wickliffe,	Rob't P. Letcher (without opposi'n
1839, Dec. 2.	Samuel Hanson, acting Lieut. Gov.	John L. Helm.
1840, Aug. 19.	Samuel Hanson [called session.]...	Chas. S. Morehead (with't opposi'n
Dec. 7.	Manlius V. Thomson, 11th Lt. Gov.	Chas. S. Morehead (unanimously).
1841, Dec. 31.	Manlius V. Thomson,	Charles S. Morehead.
1842, Dec. 31.	Manlius V. Thomson,	John L. Helm.
1843, Dec. 30.	Manlius V. Thomson,	John L. Helm.
1844, Dec. 31.	Archibald Dixon, 12th Lieut. Gov.	Charles S. Morehead.
1845, Dec. 31.	Archibald Dixon,	Joseph R. Underwood.
1846, Dec. 31.	Archibald Dixon,	Leslie Combs.
1847, Dec. 31.	Archibald Dixon,	James F. Buckner.
1848, Dec. 30.	John L. Helm, 13th Lieut. Gov.....	Gwyn Page.
1849, Dec. 31.	John L. Helm,	Thomas W. Riley.
1850, Nov. 4.	Ben. Edwards Grey, act'g Lt. Gov.	George W. Johnston (Shelby co.)
1851, Nov. 3.	John B. Thompson, 14th Lt. Gov.¶	George Robertson.
1853, Dec. 31.	Henry G. Bibb, acting Lieut. Gov.	Charles G. Wintersmith.
1855, Dec. 31.	James G. Hardy, 15th Lieut. Gov.**	John B. Huston.
1857, Dec. 7.	John Q. A. King, acting Lieut. Gov.	Daniel P. White.
1859, Dec. 5.	Lynn Boyd, 16th Lieut. Gov.††	David Meriwether.
Dec. 5.	Thomas P. Porter, <i>pro tem</i>	
Dec. 21.	Thomas P. Porter, acting Lt. Gov.	
1861, Sept. 2.	James F. Robinson (resigned).....	Richard A. Buckner, Jr.
Sept. 5.	John F. Fisk, acting Lieut. Gov. (resigned Aug. 16, 1862.)	
1862, Aug. 16.	James F. Robinson (became Gov. Aug. 18.)	
Aug. 18.	John F. Fisk, acting Lieut. Gov...	
1863, Dec. 7.	Richard T. Jacob, 17th Lieut. Gov.	Harrison Taylor.
1865, Jan. 3.	John B. Bruner, <i>pro tem.</i> , while Col. Jacob was in exile.	
Dec. 4.	Richard T. Jacob, Lieut. Gov.....	Harrison Taylor.
1867, Dec. 2.	William Johnson, acting Lt. Gov.‡‡	John T. Bunch.
1869, Dec. 6.	Preston H. Leslie, " " |||	John T. Bunch (unanimously).
1871, Feb. 16.	G. A. C. Holt, " " "	
Dec. 4.	John G. Carlisle, 19th Lieut. Gov.	James B. McCreary.
1873, Dec. 1.	John G. Carlisle,	James B. McCreary.

* Gen. John Caldwell, the 2d. lieutenant governor, died Nov. 19, 1804, while presiding over the senate.

† The 5th lieutenant governor, Gabriel Slaughter, became governor, Oct. 21, 1816, upon the death of Gov. Geo. Madison, and did not preside as speaker of the senate. He had been the 3d lieutenant governor, and presided over the senate for four years.

‡ James T. Morehead, the 9th lieutenant governor, became governor Feb. 22, 1834, upon the death of Gov. John Breathitt.

§ The 10th lieutenant governor, Chas. A. Wickliffe, became governor, Oct. 5, 1836, after the death of Gov. James Clark.

¶ Gov. John J. Crittenden resigned, July 31, 1850, to become U. S. attorney general, and Lieut. Gov. Helm became governor.

¶ John B. Thompson, 14th lieut. governor, resigned 1853, to become U. S. senator.

** James G. Hardy, 15th lieutenant governor, died during his term, in 1857.

†† Lynn Boyd, 16th lieutenant governor, died soon after his term began, Dec. 17, 1859, and never presided as speaker of the senate.

‡‡ John W. Stevenson, 18th lieutenant governor, became governor, owing to the death of Gov. John L. Helm, Sept. 8, 1867, and never presided over the senate.

||| Gov. Stevenson resigned, Feb 13, 1871, and Preston H. Leslie became governor.

GOVERNMENTAL STATISTICS

OF

KENTUCKY BEFORE SHE BECAME A STATE.

GOVERNORS OF VIRGINIA, WHILE KENTUCKY WAS A PART OF IT.

Robert Dinwiddie—called “lieutenant-governor”—arrived in Virginia from England early in 1752, and departed in Jan., 1758. His vacancy was filled for a short time by John Blair, president of the council.

The Earl of Loudoun was appointed by the King the successor of Dinwiddie, and came to Philadelphia, but never to Virginia.

Francis Fauquier was appointed lieutenant-governor, and reached Virginia in 1758. He continued governor until his death, early in 1768; when John Blair, who was still president of the council, again acted as governor.

In Nov., 1768, Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, arrived in Virginia as governor-in-chief. “Solicitous to gratify the Virginians, Botetourt pledged his life and fortune to extend the boundary of the State on the west to the Tennessee river, on the parallel of 36° 30'. This boundary, Andrew Lewis and Dr. Thomas Walker wrote, would give some room to extend the settlements for ten or twelve years.”^o Botetourt died, Oct., 1770, after two years’ service, in which he proved himself a friend of Virginia. The Colonial assembly erected a statue in honor of him, in front of William and Mary College at Williamsburg—which was destroyed by some vandalism in the Federal army, about 1864.

In 1772, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore (generally called Gov. Dunmore), was transferred from the governorship of New York to that of Virginia. He was the last colonial governor. He sent out surveying parties in 1773 and 1774 to survey for himself lands along and near the Ohio river.

June 29, 1776, Patrick Henry, Jr., the great orator of the Revolution, was elected the first republican governor of Virginia—receiving 60 votes, to 45 cast for Thomas Nelson, Sen., in the convention. The governors of the State of Virginia, up to the time of the separation of Kentucky and its admission into the Union as a State, were:

June 29, 1776.....	Patrick Henry.	Dec., 1784.....	Patrick Henry.
June 1, 1779.....	Thomas Jefferson.	Dec., 1786.....	Edmund Randolph.
June 12, 1781.....	Thomas Nelson.	Dec., 1788.....	Beverly Randolph.
Nov., 1781.....	Benj. Harrison.	Dec., 1791.....	Henry Lee.

MEMBER OF THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1789-92.

John Brown, one of 10 representatives in congress from Virginia, was twice elected (1789 and 1791) by the people of that portion called Kentucky district, and which, in June, 1792, became the State of Kentucky.

MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION OF 1788, FROM THE COUNTIES NOW IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

[This list is published elsewhere, on page 000 of this volume. The original returns, examined in the Secretary of State’s office of Virginia for this work, show the election of John Miller, instead of Wm. Irvine, from Madison county. There is no journal of the proceedings of the Convention in the Virginia Library, by which to decide who was the sitting member.]†

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA, FROM 1775 TO 1791 INCLUSIVE, FROM COUNTIES FORMED, IN 1792, INTO THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

1775. *Fincastle County*, besides a large territory in then western Virginia, included all of what is now the State of Kentucky. Wm. Christian and Stephen Trigg were delegates, at the session of the general assembly, which began July 17. At that which began Dec. 1, 1775, no delegates were present.

1776, May. Arthur Campbell and Wm. Russell delegates from *Fincastle county*.

^o Campbell’s History of Virginia, p. 556. Bancroft’s United States, vol. vi, p. 228.

† In Dec., 1873, the venerable Col. Sherwin McRea, of Richmond, Va., at the request of Hon. James McDonald, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, made, for this work, a thorough examination of the Original Election Returns—to ascertain the foregoing list of delegates or representatives in the legislature of Virginia from that portion of the State now included in Kentucky.

1777. The county of Fincastle having been divided into three counties and extinguished, the new *County of Kentucky* was established, covering all within the present boundaries of the state. The delegates, this year, were John Todd, Jr., and Richard Callaway.
1778. *Kentucky County*: Robert Todd, Nathaniel Henderson, delegates.
1779. " " Richard Callaway, James Harrod.
1780. " " John Todd, Stephen Trigg.
1781. *Kentucky County* extinguished—*Fayette*, *Jefferson*, and *Lincoln* having been formed out of it. *Jefferson county*: Isaac Cox. *Lincoln co.*: Benjamin Logan, John Edwards.
1782. *Fayette*: Robert Johnson, John Mosby. *Lincoln*: John Edwards, Isaac Hite.
1783. *Fayette*: John Crittenden, Timothy Paton. *Lincoln*: John Edwards, Caleb Wallace.
- [Col. Daniel Boone was then sheriff of *Fayette county*, and the certificate of election in his handwriting is preserved; so also, the next year, 1784.]
1784. *Fayette*: John Crittenden, John Mosby. *Lincoln*: John Logan, George Slaughter. *Jefferson*: Philip Barbour, Benjamin Pope.
1785. *Fayette*: James Garrard, Christopher Greenup. *Lincoln*: Benjamin Logan, John Edwards. *Jefferson*: Wm. Pope, John Roberts.
1786. *Fayette*: John Rowan, Joseph Crockett. *Jefferson*: John Campbell, Richmond Terrell.
1787. *Fayette*: John Fowler, Thomas Marshall. *Jefferson*: John Campbell, Abner Field. *Mercer*: John Jouett, Wm. McDowell.
1788. *Jefferson*: Robert Breckinridge, Daniel Brodhead. *Lincoln*: James Knox, Baker Ewing. *Bourbon*: Henry Lee, Notley Conn. *Mercer*: Alexander Robertson, Samuel Taylor. *Madison*: Green Clay, Thomas Kennedy.
1789. *Jefferson*: Abner Field, Buckner Thruston. *Lincoln*: John Logan, Henry Pawling. *Fayette*: Charles Scott, John Hawkins. *Bourbon*: Charles Smith, Jr., Notley Conn. *Madison*: Green Clay, John Miller. *Mercer*: Alexander Robertson, Samuel Taylor. *Nelson*: John Caldwell, Matthew Walton.
1790. *Jefferson*: John Campbell, Wm. Shannon. *Lincoln*: John Logan, Baker Ewing. *Fayette*: Joseph Crockett, Robert Patterson. *Bourbon*: Notley Conn, John McKieney. *Madison*: John Miller, Higgason Grubbs. *Mason*: Alexander Dalrymple Orr, Arthur Fox. *Mercer*: John Jouett, Anthony Crockett. *Nelson*: Matthew Walton, Isaac Morrison. *Woodford*: Charles Scott, John Craig.
1791. The names of Daniel Boone and Wm. Russell from *Fayette*, Thomas Kennedy from *Madison*, — Todd from *Lincoln*, and — Lewis from *Nelson*, are all the names of delegates, this year, from the counties now in Kentucky, which can be identified. There was probably a full representation.

The election returns for 1791 are lost or missing, and hence the few names given. These returns are the most authentic evidence of right to representation, and up to the close of the year 1791 the only accessible source of definite information. The official journals of the legislature do not give a list of members, nor of the counties which they represent.

The foregoing is gathered from the old manuscript certificates, which fortunately were not destroyed by the double calamities of fire and war, which Richmond experienced during the Rebellion.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION WHICH FRAMED THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY; ASSEMBLED AT FRANKFORT, OCT. 1, 1849.

COUNTIES.	
Adair	Nathan Gaither.
Allen	George W. Mansfield.
Anderson	George W. Kavanaugh.
Ballard and Me-	
Cracken	Richard D. Ghelsen.
Barren	Robert D. Maupin,
	John T. Rogers.
Bath	James M. Nesbitt.
Boone	Charles Chambers.
Bourbon	Garret Davis,
	George W. Williams.
Boyle	Albert G. Talbott.
Bracken	William C. Marshall.
Breathitt & Mor-	
gan	John Hargis.
Breckinridge	Henry Washington.
Bullitt	William R. Thompson.
Butler & Edmon-	
son	Vincent S. Hay.

COUNTIES.	
Caldwell	Willis B. Machen.
Calloway & Mar-	
shall	Edward Curd.
Campbell	Ira Root.
Carroll & Gallatin	John T. Robinson.
Carter & Lawrence	Thomas J. Hood.
Casey	Jesse Coffey.
Christian	Ninian E. Gray,
	John D. Morris.
Clark	Andrew Hood.
Clay, Letcher, and	
Perry	James H. Garrard.
Cumberland and	
Clinton	Michael L. Stoner.
Crittenden	Henry R. D. Coleman.
Daviess	Philip Triplett.
Estill and Owsley.	Luther Brawner.
Fayette	James Dudley,
	Robert N. Wickliffe.

COUNTIES.

Fleming ..	Selucius Garfiede, Martin P. Marshall.
Floyd, Pike, and Johnson	James M. Lackey.
Franklin	Thomas N. Lindsey.
Garrard	Johnson Price.
Grant	William Hendrix.
Graves	Richard L. Mayes.
Grayson	John J. Thurman.
Green	Thomas W. Lisle.
Greenup	Henry B. Pollard.
Hardin	James W. Stone, Thomas D. Brown.
Harrison	Hugh Newell, Lucius Desha.
Hart	Benjamin Copelin.
Henderson	Archibald Dixon.
Henry	Elijah F. Nuttall.
Hickman & Ful- ton	Thomas James.
Hopkins	William Bradley.
Jefferson	David Merriwether, William C. Bullitt.
Jessamine	Alexander K. Marshall.
Kenton	John W. Stevenson.
Knox and Harlau.	Silas Woodson.
Larue	James P. Hamilton.
Laurel and Rock- castle	Jonathan Newcum.
Lewis	Larkin J. Proctor.
Lincoln	John L. Ballinger.
Livingston	William Cowper.
Logan	James W. Irwin, William K. Bowling.
City of Louisville.	James Guthrie, James Rudd,

COUNTIES.

City of Louisville.	William Preston.
Madison	Squire Turner, William Chenault.
Marion	Green Forrest.
Mason	Peter Lashbrooke, John D. Taylor.
Meade	Thomas J. Gough.
Mercer	Thomas P. Moore.
Mourree	John S. Barlow.
Montgomery	Richard Apperson.
Muhlenburg	Alfred M. Jackson.
Nelson	Ben. Hardin, Charles A. Wickliffe.
Nicholas	Benjamin F. Edwards.
Oldham	William D. Mitchell.
Owen	Howard Todd.
Ohio & Hancock.	John H. McHenry.
Pendleton	John Wheeler.
Pulaski	Milford Elliott.
Russell	Nathan McClure.
Scott	William Johnson.
Simpson	Beverly L. Clarke.
Shelby	Andrew S. White, George W. Johnston.
Spencer	Mark E. Huston.
Taylor	William N. Marshall.
Todd	Francis M. Bristow.
Trigg	Alfred Boyd.
Trimble	Wesley J. Wright.
Union	Ignatius A. Spalding.
Warren ..	Chasteen T. Dunavan.
Wayne	James S. Chrisman.
Whitley	Thomas Rockhold.
Washington	Charles Cooper Kelley.
Woodford	John L. Waller.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM KENTUCKY.

First Presidential Election, 1789.—Of the 69 votes composing the Electoral College, George Washington received them all, and was unanimously elected President for four years. John Adams received 34 votes, and was chosen Vice-President; while John Jay had 9 votes, Robert H. Harrison 6, John Rutledge 6, John Hancock 4, George Clinton 3, Samuel Huntington 2, James Armstrong 1, Edward Telfair 1, and Benjamin Lincoln 1. Kentucky was not admitted to the Union as a State until June 1, 1792, and therefore was not entitled to vote at the first election.

Second Presidential Election, 1793.—The entire electoral vote, now increased to 132, was cast for George Washington, and he was again unanimously elected President. John Adams was chosen Vice-President, receiving 77 votes; while George Clinton had 50 votes, Thomas Jefferson 4, and Aaron Burr 1. The Electors from Kentucky were:

Richard C. Anderson, Charles Scott, 1. Benjamin Logan, 2. Notley Conn.

Third Presidential Election, 1797.—John Adams was elected President, receiving the highest vote, 71 out of the 140 votes cast. Thomas Jefferson was elected Vice-President, having the next highest number of votes, 68; Thomas Pinckney had 58 votes, Aaron Burr 30, Samuel Adams 15, Oliver Ellsworth 11, George Clinton 7, John Jay 5, James Iredell 3, Samuel Johnston 2, George Washington 2, John Henry 2, Charles C. Pinckney 1. The Electors from Kentucky were:

Stephen Ormsby, Caleb Wallace, 1. Isaac Shelby, 2. John Coburn.

Fourth Presidential Election, 1801.—Of the 128 electoral votes cast, no candidate received the highest vote. The entire votes of New York,

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia, with 8 from Pennsylvania, 5 from Maryland, and 8 from North Carolina—73 in all—were cast for Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each, making a tie, and thus devolving the choice upon the House of Representatives. John Adams had 65 votes, Charles C. Pinckney 64, and John Jay 1. The Electors from Kentucky were:

John Coburn, Charles Scott, 1. John Pope, 2. Isaac Shelby.

On Wednesday, February 11th, 1801, the House of Representatives began balloting, in secret session, having resolved to attend to no other business and not to adjourn until a choice should be effected. Upon the first ballot, eight States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee—cast their one vote each for Thomas Jefferson; six States—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, and South Carolina—gave their 6 votes for Aaron Burr, and the votes of Vermont and Maryland (because their representatives were divided) were given blank. Neither had a majority. For seven days the House continued in session, nominally without adjournment, and balloted thirty-five times with the same result. During this balloting, 104 members were present, some of whom, in consequence of infirmity or sickness, were provided with beds, and one member was so seriously ill as to require his wife's care and attention. On the afternoon of February 17th, Mr. Jefferson was elected President—receiving the votes of Vermont and Maryland, in addition to the eight above named, while those of Delaware and South Carolina were given blank. Mr. Burr became the Vice-President.

Fifth Presidential Election, 1805.—Thomas Jefferson was re-elected President—receiving 162 of the 176 votes cast; the remainder were given for Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. For Vice-President, George Clinton received 162, and Rufus King 14 votes. The Electors for Kentucky were:

Charles Scott, 2. Ninian Edwards, 5. William Irvine,
Isaac Shelby, 3. Hubbard Taylor, 6. William Roberts.
1. John Coburn, 4. Joseph Lewis,

Sixth Presidential Election, 1809.—James Madison was elected President—receiving 122 votes; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney 47, and George Clinton 6. For Vice-President, George Clinton received 113 votes, Rufus King 47, James Madison 3, and James Monroe 3. Kentucky voted for the successful candidates. Her Electors were:

Samuel Hopkins, 2. Robert Trimble, 5. Robert Ewing,
Charles Scott, 3. Matthew Walton, 6. Christopher Greenup.
1. William Logan, 4. Hubbard Taylor,

Seventh Presidential Election, 1813.—James Madison was re-elected President, receiving (including those of Kentucky) 128 out of 217 votes; the balance (89) were cast for De Witt Clinton. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry received 131, and Jared Ingersoll 86 votes. The Kentucky Electors were:

Robert Ewing, 3. Samuel Murrell, 7. Richard Taylor,
William Irvine, 4. Hubbard Taylor, 8. Walker Baylor,
1. William Casey, 5. Samuel Caldwell, 9. William Logan,
2. Robert Moshy, 6. Devall Payne, 10. Thos. Dye Owings.

Eighth Presidential Election, 1817.—James Monroe was elected President—receiving the votes of 16 States, 183 of the 217 cast; the 34 votes of three States, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Delaware, were given for Rufus King. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins received 183 votes, and was elected; John E. Howard 22 votes, James Ross 5, John Marshall 4, and Robert G. Harper 3. The Kentucky Electors were:

Devall Payne, 3. Robert Trimble, 7. Willis A. Lee,
Richard Taylor, 4. Alexander Adair, 8. Samuel Murrell,
1. Hubbard Taylor, 5. Thomas Bodley, 9. William Irvine,
2. William Logan, 6. Samuel Caldwell, 10. Robert Ewing.

Ninth Presidential Election, 1821.—James Monroe was re-elected President—receiving 228 votes; one vote only (from New Hampshire) was thrown for John Quincy Adams. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins received 215 votes, Richard Stockton 8, Daniel Rodney 4, Robert G. Harper 1, and Richard Rush 1. The Electors for Kentucky were:

Samuel Murrell,	3. Samuel Caldwell,	7. John Pope,
Martin D. Hardin,	4. James Johnson,	8. Thomas Bodley,
1. Ephraim M. Ewing,	5. John E. King,	9. Richard Taylor,
2. Willis A. Lee,	6. Jesse Bledsoe,	10. Hubbard Taylor.

Tenth Presidential Election, 1825.—The vote of the Electoral College had now increased to 261, requiring 132 to elect. John Quincy Adams received the votes of Maine 9, New Hampshire 8, Vermont 7, Massachusetts 15, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 8, 26 of the 36 votes of New York, 1 of the 3 votes of Delaware, 3 of the 11 votes of Maryland, 2 of the 5 votes of Louisiana, and 1 of the 3 votes of Illinois—in all 84. Andrew Jackson received the votes of New Jersey 8, Pennsylvania 28, North Carolina 15, South Carolina 11, Tennessee 11, Indiana 5, Mississippi 3, Alabama 5, 1 vote of New York, 7 of Maryland, 3 of Louisiana, and 2 of Illinois—in all 99. For William H. Crawford were cast the votes of Virginia 24, Georgia 9, 5 of New York, 2 of Delaware, and 1 of Maryland—in all 41. And for Henry Clay, the votes of Kentucky 14, Ohio 16, Missouri 3, and 4 of New York—in all 37. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President, receiving 182 votes; while Nathan Sanford had 30 votes, Nathaniel Macon 24, Andrew Jackson 13, Martin Van Buren 9, and Henry Clay 2. The Electors from Kentucky were:

Joseph R. Underwood,	4. W. Moore,	9. James Smiley,
Richard Taylor,	5. Young Ewing,	10. John J. Crittenden,
1. John E. King,	6. Thomas Bodley,	11. Joshua Fry,
2. Joseph Allen,	7. Benjamin Letcher,	12. Hubbard Taylor.
3. Alney McLean,	8. Devall Payne,	

John Quincy Adams was subsequently elected President by the House of Representatives, on the first ballot—receiving the votes of 13 States, including Kentucky, while 7 States voted for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford.

Eleventh Presidential Election, 1829.—Andrew Jackson received 178 votes (including 14 from Kentucky) and was elected President; 83 votes were cast for John Quincy Adams. John C. Calhoun was re-elected Vice President, he receiving 171 votes, Richard Rush 83, and William Smith 7. The Electors from Kentucky were:

Thomas S. Slaughter,	4. John Younger,	9. Robert J. Ward,
Reuben Monday,	5. Nathan Gaither,	10. Richard French,
1. Matthew Lyon,	6. John Sterrett,	11. Tandy Allen,
2. Benjamin Chapeze,	7. Tunstall Quarles,	12. Thompson Ward.
3. Edward Watkins,	8. Benjamin Taylor,	

Twelfth Presidential Election, 1833.—Andrew Jackson was re-elected President, receiving 219 votes. Henry Clay received the votes of Massachusetts 14, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 8, Delaware 3, Kentucky 15, and 5 votes from Maryland—in all 49. John Floyd received 11, and William Wirt 7 votes. For Vice-President, Martin Van Buren received 189 votes, and was elected; John Sergeant 49, William Wilkins 30, Henry Lee 11, and Amos Ellmaker 7. The Kentucky Electors were:

Joseph Eve,	4. John L. Hickman,	9. John J. Marshall,
Alney McLean,	5. Manlius V. Thomson,	10. D. S. Patton,
1. Benjamin Hardin,	6. William Owsley,	11. Ephraim M. Ewing,
2. William K. Wall,	7. Burr Harrison,	12. Martin Beatty,
3. Martin P. Marshall,	8. Thomas Chilton,	13. Thompson M. Ewing.

Thirteenth Presidential Election, 1837.—Martin Van Buren was elected President, receiving 170 votes. Kentucky voted for William Henry Harrison, who received 73 votes; while 26 were cast for Hugh L. White, 14 for Daniel Webster, and 11 for Willie P. Mangum. For Vice-President, the

vote stood: Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, 147, Francis Granger 77, John Tyler 47, and William Smith 23—no one receiving a majority. [The Senate subsequently elected Col. R. M. Johnson.] The Kentucky Electors were:

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Burr Harrison, | 4. Robert Wickliffe, | 9. Richard A. Buckner, |
| Thomas P. Wilson, | 5. D. S. Patton, | 10. J. F. Ballinger, |
| 1. Henry Daniel, | 6. Thomas Metcalfe, | 11. Christopher Tompkins, |
| 2. William K. Wall, | 7. Edward Rumsey, | 12. Robert P. Letcher, |
| 3. Philip Triplett, | 8. Martin P. Marshall, | 13. Martin Beatty. |

Fourteenth Presidential Election, 1841.—William Henry Harrison was elected President, receiving, with those of Kentucky, 234 votes; while 60 were cast for Martin Van Buren. John Tyler was elected Vice-President; he received 234 votes, Richard M. Johnson 48, Littleton W. Tazewell 11, and James K. Polk 1. The Kentucky Electors were:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Richard A. Buckner, | 4. William H. Field, | 9. Bryan Y. Owsley, |
| Charles G. Wintersmith, | 5. Iredell Hart, | 10. Martin P. Marshall, |
| 1. James T. Morehead, | 6. Daniel Breck, | 11. James Harlan, |
| 2. Thomas W. Riley, | 7. James W. Irwin, | 12. Adam Beatty, |
| 3. Robert Patterson, | 8. Richard H. Menefee, | 13. William W. Southgate. |

Fifteenth Presidential Election, 1845.—James K. Polk was elected President, receiving 170 votes; while Henry Clay, for whom Kentucky voted, received 105 votes. For Vice-President, George M. Dallas, the successful candidate, had 170 votes, and Theodore Frelinghuysen 105. The Electors for Kentucky were:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Philip Triplett, | 3. Benjamin Hardin, | 7. R. A. Patterson, |
| Green Adams, | 4. Wm. R. Grigsby, | 8. Leslie Combs, |
| 1. Benjamin M. Crenshaw, | 5. Jos. R. Underwood, | 9. John Kincaid, |
| 2. William W. Southgate, | 6. Wm. J. Graves, | 10. Landaff W. Andrews. |

Sixteenth Presidential Election, 1849.—Kentucky voted for Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, who was elected President, receiving 163 votes; while Lewis Cass, of Michigan, received 127. For Vice-President, Millard Fillmore, of New York, received 163 votes, and William O. Butler, of Kentucky, 127. The Electors for Kentucky were:

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Archibald Dixon, | 3. Finis E. McLean, | 7. Bryan R. Young, |
| Manlius V. Thomson, | 4. William Chenault, | 8. Leslie Combs, |
| 1. Livingston Lindsay, | 5. Thomas W. Lisle, | 9. Andrew Trumbo, |
| 2. James L. Johnston, | 6. Martin D. McHenry, | 10. William C. Marshall. |

Seventeenth Presidential Election, 1853.—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was elected President, receiving 254 votes; Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, received 42, including Kentucky. William R. King, of Alabama, for Vice-President, received 254 votes, and William A. Graham, of Georgia, 42. The Electors for Kentucky were:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Joshua F. Bell, | 3. John G. Rogers, | 7. Thomas F. Marshall, |
| Charles S. Morehead, | 4. Thomas E. Bramlette, | 8. John Rodman, |
| 1. Lucien Anderson, | 5. John L. Helm, | 9. Leander M. Cox, |
| 2. John S. McFarland, | 6. Curtis F. Burnam, | 10. Thomas B. Stevenson. |

Eighteenth Presidential Election, 1857.—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was elected President, receiving 173 votes, to 114 cast for John C. Fremont, of New York, and 8 for Millard Fillmore, of New York. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was elected Vice-President; he received 173 votes, William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, 114, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, 8. Kentucky, through the following Electors, voted for Buchanan and Breckinridge:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Elijah Hise, | 3. I. T. Hawkins, | 7. William D. Reed, |
| John A. Finn, | 4. Beriah Magoffin, | 8. Robert W. Woolley, |
| 1. John W. Stevenson, | 5. George W. Williams, | 9. Richard H. Stanton, |
| 2. Timoleon Cravens, | 6. Benjamin F. Rice, | 10. Hiram Kelsey. |

Nineteenth Presidential Election, 1861.—Of the popular vote cast for President in November, 1860, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, received

1,866,452, or 39.87 per cent. of the whole; Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, 1,375,157, or 29.37 per cent.; John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, 847,953, or 18.11 per cent.; and John Bell, of Tennessee, 590,631, or 12.65 per cent.; while, in the Electoral College, Lincoln received 180 votes and was elected; Breckinridge 72, Bell 39, and Douglas only 12 (Missouri). Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was chosen Vice-President—he receiving 180 electoral votes, to 72 cast for Joseph Lane, of Oregon, 39 for Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and 12 for Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia. The Kentucky Electors, as follows, voted for Breckinridge and Lane:

Timoleon Cravens,	3. John Doran,	6. Marion Taylor,
Thos. C. McCreery,	4. Nat. Gaither,	8. John A. Prall,
1. J. B. Thompson,	5. M. R. Hardin,	9. H. M. Rust,
2. E. D. Walker,	6. Edward W. Turner,	10. Wm. E. Arthur.

Twentieth Presidential Election, 1865.—This occurred during the civil war, and the eleven Confederate States did not vote, viz.: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Kentucky, Delaware, and New Jersey cast their 21 votes in the Electoral College for George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, for President, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice-President. The remaining 212 votes were cast for and elected Abraham Lincoln, for President, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President. On the 14th of April, 1865, only forty-one days after his inauguration for the second term, President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, and Andrew Johnson succeeded him as President. Of the popular vote cast in November, 1864, Mr. Lincoln received 2,203,831, or 55.09 per cent., and Gen. McClellan 1,797,019, or 44.91 per cent. The Kentucky Electors were:

Frank Wolford,	3. I. C. Winfrey,	7. George S. Shanklin,
Thornton F. Marshall,	4. J. P. Barbour,	8. Wm. A. Hoskins,
1. Thomas A. Duke,	5. William F. Bullock,	9. Harrison Taylor.
2. Burwell C. Ritter,	6. A. Harry Ward,	

Twenty-First Presidential Election, 1869.—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, for President, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, for Vice-President, received 3,012,833 votes at the November election, 1868, or 52.71 per cent. of the vote cast; and Horatio Seymour, of New York, for President, and Francis P. Blair, jr., of Missouri, for Vice-President, received 2,703,249 votes, or 47.29 per cent. Three States—Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, not having been “re-constructed”—were not allowed to vote. In the Electoral College, the vote of Georgia, 7 (which had been cast for Seymour and Blair), was ruled out and rejected. Of the remainder, 214 votes were cast for Grant and Colfax, electing them; and 71 for Seymour and Blair, viz.: Kentucky 11, New York 33, New Jersey 7, Delaware 3, Maryland 7, Louisiana 7, and Oregon 3. The Kentucky Electors were:

Frank Wolford,	3. Wm. W. Bush,	7. George W. Craddock,
Jesse D. Bright,	4. A. H. Field,	8. Harrison Cockrill,
1. J. M. Bigger,	5. Robert Mallory,	9. Thomas M. Green.
2. Alfred K. Bradley,	6. A. B. Chambers,	

Twenty-Second Presidential Election, 1873.—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, for President, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President (the Republican ticket), received at the November election, 1872, 3,597,070 votes, or 55.93 per cent. of the vote cast; and Horace Greeley, of New York, for President, and Ben. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice-President (the Liberal Republican ticket, adopted by the Democratic National Convention), received 2,834,079 votes, or 44.07 per cent. In the Electoral College, Kentucky, Maryland, Georgia, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas cast their votes scatteringly, Mr. Greeley having died since Nov.; while the other 31 states voted for Grant. The Kentucky electors were:

George B. Hodge,	3. R. S. Bevier,	7. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge,
James A. McKenzie,	4. John M. Atherton,	8. R. E. Lytle,
1. John Q. A. King,	5. Richard A. Jones,	9. Alexander L. Martin,
2. Eli H. Brown,	6. Hezekiah Cox,	10. Henry L. Stone.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS OF KENTUCKY.*

The geological formations of Kentucky, in common with those of the other Western States generally, belong to that great system which extends from the Alleghanies on the east, across the Mississippi, and to the Rocky mountains on the west. Throughout this vast territory, the primary fossiliferous, or Silurian Devonian, and Carboniferous rocks prevail, with some of the upper formations. These comprehend a number of distinct formations, very unequally developed in different parts of this wide valley, producing a great variety in the mineral and agricultural wealth and resources of different sections. Almost all these rocks contain characteristic organic remains, although they are found much more abundantly in some strata and localities than in others.

These rocks all belong to the class which are termed sedimentary, and were generally deposited upon the bottom of the primeval ocean. The shells and other remains which they contain, no doubt once belonged to the inhabitants of this ocean; and, as the animals died and decayed, their harder and more lasting coverings were gradually covered up by clay and sand, or limestone, and other layers of shells, until at length, under a heavy pressure of superincumbent strata, and by a slow and long-continued chemical action, they were converted into solid rocks; and, now that the waters of the ocean have retired, are exposed to our view as the lasting records of the earth's history during ages long anterior to our own.

The strata over nearly the whole surface of Kentucky lie nearly horizontal, with a few dislocations. They have generally a slight dip. This dip, in the lower strata, seems to be usually in every direction from a point near Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, as a center. At this point we see the lowest surface rocks of the State exposed. As we go up the river, we meet with the other strata in succession—cropping out, as it is termed—but sinking beneath other rocks as they extend eastward, and rising generally again to the surface on the western slope of the Alleghanies. If from Cincinnati we travel down the river, we meet with the same succession of rocks, but dipping to the west. If from the same point we penetrate into the interior of the State, we find the rocks dipping southward. Cincinnati seems thus to have been a center of elevation, when this central region was lifted above the waters of the ocean.

But it is necessary to be somewhat more minute in our description of the various formations. We will begin with the lowest or oldest, and describe them in the order of their superposition.

FIRST FORMATION—THE BLUE LIMESTONE.

This formation, which is the lowest exposed in Kentucky, has usually been considered equivalent to the Lower Silurian strata of Murchison. In this region it is almost entirely calcareous, being generally composed of thin beds of dark blue-gray fossiliferous limestone, alternating with thin layers of marly shale or clay; or, in its lower members, such as are exhibited on the Kentucky river, at Frankfort, and at several other places on the river above, for many miles, appearing in more massive, thick layers of buff granular magnesian limestone—an excellent building-stone, which was used in the construction of the Clay monument at Lexington—and the light bluish-gray or yellowish, brittle and sparry layers, which has been called Kentucky marble, and polished for ornamental and useful purposes.

Attempts have been made to compare the rocks of this formation with those of New York and Pennsylvania; but, as in regard to all the western strata, the much greater prevalence of calcareous matter in the rocks of the west and south, as compared with those of the north and east, renders this task somewhat difficult. It is believed, however, that what has been called, in Ohio and Kentucky, the Blue Limestone formation, commences above, with the equivalents of the Hudson river group and the Utica slate, of the New York geologists, and continues downward, in its equivalency, including their Trenton, Black-river, Bird's-eye and Chazy limestones, to the equivalent of their Calcareous sandstone, which is probably our buff magnesian limestone above mentioned. The so-called Kentucky marble bears a close resemblance to the New York Bird's-eye limestone.

* Written by Prof. Robert Peter, M.D., 1871.

This formation is one of great importance in Kentucky, being the basis of our far-famed Blue-grass lands. According to the report of the late Dr. David D. Owen (State Geologist), "The whole of the slightly-curved undulating triangular area, having its base on the Ohio river, between Garrett's landing, in Trimble county, and the eastern limits of Mason county, with its apex curving a little west of south, to the Turkey Neck bend of the Cumberland river, embraces the axis of the great blue limestone in Kentucky."—*Ky. Geol. Surv.*, vol. i, p. 98.

The main surface exposure of this formation, however, is better described by him in *Ky. Geol. Rep.*, vol. iii, p. 76, as existing in a great curved triangular area, the southern apex of which terminates in Lincoln county, and from which only a narrow strip, or axis, occasionally to be observed in the deep cuts of the valleys, can be traced through Casey, Russell, and Cumberland counties, to the Cumberland river, in Monroe county.

From the present appearance of this elevated table-land of Central Kentucky and Ohio, underlaid by the Blue Limestone formation, it seems that, in former geological ages, the solid crust of the earth was elevated in this region as though by the operation of an internal force, so that the various superimposed strata were raised into a mountain, the top of which, as calculated by the celebrated Sir Ch. Lyell, was about 3500 feet above the level of the ocean; and that, subsequently, denuding agencies have worn away the summit of this mountain down to its present height of about 1400 feet above the sea level at Cincinnati, leaving the lowest formation—the Blue Limestone—in the highest central area of the present table-land, and all the other superimposed strata with their upper exposed edges regularly disposed around it—just as would appear the several coats of an onion, if a wooden peg was pushed from the center to cause an exterior protrusion, and then the summit of the elevation was cut off with a knife. In Kentucky, however, a break, or separate axis of elevation, runs down southward, as described above, from the apex of the curved triangular area of the blue limestone in Lincoln county, through Casey, Russell, and Cumberland counties, to Monroe county, and into Tennessee.

A remarkable fault, or dislocation of the strata of this formation, is described by Dr. Owen, in the same volume (pp. 75, 76), as extending along the great south bend of the Kentucky river, in Madison, Jessamine, Garrard, and Mercer counties, and elsewhere, in which the strata on one side of the river stand three hundred and fifty feet higher than the corresponding ones on the opposite side. This remarkable crack and upheaval or subsidence of the strata not only locally altered the dip of the rocks to the north, but has changed the topographical configuration, as well as the geological and agricultural features, of this region. Here "the so-called Kentucky marble, rising in bold escarpments of two hundred to three hundred feet," hems in the Kentucky river in this locality, and, with the superincumbent layers of limestone, makes picturesque bluffs of four hundred feet of elevation—the river making its way, in its deep channel, through this immense crack in the earth's surface. Along the course of this fault or dislocation is also found, interstratified with the Kentucky marble, the very valuable buff, granular, magnesian limestone already described—these being the lowest rocks exposed in Kentucky.

SECOND FORMATION—THE GRAY LIMESTONE, OR CLIFF LIMESTONE.

On the Ohio river we find the termini of this formation—always overlying the blue limestone—near the confines of Lewis and Mason counties above, and near those of Trimble and Oldham counties below. From these two points this formation appears as a belt, varying from twenty-two miles in width, in Jefferson county, to only a fraction of a mile, where it enters Tennessee from Monroe county, running in a course more or less meandering, from its two termini on the Ohio, around the blue limestone formation. Its dip corresponds generally with that of this lower formation.

This formation—called by the Ohio geologists "cliff limestone," because the hardness and durability of some of its layers causes it to stand out in bold cliffs, and to be the cause of the falls of water courses—is, like the blue limestone, somewhat difficult to compare with the European strata, or with those of the northern portion of our continent. It is believed, however, that

its lower beds are undoubtedly equivalent with the Upper Silurian strata of Murchison, and its upper layers with some portion of his Devonian. In comparison with the New York system, this Kentucky formation appears to stand in the place of a large group of twelve or thirteen important strata of the New York system, comprising sandstones, shales, and limestones, extending from the Clinton group or Niagara group below, to the upper Helderberg limestone above.

This second Kentucky formation can be examined with great advantage at the falls of the Ohio, at the time of low water. Dr. Owen (vol. i, *Ky. Geol. Rep.*, pp. 95-98) describes this formation under the heads "chain coral and magnesian limestone," and "coralline falls limestone;" the chain coral limestone being the lowest, and to be observed near Beargrass Creek in Jefferson county, and the coralline falls limestone being beautifully developed, and its numerous corals and other fossils exposed to view, at times of low water, in a silicified coral reef, in the bed of the Ohio at the falls—the limestone having been worn and dissolved away from around them by the rushing water.

This coral limestone, about fifty feet in thickness, is capped with an earthy magnesian limestone, which possesses hydraulic properties, and is extensively manufactured into water-cement, at the falls.

Other layers of this formation are magnesian, and furnish some of the best building stones in the State. Some of these were used in the construction of the court-house at Bardstown, Nelson county. Some of its layers afford the whitest and purest lime for building and plastering. The general color of the rocks of this formation is light bluish, or greenish gray, or light gray buff.

THIRD FORMATION—BLACK LINGULA SHALE.—BLACK SLATE OR SHALE.—DEVONIAN SHALE.

This formation, resting immediately on the second formation, appears also on the Ohio river at two points, viz.: in Lewis county, between the mouth of Quick's and Salt Lick creeks above, and at the base of the falls of that river, in Jefferson county, below. From these two points, where the Ohio River valley cuts through these strata, as they pass to the north and west, this formation, like that below it, sweeps around the gray limestone in a meandering, irregular belt, varying in breadth from eight or ten miles, in parts of Lewis, Bath, Estill, and Madison counties, to that of a fraction of a mile, in Casey, Russell, Cumberland, and Monroe counties. Like the second formation, it passes into the State of Tennessee, near the Turkey Neck bend of the Cumberland river, in two neighboring narrow zones, lying on each side of the axis described under the head of the first formation; and its two zones, nearly parallel in their north-eastwardly course from the Tennessee line to the confines of Lincoln county, begin here to diverge, like those of the second formation, so as to surround and invest that lower formation. Its thickness at the falls of the Ohio is a little over one hundred feet, but it varies greatly in this respect.

This shale is generally quite bituminous, so that persons have been induced to believe in the presence of coal in this formation, and to expend labor and money in search of it; always to be disappointed, as no workable beds of this mineral have ever been found so low in the strata of the earth as this in America. The bright, brassy-looking, iron pyrites (sulphide of iron) found in these strata, sometimes induces the false expectation of a gold mine.

Where this formation sweeps around, bounded on one side by the lower limestones and on the other by the sandstones which form the "Knobs," the land is generally low, wet, and heavy, and mineral springs abound. Petroleum has been found in this as well as in the formations below and above it. This black shale of Kentucky is supposed to represent, in the geological strata, the Marcellus, Hamilton, and Genesee groups of New York. It is never found compact enough in our State to be employed as a slate; but it has been treated, by dry distillation, at Vanceburg, Lewis county, for the production of mineral oil, which could not, however, compete in the market with the native petroleum. Some very interesting fossil remains of fishes, with other fossils, were found in this shale mined for this manufactory.

FOURTH FORMATION—KNOB SANDSTONE.

This formation, which is generally characterized by the presence of those low hills called "knobs," is mainly composed of olive-gray shales, and grits or sandstones of the same tint. It is calculated by Mr. Jos. Lesley to be 350 to 550 feet in thickness, and some of the knobs—as for example, the "Sweet Lick knob" of Estill County—rise 500 feet above the level of the streams.

This formation also sweeps around the central and lower formations, on the outside and above the black shale, very much in the same course as already described. The Ohio river valley cuts it, as it passes into Ohio and Indiana, in the eastern part of Lewis county above, and in Jefferson county, at the base of the falls, below.

According to Dr. Owen (*Ky. Geol. Rep.*, vol. i, p. 90): "A belt of knobby country, about fourteen miles wide, extends from the foot of the falls of the Ohio to the mouth of Salt river; thence it bears up the valley of that stream nearly south, with a slight eastwardly curve, to Muldraugh's hill, dividing Taylor, Marion, and Larue counties; occupying part of Bullitt, to the north-eastern edge of Hardin, the western corner of Nelson, and a large portion of Larue; thence it curves more to the south-east, through the corners of Taylor, Casey, and Adair counties," to be continued, in the form of low beds of dark earthy limestones and marly shales, through Russell and Cumberland counties to the Tennessee line.

Beginning at its upper limits, on the Ohio river, in Lewis county, we trace it through the north-eastern part of Fleming, the northern portion of Rowan, through Bath, Montgomery, Powell, Estill, Madison, Garrard, Boyle, and Lincoln, in its south-eastern sweep, to Casey county; again, to pass, on the other side of the central axis, to the Cumberland river.

The harder silicious beds of this formation are found very valuable for building purposes and for grindstones. It is very much quarried in Lewis county, as well as in Ohio, where it is called Waverly sandstone. The best layers are found to be easily worked and very durable. A peculiar *fucoid* fossil, spreading like the tail-feathers of a cock, characterizes some of these layers; which are supposed also to belong to the Devonian formation.

FIFTH FORMATION—CAVERNOUS LIMESTONE.—SUB-CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE.—MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE.

This formation is made up of alternating layers of white, gray, reddish, buff, and sometimes dark-gray colored rocks, varying in quality from the most argillaceous clay stone to the purest limestone. Limestones predominate, however, which, in the southern part of the State, contains numerous caves, of which the celebrated Mammoth Cave, of Edmonson county, is one, and causing many "sinks," in which the drainage water of the country sinks to form underground streams. Clear and copious springs mark the junction of this limestone with the underlying knobstone; and its lower strata contain in many places the dark, flinty pebbles which furnished the material for the arrow-heads, etc., of the aborigines. Some of its layers are so compact and close-textured as to be fit for the lithographer; others are beautifully white, with an oolitic structure. In it are found valuable beds of iron ore, some zinc and lead ore, and large veins of fluor spar.

The so-called Barrens of Kentucky are located on this formation; so called, not because the soil is not fertile, but because of the former absence of timber and the numerous sinks. This region, which, when Kentucky was first settled, was said to be an open prairie, is now covered with forests of trees, of medium growth, which have since sprung up. Its land is found to be quite productive.

This formation is geologically important, being the basis of the true coal measures—no workable beds of that mineral having ever been found below this formation in any part of the world. It surrounds the coal fields on all sides, and, like the other lower formations, is believed to extend continuously under them; appearing always, in its relative position, in the beds of streams or bottoms of valleys which are cut down sufficiently deeply in the coal measures.

In Kentucky, its principal surface exposure is in the central portion of the State. The counties of Adair, Allen, Barren, Greene, Warren, Logan, Simpson, and much of Hart, Edmonson, Logan, Todd, Trigg, Christian, Caldwell, Crittenden, Monroe, Butler, Grayson, Ohio, Taylor, and Larue, are mainly based upon it. It comes to the Ohio river in Breckinridge and Meade counties in its lower sweep, and in Greenup county in its upper; skirting the western edges of our great eastern coal field, around through Carter, Morgan, and Rowan, Bath, Powell, Estill, and Madison, Jackson, Laurel, Rockcastle, Pulaski, and down through Wayne, Clinton, and Monroe counties to the Cumberland river.

SIXTH FORMATION—THE CARBONIFEROUS; OR THE COAL MEASURES.

The lower member of this, resting on the sub-carboniferous limestone, is usually what is called the *conglomerate, millstone grit, or pudding-stone*; which is generally composed of quartz pebbles, more or less coarse and rounded, cemented together with a silicious or ferruginous cement, but sometimes represented by fine sandstone or even shaley layers. Its thickness varies from 75 to 300 feet; it being very thin in Greenup county, on its upper termination, and thickening toward the south-west. This conglomerate was formerly believed to be the lower limit of profitable coal beds; but, in Kentucky, as well as in other regions, two or three workable beds of very good coal are to be found beneath it, and above the sub-carboniferous limestone. This is the case in Rockcastle county, on Roundstone creek; in the eastern part of Montgomery, in Bath, Powell, Owsley, and Morgan, and probably in other parts of the eastern coal field, as also, perhaps, in the western. These are called the *sub-conglomeratic coals*.

Where the hard layers of this rock prevails—the millstone grit—the hills are steep, cliffs prominent, and the soil but little productive. The principal use of this rock is for millstones or building. Iron ore is occasionally found associated with these lower coal beds.

The *true Coal Series*, based upon this rock, are made up of alternating layers of sandstones, shales, conglomerates, and limestones, containing various beds of coal, and nodules, and layers of iron ore.

The State of Kentucky is peculiarly rich in this kind of mineral wealth, having two extensive coal fields: one, called the Eastern coal field, including the whole of that part of the State which lies east of a line running south-west from the Ohio river at Greenupsburg, through Monticello, in Wayne county, to the Tennessee line. The other, called the Western coal field—an extension of the Illinois and Indiana coal field from across the Ohio river—occupies the whole of Union, Henderson, Daviess, and Hopkins, and large portions of Hancock, Ohio, Muhlenburg, Grayson, Todd, and Butler counties.

The area of the Eastern coal field, as determined by the survey of Joseph Lesley, jr., is 8,983 square miles; that of the Western, as ascertained by Sidney S. Lyon, is 3,888 square miles. Both together give to Kentucky 12,871 square miles, or 8,236,940 acres of coal field; being more than one-third greater than the entire coal area of Great Britain, on which the great wealth and power of that nation is founded!

All this immense mineral wealth, as well as that of the abundant iron ores and other minerals of these regions, is as yet but lightly appreciated and feebly developed; lying as it does mostly in the portions of our State which have been measurably neglected. But when a well-devised system of internal improvements shall invite immigration, capital, and skill to these regions, they may become the most populous and wealthy portions of the State.

The coals of Kentucky are various in quality—from soft bituminous or caking coal, to splint and cannel coal. Much of it is pure enough to be used for the smelting of iron, like the celebrated *block coal* of Indiana. These coals are generally quite accessible.

SEVENTH FORMATION—THE QUATERNARY DEPOSITS.

These are loams, marls, clays, &c., found, principally, as a superficial layer, in the extreme south-western counties of the Jackson Purchase, situated be-

tween the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, viz.: Ballard, Hickman, Fulton, Graves, McCracken, Marshall, and Calloway; which have probably been transported there by the action of water in recent geological time. They are of but little importance, although they contain some local beds of lignite, and the remains of some extinct animals. The soil upon them is generally good, and well suited to the growth of tobacco, &c.

METALS AND OTHER USEFUL MINERALS.

IRON. There are several varieties of iron ore found in Kentucky. In several localities the bog ore is found as a deposit from mineral springs. But this is comparatively unimportant. In addition to this, however, there is—

1st. The ore of the coal measures. This ore is found in layers, or else in courses of nodules, in the shales or sandstones of the coal fields, and is generally an hydrated peroxide of iron. When found in layers, it is readily broken into rectangular blocks; otherwise it is taken from the mine in round lumps of various sizes.

2d. The ore found in connection with the limestone underlying the coal measures. This ore is very abundant, and is extensively worked for furnaces.

3d. *The ore of the slate formation.* This ore, too, is very abundant, and is found, either in continuous strata, or in layers of nodules, in the slate (formation three). It seems to be a calcareous and argillaceous carbonate of iron and limonite. In many places where the slate has been crumbled to pieces, and been washed away, it is found abundantly on the surface. All the above ores are worked, more or less extensively, for the furnaces in various sections of the State.

"In the coal fields of eastern and western Kentucky there appears to be an almost inexhaustible supply of iron ore. Over an area of twelve thousand square miles there may be probably the thickness of one yard of iron ore in the coal formation alone, without counting the slate and limestone regions, where there is probably as much more. Each cubic yard of this ore will yield, on an average, one ton of bar iron, or five thousand tons to the acre, or 3,200,000 tons to the square mile, or 38,400,000,000 on the twelve thousand square miles—a quantity sufficient to supply a ton of iron annually to every individual in the United States (estimating our population at forty millions of people) for 960 years."

It will be remembered that as much more is supposed to belong to the limestone and slate formation.

Like the coal, the iron in every part of Kentucky is very accessible. It is spread over a wide district, penetrated in every direction by navigable streams, and every-where accompanied by the fuel necessary for its reduction. As yet the mining business may be said hardly to have commenced, but it is destined to be the source of great future wealth to the State.

LEAD.

In a variety of localities veins of lead ore have been found in the blue limestone (formation one), but nowhere yet in such abundance as to justify mining operations. The cliff limestone (No. two) and the cavernous limestone (No. five) do not appear to be sufficiently developed in Kentucky to furnish any rich veins of this metal. No good workable deposits of this ore have been as yet discovered in Kentucky.

SALT.

According to Dr. Owen, there are "two great water reservoirs in the geological formations of Kentucky: *First*, The great sandstone formation at the base of the coal measures; *Second*, The great sandstone formation"—not exposed in Kentucky—"lying below the Kentucky marble."

In the first of these the water is generally strong enough to be profitable to work, containing from 25 to 50 pounds of salt in the 100 gallons of water.

In the lower sandstone the water of the great artesian well, at Dupont's works in Louisville, takes its origin.

HYDRAULIC LIMESTONE

Is found in many places in the State, and almost always where shaley argillaceous layers alternate with beds of limestone; especially where the limestone and black slate come together. Gypsum has not yet been developed in any large quantities, although found in many places. Nitrates are yet to be obtained from the limestone caves, but the manufacture of nitre from them is not now profitable.

THE MINERAL SPRINGS

Of the State are numerous and various, and

ORGANIC REMAINS

Abound, characteristic of the various formations.

A most remarkable locality is in Boone county, at Big Bone Lick. Here a large number of bones, perfectly sound and well preserved, have been dug up; and while perhaps in no case has a complete skeleton been found, yet it has been computed that, to furnish the specimens carried off from this place alone, there would be required of the

Mastodon maximus,	100 individuals.
Elephas primigenius,	20 "
Megalonyx Jeffersonia,	1 "
Bos bombifrons,	2 "
Bos pallasii,	1 "

Some of these animals, especially the mastodon, must have been of extraordinary size; and, while there can be no doubt that they are now extinct, there can be as little that, geologically speaking, they were very recently tenants of the earth. Several skeletons, more or less perfect, of this immense animal, have been exhumed in various other parts of the State.

SOILS.

Perhaps it may be proper to add a few words in regard to the connection between the geology and soils of different sections of the State. It is well known that the soil takes its character from the underlying rock; that it is formed by its decomposition, and varies with it. In Kentucky, the blue limestone, or formation one, forms the richest soil. That beautiful section of country—the garden of the State—embracing Fayette, Bourbon, Woodford, Scott, Jessamine, and the counties between them and the Ohio river, is underlaid by this rock. The soil over this section is not every-where equally fertile, but, altogether, is the best in the State.

Formation second and formation fifth are both limestone, and form good soils. The former is, as has already been mentioned, developed only to a very limited extent in this State. The latter covers a much larger territory. The "Barrens" are underlaid by it. The soil is good, and, in some places, of an excellent quality.

The slate and sandstone generally form poor soils. In some places, however, a proper mixture of limestone with the clay of the slate forms an excellent soil. The soil over the coal measures is generally poor, though it varies much in its qualities.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF KENTUCKY.

A survey of the State was authorized by the General Assembly, and begun, in 1854. It was prosecuted without interruption until the close of 1859. The corps consisted of the late Dr. David Dale Owen, Principal Geologist; and Sidney S. Lyon, Edward T. Cox, Leo Lesquereux, Joseph Lesley, and Dr. Robert Peter, assistants in various departments. The report of the survey formed four royal-octavo volumes, with accompanying maps and illustrations. But although an immense amount of exceedingly valuable information was obtained as to the natural wealth of the State, the work of the survey was interrupted in the stormy times which preceded our late civil war, before it was half completed.

It is of great importance to the interests of the State that this indispensable labor should again be commenced, and that it should be carried on to its completion.

BLUE GRASS SOIL OF KENTUCKY—CAUSES OF ITS GREAT FERTILITY AND DURABILITY.

The earliest pioneer visitors to Kentucky spoke in raptures of the wonderful luxuriance of its vegetable growth, especially in what has since been called the "Blue Grass region;" and yet, although more than a hundred years have elapsed, and this soil has in many localities been severely taxed in the incessant production of crops, the stranger still sees with admiration, in this favored region, an almost unprecedented fertility; exhibited not only in the enormous growth of its staple vegetable products, but in the weeds and in the finer development of the animals. Even man himself seems to acquire a more full and complete physical growth from the more perfect nourishment afforded in the rich products of the blue grass soil.

This famous soil, which is a loam of very fine texture, containing no gravel, and no sand coarser than fine flour, has evidently been formed in place by the slow decomposition and partial solution of the so-called "Blue Limestone," (described as the "first formation" in our account of Kentucky Geological Formations, on page 372, *ante*.)

The atmospheric waters, always containing carbonic acid and other solvents, have gradually dissolved the upper layers of the limestone in the long course of geological time; leaving the earthy residuum to constitute the soil. This process, still continually going on, while it makes the water of all the springs and wells of this region very *hard*, from the quantity of dissolved limestone it contains, is also the principal means by which the blue grass soil measurably maintains its productiveness. For the shelly blue limestone is rich in the mineral elements necessary to vegetable growth, and the watery solution of them—the *hard* water—is continually pervading the soil.

But this favored soil presents other conditions of fertility rarely found naturally associated. It is almost perfectly under-drained by the clefts and caverns in the silurian limestone on which it rests. It has a subsoil more rich in mineral fertilizers than it is itself. Not only is its chemical composition suitable to productiveness, but the fineness of its texture gives to it great power of absorption of the gases and vapors of the atmosphere for the food of plants, while its great porosity allows excess of water to penetrate it with the greatest facility. Added to these conditions, a favorable climate and suitable meteorological conditions combine to complete its productiveness.

The chemical composition of some of the limestones of this region, as published from the analyses of Dr. Peter, in vol. iv, p. 150, of *Reports of Kentucky Geological Survey*, will illustrate these remarks:

Composition of Four Limestones from Fayette County, Kentucky.

(Dried at 212° Fahrenheit.)

	No. 967. Buff Mag- nesian Limestone.	No. 968. Birds'-eye Limestone.	No. 969. Kentucky Marble.	No. 970. Fossilifer- ous Lim- stone.
Carbonate of lime.....	77.460	95.680	62.680	91.480
Carbonate of magnesia.....	15.426	2.044	23.079	1.044
Alumina & oxides of iron & manganese...	1.280	.380	6.060	3.980
Phosphoric acid.....	.246	.182	.246	.848
Sulphuric acid.....	.166	.166	.441	.317
Potash.....	.193	.193	.162	.232
Soda .....	.363	.048	.182	.336
Silex and insoluble silicates.....	2.980	1.580	5.280	2.380
Water and loss.....	1.886	.....	1.870	.....
Total.....	100.000	100.273	100.000	100.617

The considerable proportions of phosphoric acid and potash, as well as of sulphuric acid and other ingredients, essential to vegetable nourishment, in these limestones, show how they may contribute to the fertility of the soil which rests upon them. But the hard magnesian limestone, Kentucky marble, and birds-eye marble, being less decomposable than the friable fossiliferous limestone, never forms as fertile soil as the latter, which characterizes the blue-grass region.

The chemical composition of the blue-grass soil, from six counties, is given in the following table of analyses by Dr. Peter, as reported in the several volumes of the reports of Kentucky Geological Survey:

	No. 568, Bourbon County.	No. 27, Fayette County.	No. 501, Clarke County.	No. 550, Woodford County.	No. 681, Mercer County.	No. 748, Scott County.
Organic and volatile matters.	8.406	8.000	6.100	7.771	10.365	9.042
Alumina	5.745	4.181	3.940	12.961	5.395	5.015
Peroxide of iron.....	5.815	6.170	4.920		.140	5.310
Sesquioxide of manganese...	.370	.....	.400		.620	.568
Carbonate of lime.. ..	.945	.494	.470	2.464	1.995	1.020
Magnesia ... ..	.170	.420	.620	.173	1.234	.293
Phosphoric acid.....	.335	.460	.480	.319	.333	.438
Sulphuric acid.....	.119	.....	.....	.150	.093	.141
Potash.....	.227	.205	.320	.394	.762	.214
Soda .....	.133	.052	.080	.130	.106	.106
Sand and insoluble silicates..	79.045	79.910	82.650	72.267	72.035	78.145
Total.....	100.680	99.882	99.980	99.628	100.048	100.289
Moisture driven off at 400° F.	5.10	4.44	4.16	4.70	4.50	5.40
Soluble matters extracted from 1000 grains by water containing carbonic acid..	6.078	.....	2.093	6.014	11.095	6.114

THE PRE-HISTORIC INHABITANTS OF KENTUCKY.*

Assuming the "ternary classification" of the several varieties of mankind to be exhaustive and exact, it is perhaps allowable to say that, within the memory of living men, offshoots of three distinct primordial races—the RED, the WHITE, the BLACK—have multiplied and flourished in the heart of the Mississippi Valley. To the Red man this wondrous central region (to which he gave the name *Kentuck-e*) was a land of Darkness and Blood; to the Black it has been a field of "involuntary servitude"; to the White it is the seat of an advancing civilization. But antedating the utmost limits of human memory, and defying all ordinary methods of historic research, there lies a mysterious past, embosoming a mighty civilization, which the modern eye sees looming dimly through misty traditions and enigmatical remains.

Patient and critical investigation has found numerous traces, in the Western valleys, of a remarkable race of men, peculiar in their ethnic affinities, compact and powerful in their social organization, sagacious and enterprising in war, skilled in the industrial and domestic arts, devoted to the rites of a symbolical cult, and familiar with those principles and forms of political administration which give stability to the conditions and institutions of a state. These were the pre-historic inhabitants of Kentucky, whose origin, development, character, status, affinities, and fate we purpose briefly to consider.

Our materials for this consideration are derived chiefly from three sources—native traditions, hieroglyphic records, and antique remains. Whilst there is nothing inherently trustworthy or conclusive in the traditional lore of the wigwam, there have come down to us certain Indian traditions which—viewed

* Written by Thos. E. Pickett, M.D., in Sept., 1871.

in connection with the testimony of the mounds and mural remains, and of the hieroglyphic paintings of Aztec historiography—seem to cast a faint gleam of light into the gloom and mystery of those pre-historic days. There is an old Delaware tradition, for example, which says that, many centuries ago, the LENNI-LENAPE, a powerful race which swept in a flood of migration from the far West, found a barrier to its eastward progress in a mighty civilization which was intrenched in the river valleys east of the Mississippi. The people who occupied these fortified seats are traditionally denominated the ALLEGEWI. The two nations thus confronting each other upon the banks of the Mississippi, measured the situation with a civilized eye—the Lenni-Lenape diplomatically parleying for the right of passage, and the subtle Allegewi hypocritically affecting to hear. As a result of these diplomatic negotiations, the Lenni-Lenape were treacherously assailed in an attempted passage, and driven back, though not utterly destroyed, by their perfidious foe. But the tradition further relates that there was a coincident migration of the warlike Iroquois from the far West on a higher line of latitude, and that this people were seeking to effect a passage of the same stream at another point. The Lenni-Lenape, speedily rallying from their repulse, strike a military league with the Iroquois, proclaim a war of extermination against the Allegewi, reduce their strongholds, desolate their lands, and drive them southward in disastrous retreat—their chosen seats being abandoned to the conqueror in tumultuous haste, and themselves becoming a nation of wanderers upon the shores of the stream which they had perfidiously attempted to defend.

But this tradition of the Delawares does not stand alone. That the pre-historic inhabitants of Kentucky were at some indeterminate period overwhelmed by a tide of savage invasion from the North, is a point upon which Indian tradition, as far as it goes, is positive and explicit. It is related, in a posthumous fragment on *Western Antiquities*, by Rev. John P. Campbell, M D., which was published in the early part of the present century,* that Col. James Moore, of Kentucky, was told by an old Indian that the primitive inhabitants of this State had perished in a war of extermination waged against them by the Indians; that the last great battle was fought at the Falls of the Ohio; and that the Indians succeeded in driving the Aborigines into a small island below the Rapids, "where the whole of them were cut to pieces." The Indian further said this was an undoubted fact handed down by tradition, and that the colonel would have proofs of it under his eyes as soon as the waters of the Ohio became low. When the waters of the river had fallen, an examination of Sandy Island was made, and "a multitude of human bones was discovered."

There is similar confirmation of this tradition in the statement of General George Rogers Clark, that there was a great burying-ground on the northern side of the river, but a short distance below the Falls. According to a tradition imparted to the same gentleman by the Indian chief Tobacco, the battle of Sandy Island decided finally the fall of Kentucky, with its ancient inhabitants. When Colonel McKee commanded on the Kanawha (says Dr. Campbell), he was told by the Indian chief Cornstalk, with whom he had frequent conversations, that Ohio and Kentucky (and Tennessee is also associated with Kentucky in the pre-historic ethnography of Rafinesque) had once been settled by a white people who were familiar with arts of which the Indians knew nothing; that these whites, after a series of bloody contests with the Indians, had been exterminated; that the old burial-places were the graves of an unknown people; and that the old forts had not been built by Indians, but had come down from "a very long ago" people, who were of a white complexion, and skilled in the arts.

In addition to this traditional testimony, various and striking traces of a deadly conflict have been found all along the Ohio border. To say nothing of the vast system of fortifications covering exposed and important points, and evidently designed as a general barrier against hostile incursions, there are significant traces of former conflicts in the old "battle-fields" of Bourbon, Pendleton, and Bracken counties,† which, clearly indicating occurrences beyond the pale of the historic period, confirm in some measure the traditional

* See sketch of Dr. Campbell, page 462. † See Vol. I, pages 69, 676, 93.

theory or belief of a protracted and desolating struggle for the possession of this border-land. And doubtless the familiar appellation of "*The Dark and Bloody Ground*" originated in the gloom and horror with which the Indian imagination naturally invested the traditional scenes and events of that strange and troubled period. General Clark says (*vide* Dr. Campbell) that Kentuck-e, in the language of the Indians, signifies "the river of blood."

It is not improbable, judging from the frequency with which fortifications occur upon the banks of water-courses, that the bloodiest battles were fought upon the banks of navigable streams. Kentuck-e, to the Indian, was a land of ill-repute, and, wherever a lodge-fire blazed, "strange and unholy rumors" were busy with her name. The old Indian who described to Colonel Moore the sanguinary and decisive battle of Sandy Island expressed great astonishment that white people could live in a country which had been the scene of such conflicts; and an ancient Sac whom Colonel Joe Hamilton Daveiss met at St. Louis in 1800, gave utterance to similar expressions of surprise. Kentucky, he said, was filled with the ghosts of its slaughtered inhabitants: how could the white man make it his home?

Such are some of the pointings of tradition. Their peculiar significance will be more fully realized as we proceed.

The shadowy beings who peopled this lurid past are now known only by their works. They are simply the MOUND-BUILDERS. The chief memorials of their existence are the tumuli, or mounds of earth, and other works of strange design starting in massive relief from the soft green bosom of our woodlands, and the terraced banks of our immemorial streams. For years the philosophic antiquary has stood, in patient and critical inquest, over these mysterious remains. Thorough excavation, careful survey, accurate measurement, exact delineation, and faithful description may assist materially in the formation of sound and definite conclusions; but, after all, we shall still be obliged to confess that our doubts are many, and that the mystery is deep. Even now we come with stereotyped queries to the study of these monumental heaps. Were they sepulchers? temples? or fortresses? Beneath this sloping area, the Mound-builder might have buried his dead; from it, flung defiance to a foe; upon it, made sacrifice to the gods. Why not fortress, temple, tomb, at once? Or, again: What light do these remains shed upon pre-historic religion, polity, and art? Do they assist to simplify the knotty problems of the ethnologist? Do they develop unsuspected relationships of blood? Are they significant of derivative ideas in religion and art? Or do they point to a primordial race, and to an independent development of ideas and institutions springing from a peculiar and isolated environment or *milieu*? These queries have never been definitely answered; but we have secured at least a sound basis for extended and systematic investigation. What has been accomplished thus far within given geographical limits, it is our purpose to state, in a systematic form; confining ourselves, in the main, to a simple record of results, and while striving to be brief, studying with equal solicitude to be clear.

The footprints of the Mound-builder may be traced wherever the Mississippi and its tributaries flow; in the fertile valleys of the West, and along the rich savannas of the Gulf; upon the Ohio, the Kentucky, the Cumberland, the Licking; upon the streams of the far South, and as far north as the Genesee and the head-waters of the Susquehanna; but rarely upon mountainous or sterile tracts, and almost invariably upon the fertile margins of navigable streams. Within these limits, the population of that Old American World corresponded almost perfectly in its distribution with that of the New. These ancient citizens enjoyed a wide range of communication. Antiquarian research has gathered, from the same mound, the mica of the Alleghenies, obsidian from Mexico, native copper from the Northern Lakes, and shells from the Southern Gulf. The mounds themselves are multitudinous in number, peculiar in structure, and varied in character. The precise number in the State of Kentucky has never been accurately estimated, possibly will never be. In form, most of the mounds are ellipsoidal or conelike; many of them are pyramidal, and of striking dimensions; they are always truncated, are sometimes terraced, and generally have graded and spiral ascents to the summits. It was at one time suggested, and the hypothesis with a certain degree

of plausibility maintained, that these elevations of earth were natural formations—the results of diluvial action. But the “theory” was scarcely reconcilable with the facts, and has long since passed into the limbo of exploded hypotheses.

The form, position, structure, and contents of the mounds afford convincing proof of their artificial origin. The Altar Mounds, which are supposed to have been places of sacrifice, are found either within, or near an enclosure, are stratified, and contain altars of stone, or of burned clay; whereas, the Mounds of Sepulture, or the burial-places, are isolated, unstratified, and contain human remains. The Temple Mounds, which are “high places” for ceremonial worship, differ from the preceding in containing neither altars nor human remains. In addition to these there are certain anomalous mounds, mounds of observation, signal mounds, etc., which defy all precise or satisfactory classification.

The Temple, or terraced, Mounds are said to be more numerous in Kentucky than in the States north of the Ohio river—a circumstance which implies an early origin and application of the familiar phrase “*sacred soil*.” The striking resemblance which these Temple Mounds bear to the *teocallis* of Mexico, has suggested the purposes to which they were devoted and the name by which they are known. Some remarkable works of this class have been found in the counties of Adair, Trigg, Montgomery, Hickman, McCracken, Whitley, Christian, Woodford, Greenup, and Mason. The Temple Mound near Lovedale, in Woodford county,* is a very interesting specimen of this class—an octagonal work with graded ascents at each of the northern angles; and there is a work of curious design near Washington, in the county of Mason,† which, though differing in form from the preceding, is obviously a specimen of the *teocalli* class.

There is, also, a Temple Mound in Greenup county,‡ which has excited a good deal of interest. It forms part of a connected series of works communicating by means of parallel embankments, and embracing the chief structural elements peculiar to this class of works. On a commanding river terrace stands one of the groups of this series—an exact rectangle, eight hundred feet square, with gateway, bastion, ditch, and hollow-way, with outworks consisting of parallel walls leading to the north-east, and to the south-west, from opposite sides of the rectangular enclosure. The work has many of the salient features of an extensive fortification, and appears to have been designed for purposes of military defense; and yet there is nothing to forbid the supposition that its sloping areas were also devoted to the imposing rites of a ceremonial worship. There is a corresponding group on the opposite bank of the Ohio river, which is obviously sacred or superstitious in its origin and design. The third group of this series consists of four concentric circles, intersected at right angles by four broad avenues, conforming very nearly to the cardinal points of the compass. In the center is a large mound, truncated and terraced, with a graded way leading to the summit. This group rests upon a lofty terrace, at the base of the hills which border the beautiful river valley. About a mile to the west of this is a small circular work with a central mound, which is approached from the exterior by a narrow gateway through the parapet, and a causeway over the ditch. There seems to have existed a connection originally, by parallels, between the several groups of this unique and enigmatical series of works. The total length of the embankments now traceable is about eight miles. Whether we assign to these works a military or a religious origin, it is impossible not to admire the architectural skill of construction, the artistic symmetry of proportion, and the geometrical exactness of design. Can we resist the conclusion that this ancient people possessed a standard of measurement? a means of determining angles? a method of “plotting” geometrical areas?

In Montgomery county,|| there is a large truncated mound, connected by an elevated way, with a circular work having a central mound and a gateway opening to the east. There is also a group of works on Brush creek in the same county, exhibiting features of peculiar interest; a circular work, 500

* See Vol. II, p. 765. † See Vol. II, p. 548. ‡ See Vol. II, p. 302. || See Vol. II, p. 432

feet in circumference; with an interior ditch and an hexagonal inclosure, each face or side measuring 50 feet—both works having gateways opening to the east, and the former work having certain features of construction which are common to works of the same class in Ohio. There are ancient works of considerable interest in Fayette county,* at the junction of the Town and South forks of the Elkhorn, and another group at the mouth of Flat run in Bourbon county†—both of which, from obvious characteristics, must have served at one time as works of defense.

But as it is impossible, in the brief limits necessarily assigned for the consideration of this subject, to refer to these works in detail, a few general remarks of an explanatory tenor must suffice.

The defensive or military character of an ancient work seems to be indicated by its commanding position, its general strategic advantages, its contiguity to water, its exterior ditch, and its peculiar situation with reference to other works. A high antiquarian authority‡ is satisfied with a single criterion—the relative position of the ditch. This he deems decisive. But when, in addition to this, we find a line of simple or bastioned works occupying a peninsular terrace or a precipitous height, "covering" an important region of country, commanding every position, guarding every approach, served by protected lines of communication, and convenient to points of supply, there would seem to be no further room to doubt. It must be remembered, too, that we see the works in a thoroughly dismantled condition. Possibly those parapets once bristled with palisades; the glacis, we may suppose, was fringed with *abatis*; and who knows but that those mysterious gaps in the lines of defense (which hasty theorists assume to have been gateways) were once filled with bastion-like projections of wood, analogous to the later "block-houses" of the pioneer? If any such engineering devices were employed by the Mound-builder (and the archæologists are by no means sure that they were not), they were constructed of perishable material, and have long since passed away.

There seems to have been a complete system of these defenses, extending from the sources of the Alleghany and the Susquehanna to the Wabash—as if designed by a peaceful and prosperous population to afford permanent protection against savage aggressions from the North and East. It has been suggested, however, that a tide of emigration flowing from the South received its final check upon this line—these defenses marking the limit, just as military remains are often found marking the tenable limits of Roman conquest. The two theories are not irreconcilable. This line of defenses may have been a Chinese barrier guarding a peaceful and populous realm, or a Roman wall securing a subjugated province by holding the barbarian at bay.

But at least one conclusion we are obliged to accept: These defenses were not constructed by a migratory or nomadic people. They are the work of a vast population, perfectly organized and permanently established on an agricultural basis. Whether Indian Corn [*Zea Mays*] was indigenous to America, or whether it came in with the Toltecs, it certainly is safe to assume that it was the Mound-builder's staple grain. There is not the slightest proof that he had any knowledge of the so-called "cereals of the Orient"—wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c. On the other hand, there is incontestable evidence that the aboriginal knowledge of Indian Corn greatly antedated the discovery of the continent. Maize was a sacred grain, a divine gift, an immemorial blessing. It was the legendary Mondamin, with garments of green and plumelets of gold; and, less poetically, it was the agricultural staple which gave substance and strength to the powerful semi-civilization of Peru.

Within the limits of the State of Kentucky the remains of ancient fortifications are numerous. Almost invariably we find them situated upon large water-courses. In Allen, Bourbon, Boone, Fayette, Pendleton, and other counties of the State, are some very interesting monuments; and it is worthy of note that these structures generally correspond in site with modern centers of population; that, wherever found, they are strikingly analogous in their essential features to the military remains of ancient Mexico and Peru, and are palpably

* See Vol. II, p. 228.

† See Vol. II, p. 70.

‡ Stukely.

impressed, as are the other remains of the Mound-builder, with the stamp of a peculiar ethnic genius—suggestive, if not significant, of affinities which a superficial consideration of the remains would scarcely lead us to suspect.

The religious structures of this ancient people are equally curious in the analogies which they reveal. Why, for example, did this old superstition build its structures usually upon the margin of a stream? In ancient Mexico and Peru, lakes and rivers were objects of religious veneration. Was water a sacred element in the worship of the Mound-builder? In Mexico, natural caverns were used as places of sepulture. Is it not probable that the caves of Kentucky were ancient depositories of the dead? Mummies and human skeletons and bones have been found in some of them. The Mexicans practiced inhumation, embalming, and cremation. The Mound-builder, in disposing of his dead, likewise buried, embalmed, and burned. The Mexican and Peruvian temples corresponded in position with the cardinal points of the compass. We have noted the same peculiarity in the sacred structures of the Mound-builders. The traditional name of the ancient mounds, among the Choctaws, was *Nanne-Yah*—the Hills or Mounts of God—a name almost identical, it is said, with that of the Mexican pyramids. Who can fail to perceive that the same principles of architecture have governed the construction of both? and that the Temple Mound of Kentucky is but a ruder form of the Mexican *teocalli*?

The mythology of the Toltecs symbolized creative power, or the productive principle, under the form of the Phallus. There is strong reason to believe that the primitive inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley were worshipers of the same significant emblem; and that the doctrine of the reciprocal principles of nature, as symbolized in Mexico and Peru by the Sun and the Moon, or the Sun and the Earth, also obtained a distinct recognition in the Mound-builder's mysterious creed. Wherever humanity has worshiped and wrought, may be traced the symbolical worship of the Serpent. Whether we explain the universality of the symbol by the orthodox assumption that it resulted from a traditionary recognition of the Paradisiacal Devil, or whether we incline to the philosophic theory that like conditions and constitutions may generate religious ideas of a cognate type, we are equally obliged to accept the alleged universality as a symbolical fact. It was conspicuous in the religious system of the ancient Mexicans, and was essentially significant of the same cosmological idea which it represented in the primitive mythologies of the East. There seems to be nothing incredible, therefore, in the suggestion of Mr. E. G. Squier that "the Serpent and Egg of Ohio are distinctly allusive to the same specific notions of cosmogony;" and quite as plausible is the supposition that the mystic inclosures and parallels of Greenup have their symbolical analogues in the vast serpentine structures of Abury and Carnac. Nor is the supposition incompatible with the theory which assigns to these works a military origin—since not unfrequently, in the pressing emergencies of war, a people's only strongholds of defense are its temples of devotion and the sepulchers of its dead. Were human struggles ever fiercer or bloodier than upon the terraced adoratories of Anahuac?

The structural remains of the Mound-builder, in all their varied forms, are characterized by that simplicity, symmetry, and solidity which Humboldt remarked in the Toltec monuments of other lands. Some of them, it has been plausibly inferred from reason and analogy, are symbolical in construction, and connected with the observance of superstitious rites. As we have previously intimated, the peculiar structures in the county of Greenup, with their associate groups, are supposed to be works of this class—though it must be confessed that the indications of the fact are by no means decisive. But whether these ancient structures are military, sepulchral, or sacrificial—whether square, elliptical, circular, or polygonal—or whether combining these geometrical elements in series or group, and designed at once for worship, sepulture, sacrifice, and defense—there are architectural elements common to all, which identify them as parts of a peculiar and comprehensive system; a necessary and characteristic outgrowth of an embryonic civilization, originating with a race distinguished in all its branches by common traits, created unto a common destiny, moving under the same original impulse, undergoing

contemporaneous or successive development under like conditions, and conforming throughout its existence to the same laws of origin, progress, and decline. The Mound-builder fixed his habitation, established his fortresses, and built his temples precisely where the highest civilizations seek sustenance and strength; that is to say, in a land and latitude where the climate is genial, where the grasses flourish, and the waters flow. His chosen seats, as we have shown, were contiguous to broad streams, and in the midst of fertile lands—the one insuring easy communication; the other, abundant food. If occasionally he deserted the alluvial valleys, and went up into the mountains or builded upon the hill-tops, it was manifestly for peculiar purposes of worship, or when driven by the necessities of war. His favorite site for structures of large dimensions and regular design was the broad, level terrace of a river valley; but where the works are irregular in design, and indicate in their construction the handiwork of the military engineer, they are usually so situated as to guard an important approach, or complete the defense of a position naturally strong.

A comprehensive and critical treatise on Aboriginal Art would be a work of rare interest; not that the Aborigines cultivated the arts with signal success, nor that there was the faintest gleam of promise in the almost puerile crudeness of the results—for the art-remains of the Mound-builder reveal only the merest dawning of the æsthetic faculty or instinct; but that such a treatise would be a valuable contribution to our knowledge of an extinct civilization by extending our range of related data, and enabling us, in a measure, to reconstruct its annals from its monumental *debris*. Possibly the Champollions of the future may do something toward wresting these coveted secrets from the silent past. That the Mound-builders were in possession of a hieroglyphical method of communicating ideas and recording events, is by no means a violent assumption. It may not only be inferred from the complex, powerful, and progressive character of their civilization, but the inference can easily be sustained by evidence bearing directly on the point. The sculptural inscriptions observed by Bishop Madison in Western Virginia, near the confluence of the Elk and Kanawha rivers, have been particularly indicated as possessing a hieroglyphical significance. A stone presenting similar characteristics is said to have been found near the confluence of the Ohio and Big Sandy rivers, on the Kentucky shore—which, falling sacrifice to the utilitarian spirit of the age, was robbed of its "outline figures and emblematical devices" through the vulgar agency of a stone-mason's hammer.* Is the story true? We trust sincerely that it is not. We should be loath to believe that any denizen of that charming valley would have permitted himself to feel less interest in the solution of ethnological problems than in the symmetrical construction of a "cellar wall." We dismiss it, therefore, as a bit of archæological gossip.

Whilst it is impossible to present the evidence on this subject in detail, we think it is highly probable that the Mound-builder was familiar with an ideographic method analogous to that of the Aztec; but whether he had advanced so far in the arts of civilization as to have evolved the idea of *printing in colors*, is a question which we shall not hastily decide. And yet the assertion has been gravely made, respectfully considered, and favorably received. "This nameless people," says a late writer, * * * "approached very near to the discovery of printing, if, as it is believed, they traced designs in relief, which, coated with oxide of pulverized iron, served to impress various ornaments on the skin; "† that is to say, by means of movable types, smeared with an ink of iron rust, they gave their bodies the impress of a superficial "tattoo."

The Mound-builder was nothing of a Greek in matters of art. His conception of "æsthetics" was but elementary at the best. At the same time, his art was admirable within certain limits. The carvings upon his red stone pipes, and the designs upon his sculptural tablets, were marked by exquisite delicacy of finish, and, in the merely-mechanical portraiture, by a marvelous fidelity to detail. In his representations of the human form, he has been surprisingly felicitous in depicting attitude and physiognomical expression, though less so than in his representations of the lower animals.

* Squier and Davis. † Western Journal and Civilian, vol. xv, No. 3.

All are striking, faithful, and animated, but slavish, unspiritual, uninspired, not the glorious and inimitable creations of Hellas, but the groveling conceptions and servile imitations of Egypt and Cathay. It is interesting to observe, however, that in his plastic presentments of the human head, the anatomical configuration and physiognomical traits conform in all essential particulars to what ethnologists have recognized as a universal *American type*; and this circumstance gives a scientific value to sculptural remains which are comparatively valueless as specimens of art.

Akin to sculpture, is the less ambitious art of the potter; and, oddly enough, to the antiquarian student no field of observation is more inviting or instructive than the potter's field. A familiar type of fragility is the potter's vessel; fictile passivity is expressly imaged under the scriptural similitude of clay in the hands of the potter. And yet the frail products of the potter's art often outlast the palaces of kings, and every-where specimens of primitive pottery are recovered from the earliest ruins of "the antique world." The shattered civilizations of America have left abundant traces of this primeval art. The Mounds of the Mississippi Valley have furnished specimens which, in delicacy of finish and elegance of design, rival the strikingly similar productions of ancient Peru. The material from which they are wrought is either simple, unmixed clay, or a composition of varying elements—sometimes consisting of gypsum (sulphate of lime) mixed with clay. In composition, quality, and finish, many of these specimens exhibit an advanced knowledge of "applied" chemistry—being equal, in all technical requisites, to the most pretentious products of modern art. The Triune vessel, as it is called,* found in an ancient work upon the Cumberland, and consisting of three heads joined in one, presents three human faces brilliantly colored in yellow and red—the colors having been applied, doubtless, before the clay or composition was subjected to the action of heat. That the Mound-builder was a practical chemist of no mean pretensions, is further indicated by the beads of glass which he sometimes deposited in his mounds—glass of a transparent green, with an opaque enamel of an exquisite white or red—the whole curiously fashioned and artistically wrought. The Mound-builders were also skillful workers in stone.† To say nothing of minor proofs of their skill in fashioning this material, their fortresses sometimes had walls of stone; and in this State have been found sepulchral tumuli of the same material. But in the manufacture of weapons, mechanical implements, domestic utensils, and ornaments of stone, they exhibited marvelous skill. The crystal spear-head, the granite axe, the obsidian knife, and breccia urn-lid, are finished specimens of their proficiency in this art, and are all the more astonishing as artistic productions, that the pre-historic artisan seems to have been wholly unacquainted with the mechanical uses of iron; and yet, without this metal, it is certain that he was in possession of mechanical agencies by which forests were felled, and fields were tilled, and the most obstinate materials wrought into shapes of surprising symmetry and grace. It is probable that they employed instruments of copper, worked in the cold state without alloy, and hardened by hammering. The Mound-builder's *pipe* was exquisitely sculpturesque. He seems to have lavished upon it all the resources of his art, and we can easily believe that the elaborate trifle was as sacred in pre-historic eyes as a carefully imbrowned *meerschau* is supposed to be in the estimation of the modern connoisseur. The great number and variety of these beautiful antiques have led to the supposition that they had a religious significance, and were in some way connected with observances of ceremonial worship. Among the minor relics recovered from the mounds are certain *tubes of stone*, which swift antiquarian conjecture has associated with the aboriginal pursuit of "star-gazing;" some hastily assuming the tubes to have been telescopic aids to the eye. We incline to the more commonplace hypothesis, that they were simply the tubes of *pipes*.‡ Undoubtedly, there is reason to believe that the Mound-builder was familiar with the elements of astronomical science; but there is also ground for the impression that he had

* *Archæologica Americana*, vol. i. p. 238. † *Bradford's Antiquities*, p. 168. ‡ *Western Journal*.

a devout and enlightened appreciation of the virtues of the "sacred plant." Tobacco was the soothing and propitiatory incense which he offered to his gods; and it is not incredible that the fumes of his consecrated calumet were breathed to the sky a thousand years before the "golden youth" of England were seduced by the charms of Virginian leaf. And who knows but that the "sacred soil" of Kentucky—a land of temples, ecclesiasts, and tombs—was additionally consecrated by a contemporaneous culture of the "weed?"

The pre-historic Kentuckian was familiar with the Art of Embalming. Of this there is incontestable proof. Disregarding all conjecture on the subject, we limit our remarks at present solely to a consideration of the *fact*. In the sketch of Edmonson County, page 159, Vol. II, there is a minute and accurate description of a mummy found in the Mammoth Cave in the year 1813. In the year 1815, a mummy from a cavern in the neighborhood of Glasgow was on exhibition in the city of New York, and was described by the Hon. Samuel L. Mitchell in a letter to the American Antiquarian Society.* Having characterized the embalmed body as a "perfect exsiccation"—a mere anatomy of osseous and cuticular tissue—he says:

"It was found enwrapped carefully in skins and cloths. The outer envelope of the body is a deer-skin. The next covering is a deer-skin, whose hair has been cut away by a sharp instrument. The next wrapper is of cloth, made of twine, doubled and twisted, but the thread does not appear to have been formed by the wheel, or the web by the loom. The warp and filling seem to have been crossed and knotted, by an operation like that of the fabrics of the North-west Coast and the Sandwich Islands. The innermost tegument is a mantle of cloth, like the preceding, but furnished with long brown feathers, arranged and fastened with great art, so as to be capable of guarding the living wearer from wet and cold. The plumage is distinct and entire. The body is in a squatting posture with the right arm inclining forward, and its hand encircling the right leg; the left arm hangs down, with its hand inclined partly under the seat. The individual, who was a male, did not probably exceed the age of fourteen at his death. There is a deep and extensive fracture of the skull, near the occiput, which probably killed him. The skin has sustained little injury; it is of a dusky color; but the natural hue can not be decided with exactness from its present appearance. The scalp, with small exceptions, is covered with sorrel or fox hair. The teeth are white and sound. The hands and feet, in their shriveled state, are slender and delicate."

The description is interesting and suggestive, but, for the purposes of scientific investigation, not sufficiently full and precise. It does not vary materially, however, in its essential features from descriptions of other mummies found in this State, nor of similar remains discovered near the Cumberland river in Tennessee, in the caves near Durango, and in the *huacas* of Peru. In the Mexican caves the mummies were found "in a sitting posture, and wrapped in bands of cloth." The bodies recovered from the Peruvian mounds or *huacas* bore the marks of an embalming process, and occupied a flexed or sitting position. Both the Mexicans and Peruvians buried, with their dead, ornaments or articles of familiar use; and the cloths fabricated by the peoples of the South are said to be similar in texture to the wrappings which encase the mummies found in the caverns of this State. Travelers tell us that the natives of the Pacific islands "interred their dead in a sitting posture," and practiced a method of embalming similar to the American—"the body being preserved by exsiccation, without removing the entrails," and wrapped in voluminous folds of cloth. "These embalmed remains," says Bradford,† "resemble closely the mummies found in the Kentucky caves, both in the method adopted for their preservation, in the wrappings or mummy cloths, and in the texture or fabrication of the latter." Marine shells,‡ of an exclusively Oriental habitat, have been gathered from the sepulchral tombs of the Western World. Certain shell-fish (*murex*) found in an ancient work near Lexington, are said to be identical with the species which is sacred to Mahadeva, the Hindoo Neptune. But what is more to the purpose, as pointing to the immediate origin of the

* The Weekly Recorder, Chillicothe, Ohio, vol. iv, 1815; late in possession of Rev. Joel K. Lyle, Lexington, Kentucky.

† Antiquities, p. 411.

‡ In India, the Shell is sacred to the Moon. The Mound-builders are traditionally represented to have worshiped the Moon, which they regarded as "the elysium for the departed spirits of obedient females, where they might indulge at ease the passion of curiosity, in a ceaseless journey about the world."—*Traditions of Da-Coo-Dah*, p. 261.

Mound-builders, is the discovery in one of our caverns of some bones which are the remains of a *peccari*, or Mexican hog—an animal native only to Mexico and the countries of the South. It may be noted, too, as a suggestive fact, that the buskins, caps, and head-gear of the mummies entered into a costume which, in these particulars, bore a striking resemblance to the primitive "mode" of the ancient Mexicans. The descriptions which we have of the physical characteristics of the ancient Mound-builder have given rise to a question which has been made the basis of some bold ethnological speculation. The question is this: Did the Mound-builder have *red hair*? "The scalp, with small exceptions," says Mr. Mitchell, somewhat vaguely, "is covered with *sorrel* or *fox hair*." "The color of the hair," says the writer, on page 159, Vol. II, under Edmonson County, "was a dark *red*;" and Bradford, describing the mummies found on the Cumberland river in Tennessee, and in the Mammoth Cave and other caverns of Kentucky, says that the hair was "generally of a color varying from brown to yellow and *red*." This testimony would seem to be conclusive as to the prevailing tint of Aboriginal hair, and might be hastily accepted as confirmatory of the theory which ascribes to the Mound-builders a European origin. But we must reflect that, whilst human hair is known to be singularly superior to the ordinary influences of *decay*, the readiness with which it changes hue under chemical reagents shows it to be, in the matter of color, exceedingly penetrable stuff; and it is by no means improbable that the hair of the mummies has been changed by chemic influences of the atmosphere from a hue originally dark to a varying shade of *red*—just as, through the subtle agencies of the *coiffeur's* art, tresses of midnight are sometimes brightened with the tints of dawn. Nor is this presumed transmutation of color peculiar to the mummies of Kentucky and Tennessee. Human remains from the sepulchres of Peru, examined by the Spaniards in 1790, "contained bodies in an entire condition, but withered and dried, and the hair of a *red color*;" and the results of a similar transmutation (according to a writer on Egyptian antiquities) "have sometimes been observed in the appearance of the Egyptian mummies, the hair having been changed in color from black to *red*." *

Thus much concerning the color of the Mound-builder's *hair*: Now, what is to be said in regard to his complexion, or the color of his *skin*? Had we conclusive proof that his hair was red, we should naturally infer that his skin was fair, and his eyes blue; and this inference would be strengthened, if not sustained, by the unvarying testimony of Indian tradition. Among the tribes of the Northwest† it was a current tradition that Kentucky had been settled by *whites*: An old Indian told Col. Moore that the Aborigines of Kentucky were *white*; the ancient Sac said to Col. Joe Daveiss, at St. Louis, that the early inhabitants of Kentucky were *white*; John Cushman, an intelligent and respectable Indian of Chillicothe, declared that the Mound-builders were *white*; and finally, the "very long ago people" of Cornstalk were skilled in the arts, and *white*. This is the collective sense of Indian tradition derived from distinct and independent sources. There is no dissentient voice. The traditions are mutually supporting, and seem to drive with cumulative force to one inevitable conclusion.

But how does this conclusion conform to the theory which assigns a Toltecan origin to the Mound-builder? and to the connected theory which makes the Toltecan people a branch of the great American race? Shall we assume that this changed complexion was the result of what the philosophers term "ethnic differentiation"? If so, why were its effects manifest only in the Mound-building branch of the race? Or shall we reject this theory altogether, and assume that these ancient seats were occupied by a succession of pre-historic races, of which one, at least, was of an origin possibly European, and of a complexion presumably *white*? But it seems to us that it is as unnecessary to ask these questions as it is certainly impossible to answer them. The most satisfactory solution of the difficulty is the simplest. The traditional impression as to the complexion of the Mound-builders may have been derived (as is suggested by Dr. Campbell, who records the tradition) from a

* Bradford's Antiquities, p. 31. † Dr. Campbell.

perception of the superior skill exhibited by the vanished race or races in the construction of military works; or it may imply simply that the Mound-builders were of a lighter hue than the peoples of later date. "The country was inhabited by *white* people once," said a Chillicothe Indian, "for none but white people make forts." According to Humboldt, the tribes of the Upper Orinoco, who were styled "White Indians," differed from other Indians only by a much less tawny color. Embalmed remains furnish but little light on the subject. The exsiccated "soft tissues" of the mummies give no hint of their original distinctive hue—at least nothing that is decisive. The skin is "dark, not black," says one description;* it was of "a dusky color," says another.†

An examination of the osseous remains of the Mound-builder is not without interest, and, in some respects, is indispensable to a proper consideration of our theme. If, for example, the form of the skull is determined by the condition of cerebral development—and this, in turn, is regulated by habitual conditions of life—it is allowable to infer that the Mound-builders of the ruling class were distinguished by a cranial conformation of a high type. This we might anticipate from the inferential results of Aboriginal statecraft. The creation of vast and elaborate systems of military defense, implies the contemporary existence of a teeming and industrious population. To maintain such a population by a systematic cultivation of the soil, and to organize it for the public service or for industrial pursuits by a methodical administration of definite and judicious laws, implies extraordinary capacity for affairs, and stamps the pre-historic statesman as the offspring of a superior race. We should naturally expect to find some evidence of this intellectual superiority in the configuration of the Mound-builder's skull; and though the requisite data are wanting to justify any positive or conclusive statement on this point, we shall not be altogether disappointed in our anticipations. Whilst it is difficult to find crania of indisputable antiquity in a good state of preservation, it is not impossible. There is at least one such specimen in the collection of Dr. Morton [*Crania Americana*], and this perfectly typifies, it is alleged, the cranial characteristics of the American race, and particularly of that singular family which Dr. Morton denominates *TOLTECAN*. It exhibits the salient peculiarities of the ancient Peruvian skull—the prominent vertex, the vertical or flattened occiput, and the marked inter-parietal breadth. The facial angle (a measurement on which Camper founds a distinction of races) is noted on the record as embracing 81° —the "internal capacity" of the skull being 90 cubic inches. The inferior bone of the jaw is said to be peculiarly massive, though less projecting than the maxillæ pertaining to skeletons of a later date, while the general structure of the bony frame-work is such as marks the possession of exceptional size, activity, and strength. A skull taken from a mound in Tennessee revealed a facial angle of 80° , but the measurements of skulls found in the Mammoth cave exhibit an angle not exceeding 68° —which is considerably less than the facial angle of the Ethiopian or the Kalmuck, and is no doubt partly the result of artificial compression.‡ Another skull, however, from the same cavern, presents an angle of 78° —a measurement which falls but little below that of the full-browed "Caucasian." The features of the mummy described on page 160, under the head of Edmonson County, "resembled those of a tall, handsome American woman;" the "forehead was high," and the "head well formed." A skull taken from a large mound near Chillicothe "represented," in the opinion of a high scientific authority, "the most perfect type of the Indian race." It was supposed to be the skull of a pre-historic leader.§ We may fairly conclude, then, that the Mound-builder of high caste was a being of superior physical and mental organization—of commanding stature, distinct and regular features, an imposing cranial contour, and a bearing to which instinct, training, and association had imparted an air of high distinction.

* See p. 159, under Edmonson County, Vol. II.

† Mitchell.

‡ It is clear that the habit of mechanical compression of the head was common to many American nations, and prevalent in Peru.—*Bradford's Amer. Ant.*

§ Vestiges of the Aborigines; Western Journal.

The Monumental evidences of the Mound-builder's existence are of great, though indeterminate, antiquity, and the chronological problem involved gives but little promise of an early solution. But the archæologist has not been altogether idle. He has carefully studied the monumental structure in every conceivable relationship—in its site, its surroundings, and its sepulchral remains. Noting the relative position of the structure and of the stream flowing beneath, he develops the geological law which governs the formation of the terraces that mark the slow subsidence of the stream; he holds inquest over the crumbling remains exhumed from the mounds, and finds evidences of antiquity in the peculiar condition of decay; he examines the forest trees which are rooted in its sepulchral depths, and finds "rings" indicating centuries of annual growth. From these and other circumstances mutually corroborative, he deduces the general conclusion which assigns to those monumental remains a positive antiquity of eight hundred years. Their possible antiquity has no assignable limit. We shall not undertake to devise any theory in regard to the ethnological origin of the Mound-builders, since it is not theory that is wanted, but rigid induction upon trustworthy data. A great deal of reckless speculation, on a limited basis of facts, has resulted in a bewildering diversity of views. To one class of theorists, it is quite clear that America was originally peopled by Mongolian hordes drifting across the narrow straits of Behring; to another class, equally clear that it was peopled by streams of Malaysians flowing from Asiatic seas, along the shores of the Pacific isles. One may very plausibly maintain *either* of these theories, to the exclusion of the other; he may very consistently adopt *both*. Other speculators, accepting neither the Malayan nor Mongolian theory, variously ascribe the original peopling to the Atlantides, the Egyptians, the Hindoos, the Tartars, the Celts, the Polynesians, the Hebrews, and the Welsh. But, say theorists still more daring, why a derivative population, at all? Are not the Americas the most ancient of the continents, and the Aborigines true *autochthones*, and "racy of the soil"? It is obvious that no definite conclusions are to be drawn from speculations so conflicting as these. The best we can do at present, therefore, is to content ourselves with believing that the Mound-builders were ethnically related to the very ancient and respectable family of Toltecs or Toltecas—a migratory group which the inquirer first sees moving phantasmally in the dim back-grounds of Clavigero. If we may credit the declarations of that industrious but not too discriminating archæologist, there can be no sort of doubt that the Toltecs came originally from the northern parts of America—driven from seats in which their ancestors had been settled for ages; that the Toltec movement towards the South was the beginning of a series of migrations, occurring at successive dates from the middle of the 7th to the end of the 12th century, and closing with the movement of the Aztecs pouring southward from the land of Aztlan. All these tribes were of the same descent, were alike in physiognomical traits, spoke the same language, claimed the same country, obeyed the same laws, and worshiped the same gods. It has been suggested, by an antiquarian critic, that the ancient Aztlan, from which the Aztecs were driven about the middle of the 12th century, was situated "in some of the rich valleys of the West, where the memorials of an exiled race still abound." He founds the hypothesis upon an alleged etymology of the word Aztlan, meaning a "country of water," and upon a topographical representation of the *land*, Aztlan, preserved in Mexican hieroglyphical remains.* However this may be, it seems impossible, in general, to resist the somewhat impotent conclusion, that nothing short of extended and accurate inductive research will ever reveal the exact ethnological position and significance of the Mound-builder, or in any degree impart to his faded civilization the hues of historic life; since no sciences, according to the acute and laborious Squier, "require so extensive a range of facts to their elucidation, as Archæology and Ethnology, or the Sciences of Man and Nations."

* American Antiquities.

ENUMERATION OF THE SITES OF ANCIENT TOWNS AND MONUMENTS
OF KENTUCKY.

As a suitable addition to the foregoing discussion, we append the first and only general list ever published of the ancient monuments of Kentucky. The catalogue—of which we copy less than one-third, omitting all those located in Ohio, Tennessee, and other States—was prepared in the year 1824, by C. S. Rafinesque, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Natural Sciences, etc., in Transylvania University, and published in the Introduction to Marshall's History of Kentucky, second edition, and also in a thin octavo volume, entitled "Ancient History, or Annals of Kentucky." Of these monuments, the greater part were discovered and surveyed by Prof. R., in the course of four years previous. The total number of ancient sites in Kentucky known to him was 148, and of ancient remains or monuments, 505. He regarded them all as *very* ancient, except those in Bourbon and Christian counties, and several in Fayette—which his researches convinced him were less ancient (from 100 to 1000 years), and belonged to the Lenapian nations heretofore referred to.

Several of the engravings of such remains—of which we give quite a number in *11d.* volume, under the counties in which they were located—are from drawings in his large manuscript work on the Antiquities of Kentucky, embracing nearly one hundred maps and views; but most of the sketches were made originally for this work.*

No. of
Sites. No. of
Monuments.

Counties in which located in 1824.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---|
| 1..... | 3..... | In Adair, on the Cumberland river. |
| 1..... | 3..... | Bath, on the waters of Licking river. |
| 4..... | 8..... | Boone, on the Ohio, a town near Burlington, etc. |
| 5..... | 46..... | Bourbon, a circus of 1450 feet on Licking river, a town, polygon of 4675 feet on Stoner's creek, etc. |
| 4..... | 0..... | Bracken, great battle-ground, etc., near Augusta, iron rings and a copper medal with unknown letters, etc. |
| 1..... | 1..... | Caldwell, a stone fort on Tradewater river. |
| 1..... | 1..... | Calloway, a mound 15 feet high on Blood river. |
| 2..... | 4..... | Campbell, near Covington, and at Big Bone Lick. |
| 5..... | 12..... | Christian, near Hopkinsville, etc. |
| 5..... | 18..... | Clark, near Winchester, Boonesborough, etc. |
| 6..... | 6..... | Clay, near Manchester, etc. |
| 15..... | 36..... | Fayette, on North Elkhorn, a beautiful circus, a dromus, etc., on South Elkhorn, near Lexington, a polygon town, several squares, mounds, graves, etc. 9 East Indian Shells found in the ground, etc. |
| 1..... | 1..... | Gallatin, at the mouth of the Kentucky river. |
| 3..... | 12..... | Garrard, principally mounds and small circus, on Paint creek, Sugar creek, etc. |
| 1..... | 3..... | Greenup, fine remains opposite the mouth of the Scioto. |
| 2..... | 5..... | Harlan, on the Cumberland river, near its source. |
| 2..... | 7..... | Hart, mounds near Green river, etc. Mummies in caves. |
| 5..... | 16..... | Harrison, a circus near Cynthiana, many mounds, round, elliptical, or ditched, 16, 20, 25, and 30 feet high. |
| 1..... | 1..... | Hickman, a fine teocalli, on the Mississippi below the Iron-banks, 450 feet long, 10 feet high; only 30 feet wide |
| 4..... | 1..... | Jefferson, on the Ohio, near Louisville. |
| 4..... | 10..... | Jessamine, mounds, graves, embankments. |
| 3..... | 7..... | Knox, on the Cumberland river, and near Barboursville. |
| 1..... | 1..... | Lewis, on the Ohio. |
| 2..... | 1..... | Lincoln, on Dick's river, and near Wilmington. |
| 3..... | 14..... | Livingston, an octagon of 2852 feet on Hurricane creek, etc., mouth of the Cumberland. |
| 10..... | 42..... | Logan, towns and mounds on Muddy river, etc. A silver medal found in a mound. |

* See biographical sketch of Prof. Rafinesque, on page 201, Vol. II.

No. of Sites.	No. of Monuments.	Counties in which located in 1824.
3.....	7.....	IN Madison, near the Kentucky, etc.; mounds, etc.
2.....	2.....	Mason, near Washington, a small teocalli.
3.....	35.....	McCracken, on the Ohio, a fine square teocalli of 1200 feet, and 14 feet high; on the Mississippi, 5 rows of mounds, etc.
6.....	12.....	Mereer, a fort on Dick's river, several remains on Salt river, etc.
10.....	48.....	Montgomery, squares, hexagons, polygons, etc. On Somerset and Buck creeks, many high, round, elliptical, or ditched mounds. A fine circus or circular temple, etc.
1.....	1.....	Pendleton, at the fork of Licking river.
1.....	1.....	Perry, a long dromus near Hazard.
2.....	7.....	Pulaski, stone mounds on Pitman and Buck creeks.
1.....	1.....	Rockcastle, a stone grave 200 feet long, 5 feet wide, 3 feet high, near Mount Vernon.
5.....	12.....	Scott, a ditched town near Georgetown, on the South Elkhorn; a square on Dry run, etc.
2.....	2.....	Shelby, near Shelbyville, and south of it.
5.....	24.....	Trigg, a walled town, 7500 feet in circumference, at Canton, on the Cumberland, inclosing several large mounds and a square teocalli 150 feet long, 90 feet wide, 22 feet high. Many mounds on Cumberland, Little river, Cadiz, etc.
3.....	16.....	Warren, a ditched town, irregular octagon of 1385 feet on Big Barren river, near Bowling Green, inclosing 5 houses and 2 teocallis. Mounds, etc.
6.....	66.....	Whitley, a town on the Cumberland, above Williamsburg, with 20 houses, and a teocalli 360 feet long, 150 feet wide, 12 feet high. Remains of towns with houses on the waters of Laurel river and Watts creek.
6.....	12.....	Woodford, a fine octagon teocalli of 1200 feet, and 8 feet high. A town of 2700 feet on South Elkhorn; a square on Clear creek, etc.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

CLIMATE OF KENTUCKY.

THERE is one feature in the climate of Kentucky about which authorities generally agree—that is, they concur in describing it as “fickle.” Yet, if we might rely upon the accompanying record of the weather, fickleness is the exception rather than the rule. The mean annual temperature for Kentucky is about fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit; and, for the fifteen years between 1856 and 1871, but a single one (that of 1871) has varied so much as one degree from the mean.

Cold Spells.—American authorities all make our storms approach, in winter, from the west. Kentucky is an inland district, swept over by winds ranging many hundred miles, and its temperature may be affected very considerably when the temper of those winds is intensely cold. On two occasions, only, since the commencement of the present century, the mercury has been caused to sink sixty degrees within twelve hours by these cold winds. The first occurred on the evening of the 6th of February, 1807, which was Thursday. At nightfall it was mild, but cloudy; after night it commenced raining, with a high west wind. This rain soon changed to snow, which continued to fall rapidly to the depth of some six inches; but the wind, which moved at the rate of a hurricane, soon lifted and dispersed the clouds, and, within the short space of twelve hours from the close of a very mild Thursday, all Kentucky was treated to a gentle rain, a violent snow-storm, and a bright, sunshiny morning, so bitterly cold that by acclamation it was termed “Cold Friday.”

The first day of January, 1864, made its appearance under conditions identical with those of Cold Friday. The mercury, on the afternoon of the last day of December, 1863, stood at 45°. A drenching shower of rain fell, at Louisville, lasting only a few minutes, followed, about nightfall, by an almost blinding snow-storm and deep snow; the storm gradually subsided as the cold wind increased, blowing a hurricane from the west, and, on the morning of the 1st of January, the volume of cold wafted in the winds had sent the mercury in the open air from 45° above zero to more than 20° below.

At six other periods since 1800, the thermometer has stood as low as on Cold Friday in 1807, or the 1st of January, 1864—this result also brought about in part by the volume of cold air which constituted the winds. On these occasions the winds moved slowly, and allowed the earth time to give off its surface heat and warm up the advanced portions of the wave of cold wind; so that it was two days, instead of twelve hours, before the greatest degree of cold was reached. Of these six periods of great cold, the first was February 9, 1818, when the mercury in the morning was at 20° below zero, and the next morning it fell to 22° below zero; February 14, 1823, was the second; January, in 1835, was the third; January 19, 1852, was the fourth; January 10, 1856, the fifth; and January 19, 1857, the sixth and last.

The most severe season of cold ever known in Kentucky and the neighboring States was the winter of 1779–80. It is still known as “the cold winter.” The degree of cold reached does not seem to be recorded. In the Delaware river, at Philadelphia, the ice was three feet thick, and continued fast for three months and a half. Long Island sound was frozen over, and the Chesapeake bay, at Annapolis, was passed over with loaded sleds and sleighs. The Cumberland river, near where Nashville now is, was frozen over—the ice being solid enough to allow the cattle of the emigrant, Capt. Raines, to pass over.* In the interior of Kentucky, about Harrodsburg, from the middle of November to the middle of February, snow and ice continued on the ground without a thaw, and snow-storms, accompanied with bleak, driving, and piercing winds,

* Putnam's History of Middle Tennessee, page 66.

were wonderfully frequent. Not a drop of rain fell; the rivers, rivulets, and springs were all frozen solid, and water for drinking, cooking, and washing was obtained only by melting snow and ice. All through the hours of the night the slumbers of the suffering pioneers were disturbed and broken by the roarings and strugglings of herds of distressed buffaloes and other wild animals, who fought and bellowed, and strove to reach positions of shelter from the winds and of warmth against the chimneys of the rude log-houses. Myriads of bears, wolves, buffaloes, deer, and other wild animals, and birds and wild fowl, were found starved and frozen to death.

The winter of 1781-82, beside being severely cold, was remarkable for a sleet which covered the trees and shrubbery, and was a matter of great wonder to the white settlers, who had never seen any thing like it.* The winters of 1783, 1784, and 1785 were all intensely cold. On the 26th of December, 1788, the Delaware river, in the East, and the Ohio river,† in the West, were completely closed with ice, so that no boat moved either up or down until the 18th of March. "The inhabitants were hard pressed for provisions; no meat but venison or bear—and these very scarce, from the destruction made by the Indians, in the summer and autumn previous, while waiting to attend a treaty at Marietta. Before the river opened, many of the people lived for weeks without bread, eating boiled corn, or coarse meal ground in the hand-mill, with little or no meat of any kind."

On the 23d of January, 1792, about 150 volunteers rendezvoused at Cincinnati, to go out to St. Clair's battle-ground to help bury the dead.‡ They were promised horses from among those belonging to the United States, which were kept across the Ohio river, in Kentucky, where Newport now is. There was the heaviest snow on the ground ever known within the memory of the whites, which, on the day the troops started, was increased to two feet in depth. The Ohio had been frozen, and so thick was the ice that all efforts to open a channel for the flats to ferry over the horses proved abortive, and they had to be taken up and crossed over above the mouth of the Little Miami river, where the ice was found strong enough to bear their weight.

For ten days previous to Tuesday, December 20, 1796, the Ohio river had been frozen over to the depth of nine inches, enclosing firmly the "Kentucky boats" of quite a number of emigrants. Heavy rains fell, inspiring them with hopes of release and of a prosperous journey; but the weather turned colder, and on that night, and the next, the thermometer stood at 17° below zero. Before daylight, on the 22d, the ice bridge broke up with a noise like thunder, carrying to destruction many of the boats, and to death some of their adventurous passengers.¶ Soon after this, there fell two feet of snow. In February, 1799, the cold was nearly as severe, and the snow quite deep.‡

Quicksilver will freeze, and burst the bulb of the thermometer, at -40°, or 40° below zero; therefore, in very cold climates, thermometers are used which are filled with spirits of wine. In his second voyage to the North Pole, Perry said his alcoholic thermometer sunk to 58° below 0.

Action of Cold Winds.—There is one peculiarity which results from the action of cold winds upon the climate of inland countries that deserves the attention of the student of climatic influences. It is that, while radiation and conduction—the local laws regulating cold—make daylight, or the dawn of morning, the coldest period of the twenty-four hours, a volume of cold wind overrides these laws, and makes the moment of greatest intensity as indefinite as the winds are fickle.

When the moving winds are colder than the local atmosphere at any meridian, the greatest degree of cold occurs at the moment when the wind ceases to blow and a calm ensues. But the extreme crust of the earth exposed to a moving cold wind—like a ball of hot iron immersed in cold water, and suddenly withdrawn—will throw out heat from the interior, and raise the surface temperature, as soon as the cooling element ceases to operate.

An example of the power of the wind over the hour of greatest cold occurred on the night of the 19th of January, 1852. On that night, at six o'clock P. M.,

* Putnam's History of Middle Tennessee, page 140.

† Hildreth's Pioneer History, page 245.

‡ Letter from Judge John Matson, in Cist's Miscellany, vol. 2, page 31.

¶ Francis Bailey's Journal of a Tour in 1796 and 1797, page 163.

‡ Hildreth, page 487.

the thermometer stood at -4° , and at eleven o'clock P. M., had sunk to -18° , when a calm ensued. At six A. M., next morning, the thermometer, under a clear sky, instead of falling, as it usually does, had risen to 7° below zero.

River Floods.—(1.) The first "flood" in the Ohio river of which we have an authentic account, since the valley was settled by the whites, was in March, 1774. It was spoken of as a remarkably high freshet, and, from certain fixed marks on Wheeling creek, Va., was estimated to have been equal to the flood of 1832.* (2.) The second was in 1789—one account says in January,† another in November.‡ The settlement at Columbia, O., a few miles above Cincinnati, was overflowed to such a height as first to drive the soldiers at one of the block-houses up into the loft, and then out by the gable into the solitary boat which the ice had spared them, and in which they crossed over to the Kentucky hills. "But one house escaped the deluge"—i. e., remained out of water. (3.) The third was in 1817. (4.) In February, 1832, occurred the fourth and most disastrous freshet. The early breaking-up of a winter of excessive cold was followed by long-continued and very heavy rains, which, finding no escape through the frozen ground, raised the Ohio and all its branches to their greatest known height, overflowing their banks and laying under water the whole Ohio valley to a width sometimes of several miles. The towns and villages were flooded so deeply as to force the inhabitants, in many cases, to take refuge in boats or upon the neighboring hills—causing immense damage and destruction of property, and great personal suffering. From the 7th to the 19th of February the water continued to rise, until, at Covington, it reached the height of sixty-three feet above low-water mark. Above the crest of the falls at Louisville, the flood mark of 1832 is forty and eight-tenths feet above the low-water mark—that is, between the lowest and highest marks on record. Below the falls, the total rise of 1832 is estimated at sixty-three feet—the same as at Covington; at Maysville it was sixty-two feet. (5.) The fifth, and most recent, flood in the Ohio river occurred in December, 1847. At Louisville it reached a point only nine inches below that of 1832, and at Maysville only six inches below. Many houses were washed away, many more undermined by the waters and fell, a number of persons were drowned, thousands of hogs drowned in their pens, and the destruction of property of all kinds was very great.

The heaviest rain-fall ever known in Northern Kentucky, in so short a time—judging by its effects, for no measurement was made—was on the nights of Thursday and Friday, December 9th and 10th, 1847. The creeks and smaller streams rose so rapidly as, in some cases, to drive people in their night clothes to the second stories of their houses for safety. The North Fork of Licking river was, at some points, five, and at others ten, feet higher than ever known. The turnpike-road just south of Millersburg was, for several hours, covered with water to the depth of from seven to ten feet. The Licking, Kentucky, and Cumberland rivers were all alarmingly high, and, with their branches, did immense damage by the washing away of houses, mills, dams, fences, hogs, stacks of grain and hay, &c. We have not had access to any data in regard to the floods of the interior and small rivers of Kentucky, at any other date.

Heat, and Rain-fall.—Lorin Blodget has placed Kentucky in the district where the rain-fall is about fifty inches, and the accompanying tables make the average for thirty years 50.3 inches: the greatest fall in any one year being that of 1865, 60 and 69-100 inches, and the least—that of 1856—29 and 99-100 inches. The greatest amount of water falling inside of four consecutive hours occurred on the 8th of May, 1843, reaching 4 and 37-100 inches in three and a half hours.

But showers that swell the local streams most rapidly, and that are most to be dreaded by builders and owners of mill-dams and bridges, are those which fall at the rate of three inches or more per hour, and attain in magnitude the proportions of one and a half inches or more. About three of such freshets have occurred within the period embraced by the accompanying tables.

The greatest amount of surface water lying upon the ground at any one time was witnessed on the 10th of March, 1854, after a rain-fall of seven and a half

* American Pioneer, vol. i, page 345.

† Albach's Western Annals, 3d edit., page 483.

‡ Cist's Miscellany, vol. ii, page 148.

inches in three days. Every little depression in the level ground had become a lakelet, with a little stream at the lowest point in its margin seeking an outlet for its surplus waters.

Although the main annual rain-fall varies but little, there is no approximation to uniformity for the same month in different years; as, for example, September is generally one of the driest months in the year, but, in 1865, its rain-fall reached 12.80 inches—the highest figures attained by any month in the series. It is also noticeable that no two months in the same year experienced rain-falls so far above the average as ten inches. In regard to the effect of the rain-fall upon the growing crops, our observations are rather too meager to speak with much confidence.

The smallest rain-fall was that in 1856, a year of drought, and was about thirty inches. Our register says for this year the winter grains were good, the summer crops very poor. There was also a drought during the year 1854, with an annual rain-fall equal to 41.88 inches, and the register describes the winter grains of 1854 as very good, and the summer crops generally poor—turnips worth \$1 per bushel.

In this year, summer crops received the benefit of only three and three-quarter inches of rain from the 18th of May, for twelve consecutive weeks, up to August 10th. In 1848 there fell during the same twelve weeks about twelve inches of rain, and the register of that year reports the summer crops as "very superior"—wheat hurt by rust. In 1846 the register records summer crops as very good, with the annual rain-fall at ten inches below an average; but from the same—18th of May—until the 10th of August, the rain gauge marked 11 and 17-100 inches. It appears, hence, to be of little importance what the annual rain-fall may be, provided the growing season is well furnished with moisture. It appears also that early-maturing crops may do well, even when those of midsummer growth prove failures.

HEAT AND RAIN-FALL AT LOUISVILLE.

Monthly and Annual Mean (for the Growing Season—October 1st to October 1st) of each Year, from 1842 to 1871, inclusive.

YEARS.	Mean for October.		Mean for November.		Mean for December.		Mean for January.		Mean for February.		Mean for March.		Mean for April.	
	Heat.	Rain.	Heat.	Rain.	Heat.	Rain.	Heat.	Rain.	Heat.	Rain.	Heat.	Rain.	Heat.	Rain.
1841-42...	49.5	4.54	46	4.60	35¼	4.14	38½	3.81	38.8	6.40	53.8	2.67	58	2.05
1842-43...	51	1.89	36½	2.30	36	3.12	38	3.40	28	2.06	30.3	2.98	54½	5.11
1843-44...	49.5	3.82	42.3	3.75	37.3	2.98	33.8	2.46	39.7	1.68	47	4.90	66	3.28
1844-45...	51.7	3.47	46.4	2.23	38.5	1.82	39.4	3.01	42.3	2.68	47	5.98	62.3	3.04
1845-46...	54	1.76	43.4	1.85	26.8	1.41	38.2	2.86	34.8	3.06	47.6	3.11	59.6	3.50
1846-47...	55.2	1.73	47.2	2.86	43	7.84	34	3.31	38	5.01	43.2	6.14	59	3.27
1847-48...	56.3	5.06	48	5.19	35.8	6.46	40.4	4.25	40	4.46	47	3.52	54½	1.32
1848-49...	52.7	2.46	37.9	4.75	43.2	10.90	32.6	5.53	32.6	3.06	49.5	4.08	53	2.23
1849-50...	53	4.69	49.7	1.33	32	7.55	37.6	6.20	36	4.43	42.5	8.18	49.8	5.09
1850-51...	53	3.11	46	5.31	34.5	7.02	36.5	.98	42	7.10	47.8	2.72	51.0	3.25
1851-52...	52	2.47	41	2.15	31.6	3.91	27.4	1.81	38.8	4.77	48.4	4.59	51	6.32
1852-53...	60½	2.63	42½	4.51	41	9.47	35.8	1.51	36½	5.22	42.8	2.13	56½	4.70
1853-54...	52	3.24	50	2.57	33.7	1.41	32.4	4.92	41.4	3.05	49.3	10.26	55	2.08
1854-55...	60.6	5.19	42.4	3.91	35.8	2.44	35.1	4.84	30	1.21	39.3	5.07	59.2	2.71
1855-56...	53.9	1.85	49.8	5.16	34.7	3.18	21.1	1.14	28.4	2.33	36.2	.90	59	1.70
1856-57...	58	1.62	43.4	4.56	30.2	4.93	21.2	1.89	42.6	3.76	40.5	.50	43.3	5.54
1857-58...	54.9	1.99	41.6	5.82	41.7	5.00	41.6	3.50	30.1	2.61	45	1.34	56.8	6.24
1858-59...	59.7	3.88	38.96	2.74	41.7	7.32	33	3.64	38.5	7.00	58	4.60	53	7.52
1859-60...	53½	2.26	49.3	4.40	29	7.53	36	5.34	37.4	3.89	48	.59	58.2	6.81
1860-61...	57.9	1.74	41.7	6.28	31.9	2.92	34.4	5.25	42	2.35	44½	3.45	55.6	3.65
1861-62...	58	4.77	47	4.81	42	1.57	36.8	6.70	35.7	3.57	44.7	6.96	55.4	5.21
1862-63...	61	1.16	44.7	5.15	40.7	6.09	38.9	7.33	34.9	4.12	43	4.13	54.8	3.38
1863-64...	57	5.89	45.7	3.14	38.9	4.52	29.7	3.19	37	1.72	43.6	2.35	51	3.07
1864-65...	51.3	3.52	45.7	6.30	33.6	5.18	25.8	3.41	38.4	3.54	49½	7.86	56.6	8.84
1865-66...	55.6	1.84	45	1.25	37.7	7.90	34.5	4.57	36	2.05	43	8.07	60	2.57
1866-67...	57.2	1.72	45½	4.82	34½	3.01	26.6	2.93	42.7	8.90	37.4	6.61	56.7	3.05
1867-68...	57	.74	47.7	4.55	36.5	5.62	29.6	4.29	35	1.69	52.6	6.83	53	6.05
1868-69...	55.5	1.95	44.4	2.68	31	4.01	39.1	2.80	40.7	3.50	40.2	4.66	51.7	5.80
1869-70...	47.1	3.16	40.1	5.95	36	2.88	36.2	9.36	36	2.68	40.7	5.32	53	3.64
1870-71...	59.8	3.89	46.4	2.46	33.4	2.26	36.7	3.05	39.5	5.74	50.7	7.29	59.1	2.06

YEARS.	Mean for May.		Mean for June.		Mean for July.		Mean for August.		Mean for September.		Annual Mean of Heat.	Annual Mean in inches.
	Heat.	Rain.	Heat.	Rain.	Heat.	Rain.	Heat.	Rain.	Heat.	Rain.	Temperature.	Rain and Snow.
1841-42.....	60½	4.32	68	7.48	90	3.42	70	1.30	65	1.94	54.4	46.68
1842-43.....	65	8.45	73.7	3.15	75	5.89	72	3.54	71	3.79	52½	45.47
1843-44.....	67.3	7.12	72.6	4.64	77.4	6.76	72	2.95	67.8	.76	55.8	43.41
1844-45.....	61.7	1.45	74.2	8.78	76	4.34	76	4.85	67½	4.13	36.9	45.19
1845-46.....	68.7	4.73	69.8	7.09	77.7	2.78	77.3	5.78	72.3	2.46	55½	40.30
1846-47.....	61	1.80	71½	4.99	74.9	2.24	71.8	2.80	66.9	3.94	55½	45.93
1847-48.....	69.3	5.10	72.4	3.23	73	11.47	74½	5.56	64½	1.34	55¾	56.90
1848-49.....	63.2	4.29	72	4.65	72	4.07	71	2.78	71	1.01	54	49.78
1849-50.....	57.8	2.48	69.2	9.24	76	8.17	75	5.34	65.7	2.55	53.58	65.25
1850-51.....	55.4	2.82	69.3	7.00	69.1	4.42	72.4	5.10	67.3	.48	54½	49.15
1851-52.....	63.7	4.61	67.5	4.16	74	1.34	68	3.95	64	3.95	52.3	43.33
1852-53.....	62½	1.95	75¼	.74	73	4.79	73.5	4.05	70	3.25	57.2	44.95
1853-54.....	64.8	5.46	71.3	3.81	79.5	1.60	80.6	1.56	76.2	1.92	57½	41.88
1854-55.....	63.2	3.75	69.2	8.10	76.9	2.55	73.3	4.44	73.5	3.63	54.7	47.87
1855-56.....	64.4	3.01	75.6	2.06	78.3	.57	71.4	5.15	68	1.85	52.7	29.99
1856-57.....	58.6	7.94	69.5	5.17	70	4.37	73.2	4.39	69	.87	51.6	45.50
1857-58.....	64.2	7.91	73.2	3.55	77.2	4.48	75.5	3.48	68.3	2.74	55.8	48.76
1858-59.....	67	1.37	71.6	1.99	77.7	2.13	73	6.53	67	2.17	55.9	50.89
1859-60.....	67.8	7.53	70.1	2.47	77.6	1.80	79	5.34	66.2	3.21	56	51.17
1860-61.....	59.9	7.02	73	6.16	72.1	2.27	73.1	6.37	67.6	4.69	54.4	51.91
1861-62.....	64	2.31	69.8	8.91	76.5	1.94	76.3	4.83	72½	4.20	56.5	55.81
1862-63.....	65.4	2.18	69.3	4.26	74.3	4.69	73.6	2.60	64.4	2.98	55.4	48.07
1863-64.....	63½	4.18	72	3.09	77.6	2.13	75.9	5.63	67.8	4.33	54.4	43.24
1864-65.....	63.3	7.57	75.6	3.86	74½	6.92	73½	3.68	75.2	5.61	55.2	66.69
1865-66.....	61	1.84	72	6.48	77.4	8.37	70.4	3.46	66.8	12.80	55	61.18
1866-67.....	59.8	6.52	72	4.58	75.2	3.53	76.1	1.92	72	1.00	54.5	48.59
1867-68.....	63	8.45	71	5.98	81.7	5.10	74	6.03	65.4	5.57	55.7	60.85
1868-69.....	61½	5.19	71.8	5.18	76.6	3.39	78.3	2.73	68.9	3.29	54.9	45.18
1869-70.....	66	4.71	73	2.97	78.7	3.28	78	2.22	72	2.38	54.7	48.49
1870-71.....	64	5.97	75	3.86	77.2	2.22	79	3.06	66.7	1.23	57.3	42.95

Average annual mean for thirty years..... 55.9 50.30

WEATHER RECORD.—COLDEST AND HOTTEST DAYS FROM 1841 TO 1871.

Coldest Day.	Temperature.	Hottest Day.	Temperature.
1841-42...February 17.....	4°	...September 11.....	98°
1842-43...February 16.....	-3°	...July 1.....	95°
1843-44...January 29.....	-4°	...August 20.....	98°
1844-45...December 19.....	3°	...July 15.....	96°
1845-46...December 2.....	-10°	...August 6.....	100°
1846-47...January 11.....	-9°	...July 19.....	95°
1847-48...January 10.....	-6°	...June 27.....	93°
1848-49...February 19.....	-7°	...August 22.....	89°
1849-50...February 4.....	1°	...July 6.....	91°
1850-51...January 31.....	0 or zero	...July 27.....	93°
1851-52...January 19.....	-11°	...July 23.....	94°
1852-53...February 9.....	-8½°	...July 9.....	98°
1853-54...January 23.....	-4°	...September 3.....	102°
1854-55...February 26.....	3°	...July 17.....	97°
1855-56...January 10.....	-22½°	...July 17.....	99°
1856-57...January 19.....	-24½°	...July 17.....	96°
1857-58...February 23.....	-10½°	...August 7.....	98½°
1858-59...January 8.....	-1°	...July 14.....	101°
1859-60...December 23.....	-12½°	...August 7.....	100°
1860-61...December 31.....	11°	...August 3.....	99°
1861-62...February 15.....	0°	...July 9.....	93°
1862-63...January 18.....	0°	...August 15.....	93°
1863-64...January 1.....	-20°	...July 29.....	86°
1864-65...January 28.....	-6°	...July 4.....	95°
1865-66...February 15.....	-3°	...July 15.....	93°
1866-67...February 10.....	-11°	...August 18.....	95°
1867-68...January 30.....	4°	...July 16.....	99°
1868-69...December 12.....	-1°	...August 24.....	99°
1869-70...February 21.....	2°	...July 27.....	96°
1870-71...December 24.....	-2°	...August 14.....	102°

The foregoing Tables were prepared for this work by Lawrence Young, Esq., from records and observations kept near Louisville, where he had resided since 1828.

The following Table embodies the results of observations at Marietta, Ohio, a point fifty miles east of the eastern limit of Kentucky, and twenty miles north of its northern limit. Those up to 1823 were kept by Joseph Wood, then Register of the United States Land Office, and those afterward by Dr. S. P. Hildreth. In the fifth and sixth columns is shown the greatest degree of cold and of heat experienced in each of the years from 1818 to 1846:

YEARS.	No. of Days when Mercury fell to 30° or below.	No. of Days when Mercury rose to 80° or above.	Mean Temperature of Winter Months.	Mean Temperature of Summer Months.	Greatest Cold in each Year.	Greatest Heat in each Year.	Mean Temperature of each Year.	Rain and Melted Snow in Inches.
1818.....	51	68	38.22	74.00	—22°	99°	.....	50.92
1819.....	54	68	38.22	74.33	13°	90°	55.62	36.30
1820.....	58	51	35.50	73.70	—0°	90°	53.68	39.71
1821.....	82	50	32.78	73.80	—20°	90°	53.14	43.32
1822.....	66	54	31.19	75.90	—2°	86°	54.87	43.38
1823.....	.....	.....	29.10	.....	—7°	.....	.....	50.00
1824.....	64	.....	.....	75.80	14°	94°	.....	.....
1825.....	52	96	36.32	.....	—6°	94°	.....	.....
1826.....	68	111	32.25	72.51	—1°	95°	54.00	41.60
1827.....	55	98	33.30	76.67	—2°	95°	54.92	41.48
1828.....	55	84	42.97	72.06	10°	94°	55.22	49.50
1829.....	87	81	32.88	71.49	2°	92°	52.38	39.52
1830.....	61	91	36.57	72.88	—5°	94°	54.93	37.26
1831.....	99	72	30.75	71.44	—10°	90°	51.00	53.54
1832.....	78	70	29.30	69.31	—9°	92°	52.42	48.33
1833.....	76	85	36.00	68.37	6°	95°	54.56	40.37
1834.....	75	100	35.83	72.42	—0°	95°	52.40	34.66
1835.....	82	57	31.95	68.90	—15°	89°	50.65	42.46
1836.....	107	81	29.84	71.55	—18°	88°	50.03	36.09
1837.....	107	63	31.13	69.25	4°	89°	51.57	43.75
1838.....	78	102	30.42	74.23	—10°	96°	50.62	35.48
1839.....	84	75	34.11	69.88	—4°	92°	52.54	33.27
1840.....	85	73	33.27	70.78	—4°	90°	52.35	39.08
1841.....	73	89	35.33	67.45	—4°	94°	52.83	42.07
1842.....	67	56	36.66	67.28	5°	90°	52.18	42.80
1843.....	102	89	32.33	71.15	—0°	92°	50.77	41.76
1844.....	78	84	34.21	70.97	—0°	90°	53.25	36.64
1845.....	88	79	36.60	71.16	—2°	92°	52.75	33.90
1846.....	52	91	29.91	71.05	3°	92°	53.64	46.27

The average annual rain-fall, including melted snow, at Marietta, for the twenty-six years above, was forty-one inches; while for the seven years from 1840 to 1846, inclusive, it was only thirty-eight inches.

In the early settlement of the valley of the Ohio, the weather in the spring months of April and May was usually mild and fine, so that corn-planting was generally finished by the 7th of April. Of later years, the temperature of those months has changed, so that severe frosts in May are not unfrequent. From the 13th to the 18th of May, 1834, there were hard frosts every morning. On the 16th of June, 1774, there was a frost at Washington, Pennsylvania, which killed the leaves on the forest trees, and cut down the corn, but the latter sprang up again so as to make a crop. Being on a much lower level, this frost was supposed not to have been so severe in Kentucky, along the Ohio. On the 5th of May, 1803, there was a fall of snow over Kentucky and the western country four inches deep, followed by hard frosts on two or

three nights. The spring had been quite forward, and apples were as large as ounce bullets; but all the fruits were killed. As a general rule, very early springs are more liable than the backward springs to late frosts.

In the neighborhood of Marietta, peach trees were in bloom, in 1791 on the last of February, in 1806 on the 25th of February, in 1808 on the 28th of February, while in 1837 the bloom was retarded to the 28th of April, and in 1843 to the 25th of April. Apples did not bloom until the 5th of May, in the years 1837 and 1843. The most usual period for apples to bloom was in March, prior to about 1820, and for the next twenty-five years, as late as the middle of April. The other seasons have changed as notably as the spring, throughout Kentucky and along the Ohio valley.

The years 1805, 1838, 1839, 1845, and 1862 were noted for excessive drought. Hail storms are most common in May and June, but on the 1st of July, 1841, Fayette County, Kentucky, was visited by a hail storm which broke much glass and did great injury to vegetation and fruit. Several storms still more destructive have visited other portions of the state, but we have not the dates.

With the early spring zephyrs of the south, the northerly flights of birds begin along the westerly base of the Cumberland mountains, and up the valleys of the tributaries of the Ohio. Sometimes their journeys are begun too early—as in the years 1816, 1834, and 1845, when thousands of birds whose food is furnished by insects, perished by the sudden change of the temperature from the warmth of spring to the frosts of winter.*

We have briefly noticed the effect of the winter storms of rain, snow, and cold originating in the West, upon the climate of Kentucky, and will conclude by a short reference to those sublime and awe-inspiring phenomena, the tornado and the thunder storm.

These phenomena are supposed to be of local origin, and occur most frequently in hot weather, and are more common and more terrific in tropical than in temperate latitudes. The examples which we witness even in Kentucky are often fearful to experience, though it is seldom they are attended with loss of life.

The thunder cloud rises to great height in the atmosphere, and often laps over the thinner air on one or both margins, and sends this portion of its contents to the earth through cold strata in the form of hail. Still the space hailed upon is narrow in comparison with the width of the rain cloud, and but slightly affects the general crop.

The tornado is the highest manifestation of the irresistible force of the raging elements, and, even in Kentucky, we experience enough to know that only the most substantial of structures or the everlasting hills can defy its power. It is, however, a source of consolation to know that its visitations in Kentucky are not very frequent, that, when it does appear, the track over which it passes is narrow, and that it seldom, if ever, travels twice over the same path. The late Lawrence Young—from 1823 to 1873 a scientific, close and curious observer, at his country-home near Louisville as the center of an area five miles square—wrote, in 1872, that the tornado had crossed that area only three times since 1828; first, in June, about the year 1830, one crossed the Ohio, about six miles above Louisville, moving nearly east. Near the river it struck the table-lands between North and South Goose Creek, a level plateau about three miles long. Here, passing over several farms by a path some 200 feet wide, it twisted off or uprooted every forest or orchard tree in its way, and prostrated every fence, until it reached a lane at the northern edge of the plateau; about three miles distant from the point it struck the south margin of the plateau. At this point its destructive force ceased.

About ten years later a tornado passed from the south-east across this same plateau about half a mile east of the point at which the first gale left the plateau. This tornado uprooted the sturdiest denizens in a beech forest, until coming to a valley in the plateau densely wooded and some twenty feet lower than the plane, the thickness of the leaves and small branches, and the elasticity of the trees at the high point struck by the gale, seemed to force the

* Hildreth's Pioneer History, p. 495.

current above the forest, and no further damage occurred, through the forest was half a mile in extent. The third and last occurred some years after the second, on the western margin of the area designated, and meeting with houses, scattered their contents for miles.

KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS OF 1798 AND 1799.

THE thirteen original States that formed and confirmed the Union, by the adoption of the Constitution, are as follows, with the order and dates of their ratification of the Constitution severally:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Delaware, December 7, 1787. | 8. South Carolina, May 23, 1788. |
| 2. Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787. | 9. New Hampshire, June 21, 1788. |
| 3. New Jersey, December 18, 1787. | 10. Virginia, June 26, 1788. |
| 4. Georgia, January 2, 1788. | 11. New York, July 26, 1788. |
| 5. Connecticut, January 9, 1788. | 12. North Carolina, Nov. 21, 1789. |
| 6. Massachusetts, February 6, 1788. | 13. Rhode Island, May 29, 1790. |
| 7. Maryland, April 28, 1788. | |

The first State admitted into the Union, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was Vermont, on March 4, 1791. The next, Kentucky, on June 1, 1792. The Constitution of Kentucky had been adopted in May, 1792, and was never submitted to Congress; nor, subsequent to its formation, did Congress pass any act recognizing her admission into the Union. Her Senators, John Brown and John Edwards, took their seats in the Senate without any inquiry as to what character of constitution Kentucky had formed.

The following Resolutions—familiarly known to every student of the political history of our country, as the “Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799”—are generally understood and believed to have been originally draughted or rough-draughted by the “Sage of Monticello,” Thomas Jefferson,* and by him enclosed, or sent by private hand, to his friend and co-laborer, John Breckinridge, then a member of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, and who offered them in that body. The relatives of Mr. Breckinridge† indignantly resented this claim or suggestion that Mr. Jefferson was in any sense the author of those resolutions. They are still very interesting from their historical connection and import, notwithstanding the unmistakable fact that the late civil war, as one of its potent results, has deprived them very largely of their time-honored consequence, and their ready-made value on political convention days.

The Resolutions passed the House of Representatives of Kentucky, on the 10th of November, 1798, almost unanimously. To the 1st resolution there was only one opposing vote; to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th resolutions, two; and to the 9th, three votes opposing. Three days after, the Resolutions passed the Senate unanimously.

1. *Resolved*, That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that by compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; That to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its Co-States forming as to itself the other party; That the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself: since that would have made its discretion, and not

* See Outline History, *ante*, p. 285, written by Rev. John A. McClung, D.D. Also, other Reports.

† See page 99, vol. ii, written by Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D.

the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress.

2. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations, and no other crimes whatever, and it being true as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared, "that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" therefore also the same act of Congress, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, and entitled "an act, in addition to the act entitled an act, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States;" as also the act passed by them on the 27th day of June, 1798, entitled "an act to punish frauds committed on the Bank of the United States" (and all other their acts which assume to create, define, or punish crimes other than those enumerated in the Constitution), are altogether void and of no force, and that the power to create, define, and punish such other crimes is reserved, and of right, appertains solely and exclusively to the respective States, each within its own territory.

3. *Resolved*, That it is true as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the amendments to the Constitution, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; and that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press, being delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, all lawful powers respecting the same did of right remain, and were reserved to the States, or to the people;" That thus was manifested their determination to retain to themselves the right of judging how far the licentiousness of speech and of the press may be abridged without lessening their useful freedom, and how far those abuses which can not be separated from their use should be tolerated rather than the use be destroyed: and thus also they guarded against all abridgment by the United States of the freedom of religious opinions and exercises, and retained to themselves the right of protecting the same, as this State by a law passed on the general demand of its citizens, had already protected them from all human restraints or interference: And that in addition to this general principle and express declaration, another and more special provision has been made by one of the amendments to the Constitution, which expressly declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," thereby guarding in the same sentence, and under the same words, the freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press, insomuch, that whatever violates either, throws down the sanctuary which covers the others, and that libels, falsehoods, and defamation, equally with heresy and false religion, are withheld from the cognizance of Federal tribunals: That therefore the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, entitled "an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," which does abridge the freedom of the press, is not law, but is altogether void and of no effect.

4. *Resolved*, That alien friends are under the jurisdiction and protection of the laws of the State wherein they are; that no power over them has been delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the individual States distinct from their power over citizens; and it being true as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people," the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 22d day of June, 1798, entitled "an act concerning aliens," which assumes power over alien friends not delegated by the Constitution, is not law, but is altogether void and of no force.

5. *Resolved*, That in addition to the general principle as well as the express declaration, that powers not delegated are reserved, another and more special provision inserted in the Constitution from abundant caution has declared, "that the *migration* or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808:" That this Commonwealth does admit the migration of alien friends described as the subject of the said act concerning aliens; that a provision against prohibiting their migration, is a provision against all acts equivalent thereto, or it would be nugatory; that to remove them when migrated, is equivalent to a prohibition of their migration, and is therefore contrary to the said provision of the Constitution, and void.

6. *Resolved*, That the imprisonment of a person under the protection of the laws of this Commonwealth on his failure to obey the simple order of the President, to depart out of the United States, as is undertaken by the said act, entitled "an act concerning aliens," is contrary to the Constitution; one amendment to which has provided, that "no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law," and that another having provided, "that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a public trial by an impartial jury, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense," the same act undertaking to authorize the President to remove a person out of the United States who is under the protection of the law, on his own suspicion, without accusation, without jury, without public trial, without confrontation of the witnesses against him, without having witnesses in his favor, without defense, without counsel, is contrary to these provisions also of the Constitution, is therefore not law, but utterly void and of no force.

That transferring the power of judging any person who is under the protection of the laws, from the Courts to the President of the United States, as is undertaken by the same act, concerning aliens, is against the article of the Constitution, which provides, that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in the Courts, the Judges of which shall hold their offices during good behavior," and that the said act is void for that reason also; and it is further to be noted, that this transfer of Judiciary power is to that magistrate of the General Government who already possesses all the Executive, and a qualified negative in all the Legislative powers.

7. *Resolved*, That the construction applied by the General Government (as is evinced by sundry of their proceedings), to those parts of the Constitution of the United States which delegate to Congress power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department thereof, goes to the destruction of all the limits prescribed to their power by the Constitution; that words meant by that instrument to be subsidiary only to the execution of the limited powers, ought not to be so construed as themselves to give unlimited powers, nor a part so to be taken, as to destroy the whole residue of the instrument; that the proceedings of the General Government under color of these articles, will be a fit and necessary subject for revisal and correction at a time of greater tranquillity, while those specified in the preceding resolutions call for immediate redress.

8. *Resolved*, That the preceding resolutions be transmitted to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth, who are hereby enjoined to present the same to their respective Houses, and to use their best endeavors to procure, at the next session of Congress, a repeal of the aforesaid unconstitutional and obnoxious acts.

9. *Resolved, lastly*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and is hereby authorized and requested to communicate the preceding resolutions to the Legislatures of the several States, to assure them that this Commonwealth considers Union for specified National purposes, and particularly for those specified in their late Federal Compact, to be friendly to the peace, happiness,

and prosperity of all the States: that faithful to that Compact, according to the plain intent and meaning in which it was understood and acceded to by the several parties, it is sincerely anxious for its preservation; that it does also believe, that to take from the States all the powers of self-Government, and transfer them to a general and consolidated Government, without regard to the special delegations and reservations solemnly agreed to in that Compact, is not for the peace, happiness, or prosperity of these States: and that therefore, this Commonwealth is determined, as it doubts not its Co-States are, tamely to submit to undelegated and consequently unlimited powers in no man or body of men on earth; that if the acts before specified should stand, these conclusions would flow from them: that the General Government may place any act they think proper on the list of crimes, and punish it themselves, whether enumerated or not enumerated by the Constitution, as recognizable by them; that they may transfer its cognizance to the President or any other person, who may himself be the accuser, counsel, judge and jury, whose *suspicious* may be the evidence, his order the sentence, his officer the executioner, and his breast the sole record of the transaction; That a very numerous and valuable description of the inhabitants of these States, being by this precedent reduced as outlaws to the absolute dominion of one man, and the barriers of the Constitution thus swept away from us all, no rampart now remains against the passions and the power of a majority of Congress, to protect from a like exportation or other more grievous punishment the minority of the same body, the Legislatures, Judges, Governors, and Counselors of the States, nor their other peaceable inhabitants who may venture to reclaim the constitutional rights and liberties of the States and people, or who for other causes, good or bad, may be obnoxious to the views, or marked by the suspicions of the President, or be thought dangerous to his or their elections, or other interests public or personal: That the friendless alien has indeed been selected as the safest subject of a first experiment; but the citizen will soon follow, or rather has already followed; for, already has a Sedition Act marked him as its prey: that these and successive acts of the same character, unless arrested on the threshold, may tend to drive these States into revolution and blood, and will furnish new calumnies against Republican Governments, and new pretexts for those who wish it to be believed, that man can not be governed but by a rod of iron; that it would be a dangerous delusion, were a confidence in the men of our choice, to silence our fears for the safety of our rights: that confidence is every-where the parent of despotism: free government is founded in jealousy and not in confidence: it is jealousy and not confidence which prescribes limited Constitutions to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power: that our Constitution has accordingly fixed the limits to which and no further our confidence may go; and let the honest advocate of confidence read the Alien and Sedition Acts, and say if the Constitution has not been wise in fixing limits to the Government it created, and whether we should be wise in destroying those limits? Let him say what the Government is if it be not a tyranny, which the men of our choice have conferred on the President, and the President of our choice has assented to and accepted over the friendly strangers, to whom the mild spirit of our country and its laws had pledged hospitality and protection: that the men of our choice have more respected the bare suspicions of the President, than the solid rights of innocence, the claims of justification, the sacred force of truth, and the form and substance of law and justice. In questions of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief, by the chains of the Constitution. That this Commonwealth does, therefore, call on its Co-States for an expression of their sentiments on the acts concerning Aliens, and for the punishment of certain crimes herein before specified, plainly declaring whether these acts are or are not authorized by the Federal Compact? And it doubts not that their sense will be so announced, as to prove their attachment unaltered to limited government, whether general or particular, and that the rights and liberties of their Co-States, will be exposed to no danger by remaining embarked on a common bottom with their own: That they will concur with this Commonwealth in considering the said acts as so palpable

against the Constitution, as to amount to an undisguised declaration, that the Compact is not meant to be the measure of the powers of the General Government, but that it will proceed in the exercise over these States of all powers whatsoever: That they will view this as seizing the rights of the States, and consolidating them in the hands of the General Government with a power assumed to bind the States (not merely in cases made Federal), but in all cases whatsoever, by laws made, not with their consent, but by others against their consent: That this would be to surrender the form of Government we have chosen, and to live under one deriving its power from its own will, and not from our authority: and that the Co-States recurring to their natural right in cases not made Federal, will concur in declaring these acts void and of no force, and will each unite with this Commonwealth in requesting their repeal at the next session of Congress.

EDMUND BULLOCK, *Speaker of House of Representatives.*

JOHN CAMPBELL, *Speaker of the Senate, pro tem.*

Passed the House of Representatives, Nov. 10th, 1798.

Attest: THOMAS TODD, *Clerk of House of Representatives.*

In Senate, November 13th, 1798, unanimously concurred in.

Attest: B. THRUSTON, *Clerk of Senate.*

Approved, November 16th, 1798.

JAMES GARRARD, *Governor of Kentucky.*

By the Governor.

HARRY TOULMIN, *Secretary of State.*

Similar resolutions, draughted by James Madison, and familiarly known as the "Virginia Resolutions of 1798," were adopted by the Legislature of that State, on the 21st of December, 1798, and likewise directed to be forwarded by the Governor to the Legislatures of other States, for consideration. Dissenting and condemnatory views were adopted in resolutions passed by Delaware, on February 1st, 1799; by the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in the same month; by Massachusetts, on February 13th; by New York, on March 5th; by Connecticut, on the 2nd Thursday of May; by New Hampshire, on the 14th of June; and by Vermont, on the 30th of October, ensuing.

On Thursday, Nov. 14th, 1799, the Kentucky House of Representatives, Mr. Desha in the chair, having had under consideration the resolutions of the several State Legislatures, above referred to, on the subject of the Alien and Sedition Laws, *unanimously* adopted the following, which the Senate, on the 22d, concurred in:

The representatives of the good people of this Commonwealth in general assembly convened, having maturely considered the answers of sundry States in the Union, to their resolutions passed at the last session, respecting certain unconstitutional laws of Congress, commonly called the Alien and Sedition Laws, would be faithful indeed to themselves, and to those they represent, were they silently to acquiesce in the principles and doctrines attempted to be maintained in all those answers, that of Virginia only excepted. To again enter the field of argument, and attempt more fully or forcibly to expose the unconstitutionality of those obnoxious laws, would, it is apprehended, be as unnecessary as unavailing. We can not however but lament, that in the discussion of those interesting subjects, by sundry of the Legislatures of our sister States, unfounded suggestions, and uncandid insinuations, derogatory of the true character and principles of the good people of this Commonwealth, have been substituted in place of fair reasoning and sound argument. Our opinions of these alarming measures of the General Government, together with our reasons for those opinions, were detailed with decency and with temper, and submitted to the discussion and judgment of our fellow citizens throughout the Union. Whether the like decency and temper have been observed in the answers of most of those States who have denied or attempted to obviate the great truths contained in those resolutions, we have now only to submit to a candid world. Faithful to the true principles of the Federal Union, unconscious of any designs to disturb the harmony of that Union, and anxious only to escape the fangs of despotism, the good people of this Com-

monwealth are regardless of censure or calumnation. Least, however, the silence of this Commonwealth should be construed into an acquiescence in the doctrines and principles advanced and attempted to be maintained by the said answers, or least those of our fellow-citizens throughout the Union, who so widely differ from us on those important subjects, should be deluded by the expectation that we shall be deterred from what we conceive our duty, or shrink from the principles contained in those resolutions; therefore,

Resolved, That this Commonwealth considers the Federal Union upon the terms and for the purposes specified in the late compact, as conducive to the liberty and happiness of the several States; that it does now unequivocally declare its attachment to the Union, and to that compact, agreeably to its obvious and real intention, and will be among the last to seek its dissolution; that if those who administer the General Government be permitted to transgress the limits fixed by that compact, by a total disregard to the special delegations of power therein contained, an annihilation of the State Governments, and the erection upon their ruins of a general consolidated government, will be the inevitable consequence; that the principle and construction contended for by sundry of the State Legislatures—that the General Government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it—stop nothing short of despotism; since the *discretion* of those who administer the government, and not the *Constitution*, would be the measure of their powers. That the several States who formed that instrument, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction, and that a nullification by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy: that this Commonwealth does, upon the most deliberate reconsideration declare, that the said Alien and Sedition laws are, in their opinion, palpable violations of the said Constitution; and however cheerfully it may be disposed to surrender its opinion to a majority of its sister States in matters of ordinary or doubtful policy; yet in momentous regulations like the present, which so vitally wound the best rights of the citizen, it would consider a silent acquiescence as highly criminal: that although this Commonwealth, as a party to the federal compact, will bow to the laws of the Union, yet it does at the same time declare, that it will not now, nor ever hereafter, cease to oppose in a constitutional manner, every attempt, from what quarter soever offered, to violate that compact. And, finally, in order that no pretexts or arguments may be drawn from a supposed acquiescence on the part of this Commonwealth in the constitutionality of those laws, and be thereby used as precedents for similar future violations of the federal compact; this Commonwealth does now enter against them its SOLEMN PROTEST.

Attest: THOMAS TODD, *Clerk House Representatives.*

In Senate, Nov. 22, 1799. Read and concurred in.

Attest: BUCKNER THRUSTON, *Clerk Senate.*

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The regular history of Franklin county is in Volume II. The following is additional:

Property-Holders of Frankfort in June, 1797.—From the original list of taxable property—prepared by special "commissioners," John Jamison and Henry Gulliam—the following names are taken. The tax levy was 2s. 4d. for every £100 valuation of property (nearly 39 cents on each \$333 $\frac{1}{3}$, or at the rate of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each \$100). The unimproved town-lots were assessed at from \$25 to \$264 each. Daniel Weisiger and Thomas Tunstall were each taxed upon a *billiard table*. Eight retail stores were taxed—kept by Thos. Todd & Co., Baker Ewing, Elijah and Joseph Craig, John Waffit, P. Caldwell, Longstreth, Daniel Gano, and Samuel M. Brown. Harry Toulmin (then secretary of state), Gov. James Garrard, and Geo. Rowling, each indulged in the luxury of a carriage, and paid tax upon it. The only wagons listed belonged to Gov. Garrard, John Logan (then state treasurer), Daniel Weisiger, Thomas Tunstall, Thomas Todd, and George Madison. The population of the town was ascertained to be 441—of whom 90 were white tithables, and 112 were negroes. There were 78 horses taxed.

Over 76 years have passed, and not one of all this list of names is now (Nov., 1873) living. Elisha Applegate, then a resident of Jefferson county, now of the city of Louisville—a relative of Daniel Applegate, is living, aged 92. Two daughters of Gov. Garrard—Mrs. Thos. W. Hawkins and Mrs. Gen. Peter Dudley, aged 86 and 82 respectively, are living; they were children in Frankfort in 1797, aged 10 and 6, and Mrs. Dudley is still a citizen. There are citizens of Frankfort older than Mrs. Dudley, but they were not residents in 1797.

W. Adams,	James Connor,	John McDowell,	Jonathan D. Smith,
E. Anderson,	Rev. Elijah Craig,	Hugh McGary,	Achilles Sneed,
John Bacon,	Baker Ewing,	C. McGrew,	John Talbot,
C. Bell,	Daniel Gano,	George Madison,	William Tinsley,
Otho Beatty,	J. E. Gano,	William Murray,	Thomas Todd,
James Blair,	Richard M. Gano,	Benjamin Mushon,	Rev. Harry Toulmin,
James Blanton,	Gov. James Garrard,	D. Newberry,	William Trigg,
Wm. Blanton,	Henry Gulliam,	George Poindexter,	Thomas Tunstall,
John Brown,	James Hawthorn,	G. Rowling,	W. J. Tunstall,
Samuel M. Brown,	J. Hatton,	James Rayborn,	C. Voorhees,
James Burns,	Paschal Hickman,	John Rennick,	Peter G. Voorhees,
John Burns,	Thomas Hickman,	A. Richardson,	John Waffit,
P. Caldwell,	Ambrose Jeffreys,	J. Richardson,	George Walsh,
C. Cammack,	Nicholas Lafon,	James Roberts,	Daniel Weisiger.
John Campbell,	Willis Lee,	R. Samuel,	
J. Castleman,	Giles Letcher,	John M. Scott,	
John Colston,	John Logan,	George Sexton,	

The following, taxed as property-holders, were non-residents. Gen. James Wilkinson had been a resident, some years before. Hon. James Brown then lived at Harrodsburg, but afterwards removed to Frankfort.

Daniel Applegate,	Johnson Craig,	James Hughes,	M. Satterwhite,
William Beaver,	Rev. Joseph Craig,	Daniel James,	John Smith,
Adam Beatty,	Haden Edwards,	Thomas Love,	William Steele,
Thomas Bodley,	William Emmons,	A. McGregor,	Gen. Jas. Wilkinson,
James Brown,	Nathaniel Hart,	Benjamin Price,	Edward Worthington,
R. Caldwell,	Andrew Holmes,	A. Saltzman,	John Younger.

The Original Town-Plat of Frankfort was not recorded until Dec., 1802; but then, with the "several additions" theretofore made, it was, by an act of the legislature, ordered of record "in some fit court of record."

The Extent of the Coal Trade of the Kentucky River, in 1805, is thus preserved, in an advertisement, in the *Frankfort Palladium*, of Dec., 1805, from one of the most intelligent and enterprising merchants of Lexington, the late

Wm. Leavy. He offered for sale 18,000 acres of land "on the left hand side of the Three Forks as you go up the Kentucky, and at their junction; running along the river three miles, and nine miles back. The bottoms are rich land; the ridges are capable of producing wheat and other small grain. The pasturage is excellent for raising stock of all kinds, as it has plenty of cane brakes and pea vines. All along the river is the sugar tree, wild cherry, and other woods common to this country. When you go back some distance is the pine—which produces tar, turpentine, pitch, and rosin; which will finally be valuable, independent of the wood that is upon the land.

"There is also a rock close to the low water mark, that, when the water is very low, shows clear salt upon its surface, and the rock itself tastes salt. There has been three water witches (as they call them) trying the experiment; they say, there is four feet square of very salt water at the top of the bank, which is not a hundred feet from the water; and close to it a very easy ascending hill, for several miles; and also the wood along the river.

"A coal bank is within three hundred yards. There are also five valuable coal banks near the river, with easy access to them. Also, a coal yard and boat yard; and, it is said, several saltpetre caves. The bottoms and along the creek, would produce good cotton and hemp. Lexington alone, independent of the country blacksmiths, consumes thirteen thousand (13,000) bushels per annum, and we will suppose Frankfort uses five thousand (5,000) bushels, which sells at the landing at one shilling per bushel; twenty thousand (20,000) bushels might be sold; this might be made productive by a man of small capital.

"Independent of these advantages, the mouth of the three forks is the best fishing place in the state. In a small crib they can get five hundred pounds of fish in a day, and may get, by a seine, five or seven hundred barrels per annum.

"Tobacco, flour, beef, pork, tallow, hog's lard, hemp, cordage, whisky, or cast iron will be taken in payment for the land."

Gen. GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN, eldest son of Hon. John J. Crittenden, was a major general in the Confederate army. He graduated at West Point academy in 1832, and was appointed brevet 2d lieutenant in the 4th U. S. infantry, but resigned in 1833; re-entered the army in 1846 as captain in the mounted rifles. Was brevetted major for gallantry at the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, Mexico, in 1847; made full major in 1848, and promoted lieutenant colonel in 1856. He resigned in 1861, entered the service of the Confederate States, and was appointed major general. After the death of Gen. Zollicoffer at the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., on Jan. 19, 1862, he succeeded to the command, and made a successful retreat with his broken forces. His operations thereafter were in southwest Virginia, near the Kentucky line. Gen. Crittenden was considered a superior officer, and was noted for the courage characteristic of his race. Soon after the civil war, he was elected by the legislature state librarian, which office by repeated re-elections he continued to hold until Jan., 1874.

Gen. THOMAS LEONIDAS CRITTENDEN, second son of Hon. John J. Crittenden, was born in Russellville, Ky., in 1819; was a lawyer by profession, having studied with his father; served in the Mexican war, and was a volunteer aid of Gen. Zachary Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista, where he was highly distinguished for gallantry. On the accession of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency in 1849, he received the appointment of consul to Liverpool, England. On his return to Kentucky, he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1861, he succeeded Gen. Simon B. Buckner (who resigned) as inspector general of the state of Kentucky, but vacated when he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers in the U. S. service. He was promoted to be major general for good conduct at the battle of Shiloh, and assigned to a division of the army of Tennessee; subsequently commanded a corps under Gen. Buell, and afterwards under Gen. Rosecrans. On the cessation of the war he retired to civil life, but was in a short time commissioned a colonel in the regular U. S. army which position he still holds (1874).

Judge THOMAS BELL MONROE, of Frankfort, was a native of Virginia, born in Albemarle co., Oct. 7, 1791; he died Dec. 24, 1865, aged 74 years, at Pass Christian, in Mississippi—an exile from his beautiful "Montrose" home, on the grand old Kentucky river hill which faces the state house of Kentucky, at Frankfort.

His father, Andrew Monroe, a near relative of James Monroe, fifth president of the United States, was of Scotch descent; his mother, Ann Bell, of Irish Presbyterian descent. They emigrated, in 1793, to Scott co., Ky. The son had few advantages of education, but studied thoroughly all the books within his reach. At 21, he married Eliza Palmer Adair, daughter of Gen. John Adair, afterwards governor of Kentucky; and removed to Barren county, which, in 1816, with Judge Joseph R. Underwood for his colleague, he represented for one year in the legislature. A reverse of fortune in 1819 turned his attention to the law, which he began to study and to practice at the same time; removed to Frankfort, as a larger field; took time, in the winter of 1821-22, to attend the lectures and graduated at Transylvania law school; was secretary of state, Sept., 1823, to Sept., 1824; appointed by Gov. Desha, in 1825, reporter of the decisions of the court of appeals—his seven volumes of "Monroe's Kentucky Reports" including the last decisions of the "Old Court;" was U. S. district attorney, 1833-34; on the death of Judge John Boyle, President Jackson appointed him, March, 1834, judge of the U. S. district court for Kentucky, and the U. S. senate unanimously confirmed the appointment. This office he held for over 27 years, until he ascertained, in Sept., 1861, that a threatened military order was actually issued for his arrest, when he abandoned his home and family, and fled to Nashville, within the Confederate lines. There, Oct. 6, 1861, he went before the judge of the Confederate States district court for Middle Tennessee, and was the first person to formally take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States government.

Thenceforward, Judge Monroe's life was checkered and roving—the fortunes of war several times compelling a change of temporary residence of himself, wife, and daughters, the two who had been left in charge of their "Montrose" home having been driven from it by Federal soldiers, and compelled to take refuge with their parents within the Confederate lines. At Richmond, for awhile after Feb. 7, 1862, he represented the district of his Kentucky residence in the Confederate provisional congress. He practiced law in Richmond, at times, and there and throughout the South made himself useful in the hospitals and in attending to the sick and wounded. Several of his sons (and several grandsons) were in the rebel army. Maj. THOMAS B. MONROE, Jr. (late secretary of state of Kentucky, and editor of the *Kentucky Statesman* at Lexington), was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April, 1862, aged 28; Capt. BEN. MONROE was wounded at Shiloh, and died in the summer of 1862; JOHN A. MONROE died at Frankfort in 1873.

Judge Monroe, from 1843 to 1848, taught a law-class at his Montrose home; then spent three winters in New Orleans, as one of the law professors in the University of Louisiana; afterwards was one of the professors in Transylvania law school at Lexington; and a professor in the Western Military Institute near Frankfort—all this while regularly holding his court (before it was branched), so great was his love for imparting instruction to young men. Three institutions—the University of Louisville, Centre College, Ky., and Harvard University—conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

An incident in the judicial career of Judge Monroe, which was preserved in a newspaper, some years ago, will illustrate the high purity of his character, and may serve to remind the judiciary of our day how conscientiously judges of the olden time held the scales of justice:

A student in the judge's law school, in 1848, one day asked him if, in deciding a cause, he had ever felt any bias or prejudice for or against the parties.

The judge promptly replied: "Never but once; I'll tell you the story. A very important case, argued with great ability before me by the most distinguished lawyers at the bar at Frankfort, was on trial through two weeks. Every morning as the court opened, a little woman dressed in black came in,

who unassumingly courtesied to the court, as if unseen, and took her seat near the door. Just before the court adjourned she retired, not without always making a courtesy. It attracted my attention. I inquired who she was, and learned that she was a party to the suit. When the case was submitted, and I was preparing my opinion, I found it impossible to dismiss from my mind that little woman and her courtesy. I studied the testimony and law of the case very closely, and decided in her favor. It involved the title of all she possessed in the world. I never was entirely satisfied that my decision was correct, until it was finally unanimously confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I feared my judgment had been warped by the simplicity and delicacy of the little woman in black."

KEAN O'HARA, one of the most distinguished of Kentucky educators, was born and educated in Ireland, and came to Kentucky in the latter part of the last century, when yet a young man. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the store of James Melancthon, in Frankfort, and made several trips on horseback over the Allegheny mountains to the East, to purchase supplies for the trade in the western country. He afterwards turned his attention to teaching—pursuing that vocation in the counties of Jefferson, Fayette, Franklin, Woodford, and at Danville, for more than fifty years. He died in Franklin county, Dec. 22, 1851, aged 83.

He was the eldest of three brothers, who came with their father to this country—CHARLES emigrating about 1830 to Georgia, where he followed the same chosen profession. JAMES, born about 1783, after many years of successful teaching, relinquished it for the law, which he acquired in his leisure hours; settled in the practice at Williamstown, Grant co., Ky., and attained an enviable position as a profound lawyer and able advocate; he was the father of James O'Hara, Jr., judge of the 12th or Covington judicial circuit, 1868-74.

Among the large number of pupils of Kean O'Hara, who rose to distinguished positions in life were several of the Marshalls and Browns, Zachary Taylor (afterwards president of the United States), and Maj. Croghan, of the U. S. army. Gen. Taylor made a detour from his line of travel to Washington city to be inaugurated president, in order to visit his old instructor then living at Frankfort. It was an affecting scene when the great soldier, then an old man, bowed himself in grateful homage before the venerable preceptor of his youth, and in few but earnest words thanked him for the care bestowed upon his early education, to which he chiefly attributed all the achievements of his after life.

Major George Croghan, at 21 years of age a major and the heroic defender of Fort Stevenson (one of the most brilliant and remarkable defenses in the history of all wars), was a pupil of Mr. O'Hara; went out of his school on Beargrass creek as a volunteer; and returning to visit it—a major, covered with glory, heralded by the applause of his countrymen, and with the thanks of Congress—the whole school turned out to receive him, and gave him such an enthusiastic and joyous welcome as gratified the proud teacher and delighted the young soldier.

Mr. O'Hara received from Transylvania University the honorary degree of Master of Arts. [For a sketch of his son, Theodore O'Hara, see below.]

Col. THEODORE O'HARA, poet, journalist, and soldier, was the son of the distinguished teacher, Kean O'Hara, born at Danville, Ky., Feb. 11, 1820. He was the apple of his father's eye, educated by him with the greatest care, but received his collegiate finish and graduated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstow, Ky., with the first honors of his class. At that school, Lazarus W. Powell, afterwards governor of Kentucky, and several others since distinguished, were his fellows.

Though qualified for the legal profession, there was not enough of adventure and of the poetry of life in its practice, for his active and adventurous spirit. He devoted his early life to political journalism, as assistant editor of the *Frankfort Kentucky Freeman*, and as editor of the *Tocsin or Democratic Rally*, a very spirited campaign paper of 1844, and afterwards successively of

the *Louisville Times*, *Louisville Sun*, and *Mobile (Ala.) Register*; of the latter he was sole editor, during the absence of the principal editor and proprietor, Hon. John Forsythe, as U. S. minister to Mexico.

He was a volunteer soldier in the Mexican war, held a captain's commission, and was brevetted a major for gallantry displayed on the field of Chapultepec, while serving upon the staff of Gen. Franklin Pierce, afterwards President of the United States. After the war, he was commissioned a captain in the U. S. cavalry, and stationed upon the frontier of Texas. But life in the army, in time of peace, proved too tame for his restless spirit. Resigning his commission, he entered the service of the Tehuantepec railroad company, and was sent to the city of Mexico to procure government aid in behalf of that enterprise. Before his mission had culminated in success, he met with that to him genial spirit, Narcisso Lopez, the great Cuban liberator—from whom he accepted a colonel's commission. Joining the first expedition, in 1851, he commanded a regiment at the battle of Cardenas—where his troops pressed forward and captured the governor's palace, although their commander, while leading the charge, was severely wounded in the legs, and compelled to return to the United States. Before he entirely recovered from the effect of his wounds, Lopez, his unfortunate companion in arms, had organized a second expedition, in which he was captured and garroted at Havana.

Meantime, Col. O'Hara met with that grey-eyed man of destiny, Col. Wm. Walker, and co-operated with him in the organization of his adventurous and ill-fated expedition to Central America, but could not elude the vigilance of the U. S. authorities. He was arrested and indicted, along with Gen. Henderson, at New Orleans, charged with violating the U. S. neutrality laws. The government could not make a case against either, and the prosecution was abandoned.

In 1861, upon the secession of Alabama, Col. O'Hara, true to his allegiance to his adopted state, entered its military service at Mobile. He was soon after commissioned a captain in the provisional army of the Confederate States, and placed in command of Fort McRea at the entrance of Mobile bay—which he gallantly defended, until ordered by his superior officer to evacuate it. He was then attached to the left wing of the Confederate army, and on the battle field of Shiloh was near Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston when he fell, and received his dying chief in his arms. He continued in the Confederate service until the close of the struggle—having, by regular steps of promotion, attained the rank of colonel. He died June 7, 1867, in Barbour co., Ala. His strictly literary productions, outside of his journalistic labors, were not numerous, but some of them are regarded as gems of the purest cast. His "Bivouac of the Dead," by its poetic beauty and soul-touching pathos, has embalmed him in the memory of all true soldiers and patriots, and like Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore," it belongs to the truly grand in what might be termed military poetry. It is published in this volume, page 000. The legislature of Kentucky, by resolution approved April 24, 1873, which designated Col. O'Hara as "the immortal poet and soldier in the Mexican war," directed the Governor to have his remains brought to and deposited in the "State military lot" at Frankfort, and his grave marked with an appropriate stone.

JOHN HARVIE—one of the finest specimens of the "old Virginia gentleman" that ever was tempted away from the home of his birth—was born in Richmond, Va., Dec. 1, 1783, and died of a malignant carbuncle, in Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 20, 1838, aged 55. His father, John Harvie, was one of the signers from Virginia of the Articles of Confederation, and for many years register of its land office. The son emigrated to Kentucky in 1813, to one of the richest farms in Woodford co., but removed thence to Frankfort in 1818; Jan. 20, 1820, was elected by the legislature a director of the old Bank of Kentucky; and by the same body, on Dec. 7, 1820, chosen President of the Bank of Kentucky—over Robert Alexander, the then able president, and over the distinguished jurist and statesman, Martin D. Hardin. The vote stood: Alexander 30, Hardin 49, Harvie 58; and on the second

ballot (Alexander having been dropped), Harvie 77, Hardin 60. To this very highly responsible and honorable position the legislature annually re-elected him for eight years, when he declined to serve further. Dec. 20, 1826, the same body selected him as one of the commissioners to superintend the building of the present state house; Feb. 28, 1835, Gov. James T. Morehead appointed him, John L. Hickman and James Harlan, the state board of internal improvement, but he resigned Jan. 22, 1836; Aug. 3, 1835, the Whigs elected him to the legislature from Franklin co., by 19 maj. over J. O. T. Hawkins, Dem.,—whereas, the next year, the Democratic candidate, Dandridge S. Crockett, succeeded by just 19 maj. over Mason Brown.

Mr. Harvie was a remarkable man; no man ever had a nicer sense of honor; his loftiness of soul never permitted an unworthy thought; to do right was the great aim of his life; shrinking from no duty society or the state required of him, he was loved and honored and trusted as few men are. He was an intimate friend of both Henry Clay and John J. Crittenden; the former generally made his house his home when visiting Frankfort; and of the latter's family, Mr. Harvie, after the death of his wife, was a member for several years. Of that intimacy, some most beautiful and touching testimonials are preserved. His hospitable mansion was selected by the citizens as the fittest to entertain La Fayette, upon his visit to Frankfort in May, 1825; but the Marquis preferred stopping at the hotel, as freer from restraint and more convenient to his large suite.

His son, Col. Lewis E. Harvie, as firm and as brave as his traditional ancestry, was the only member of the *neutrality address committee*, known as the "Union state central committee," (see extracts from their address, *ante*, pp. 87, 88) who kept faith with the people of Kentucky—he promptly resigning his place on the committee, in the early summer of 1861, and by published letter assigning as the reason, that the committee and the party had become a *war* instead of an *armed neutrality* one, and was really but secretly seeking to throw the weight of Kentucky into the scales of war on the Northern side; and declaring that if Kentucky had to take part in the war on either side, without a previous violation of its neutrality by the other, his fate would be cast with the South. He went to Richmond in July, 1862, and came back in the fall as aid to Gen. Buckner, and as such served in the battle of Perryville; was afterward on the staffs of Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, Maj. Gen. G. W. Custis Lee, and Gen. Beauregard, and was surrendered at Appomattox C. H., under Col. Talcott of the corps of topographical engineers, April 10, 1865.

WILLIAM LITTELL, distinguished in connection with republishing the laws of Kentucky, emigrated to Kentucky, probably about 1804, from what state we have not ascertained; one report says he was a native of England, but that is doubtful. He was a lawyer of no special reputation except as a land lawyer, a laborious workman, a constant student, part of his life a man of bad morals, and very eccentric; in walking, his gait was rapid, his stride long, giving him an undulating motion by which his head bobbed up and down, alternating several inches above and below a horizontal line. In passing from his office to the court room, if he met forty men, unless first addressed he never looked at or spoke to any of them.

His first contract with the State was in 1805, to republish, in three volumes (afterwards extended to five) the Statute Laws of Kentucky; these appeared in 1809, '10, '11, '14, and 19. In 1822, appeared the first Digest of the Statutes, from 1799 to 1822, with notes of decisions of the court of appeals—prepared by Wm. Littell and Jacob Swigert. Littell's Reports, in five volumes, embraced the decisions of the court of appeals from the spring term of 1822 to that of 1824; and his Select Cases, in one volume embraced unreported decisions of that court, between 1795 and 1821. Probably his first publication in the state was his Narrative of Events in Kentucky prior to 1792, with an appendix—a work of considerable value in elucidating the history of early Kentucky, and now very rare. About 1818, Transylvania University conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D.

Besides these works of public value and interest, he published a small vol-

ume of poems written by himself, Festoons of Fancy; and also a volume of miscellaneous writings, said to be of no great value. We have not seen either of them. He died at Frankfort, Sept. 26, 1824, quite poor—his "property not enough to pay his debts unless sold by a person who has the interest of his estate at heart, who may thus pay his debts, and save something for his infant son;" so says a legislative act for the benefit of his estate.

Lieut.-Gen. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER was born in Hart co., Ky., April 1, 1823. Kentucky was not only the theater of one of the greatest battles in the world's history (that near Perryville); but, of the distinguished actors in the greatest of modern civil wars, she furnished a remarkable proportion. The chief magistrates of the two contending sections, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, were both natives of Kentucky; as were 8 major-generals and 20 brigadier-generals of the Federal army, and 1 general, 3 lieutenant-generals, 5 major-generals, and 16 brigadier-generals of the Confederate army.

Gen. Buckner was a military man by education, a graduate of West Point in 1844—in a class of twenty-five, of whom only one other has attained to much distinction. After one year's service as brevet second lieutenant, he was made, when only 23 years old, assistant professor of ethics at West Point. But in his eagerness to witness something of actual war in Mexico, he was allowed to resign. As 2d lieutenant of the 6th Infantry, he did effective service on the Rio Grande, in the fall and early winter of 1846. In Jan., 1847, with the advance of Gen. Worth's division, he participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, and thence in every battle but one up to the capture of the Mexican capital. For heroic behavior at Cherubusco, where he was slightly wounded, he was brevetted first lieutenant; and for like meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey was brevetted captain. Before his return to the United States, the order was issued assigning him to duty as assistant instructor in infantry tactics at West Point. After two years service there, he was transferred to New York harbor, and then to his company on the western frontier. In 1852, he was promoted captain, but in Jan., 1853, resigned, to give attention to his private business.

While living at Louisville, he was called by Gov. Magoffin, in 1860, to the command-in-chief of the Kentucky State Guard, with the rank of major-general; and in a short time brought that volunteer force to a high degree of efficiency. Under the instructions of Gov. M., he visited Washington city, in 1861, as commissioner from Kentucky, and had an interview with the president, in which he received pledges which were never redeemed. He stood up boldly and consistently for the peaceful neutrality determined upon by his state at the first, and for a short time maintained: As late as June 24, 1861 (see p. 92 *ante*.) he ordered six companies of State Guards to Columbus, Ky., to preserve, in that neighborhood, the neutrality of the state. When he satisfied himself that this honorable position could not be maintained, he resigned the command of the state troops, and visited Richmond; but there declined handsome position in the Confederate, as he had previously done in the Federal army, because Kentucky had not yet formally abandoned or been frightened from her neutrality.

It was not until after the controlling majority of the Kentucky legislature, on Sept. 11, 1861, refused to enforce or to attempt to enforce her doctrine of neutrality, that Buckner tendered his services to the Confederate government. Sept. 15th, he was appointed brigadier general. On the 17th, by order of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, he occupied Bowling Green, with a division of troops, and, the next day, Munfordville.

Buckner's first engagement with the enemy was, as third in command, at Fort Donelson, Feb. 13, 1862. He ordered his men, composing the right wing, to withhold their fire, as the assailants advanced, until each could be sure of his mark. At the word given, the slaughter was terrible and the recoil sudden. Again, and a third time, the enemy was led on to the attack, but the slaughter was as dreadful and the repulse as bloody. The attacks were transferred to the left wing, with like results. The Federals were driven back to their positions of the morning, and for two miles mangled

human forms strewed the ground. Sleet and snow fell during the night, and with a bitter north wind the weather became so cold as to cause intense suffering and many deaths—no truce being allowed to care for the wounded or bury the dead. For three days more, the little force of less than 13,000 boldly fought and bravely suffered in the face of over three times their number, many of them fresh troops. The two senior generals, and part of their forces, escaped during the night of the 15th, and in the morning Gen. Buckner surrendered the remainder as prisoners of war, and they were immediately sent off to Northern prisons.

At Indianapolis, Ind., Gen. Buckner was separated from his staff and placed in solitary confinement; thence sent to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, where for four months and seventeen days (March 2, to July 19, 1862,) "he was confined to a narrow room, and allowed no intercourse with any one, and, for a time, no epistolary correspondence even with his own family." His wife was refused the privilege of sending him a letter, or food, clothing, or any other comfort. He wrote a letter to Simon Cameron, U. S. secretary of war, who had ordered him into close confinement, seeking to know why all the ordinary usages of war were departed from in meting out to him such treatment; but the revengeful secretary allowed no response. For 11 days before his release, upon July 30th, he was allowed, each day, an hour's solitary walk upon the parapet, but with sentinels at each end of the path to prevent others from approaching him, although he had been required to give his parol of honor not to recognize any one.

Gen. Buckner was sent to Richmond and exchanged, Aug. 16, 1862. He was promptly promoted to major-general, and in a few days was on his way to Kentucky, in command of a division of Hardee's corps of Bragg's army. Along the route, troops and citizens alike cheered for the hero of Fort Donelson as he passed.

At the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, his division rendered most important service. In this campaign, says the historian Pollard, "Gen. Buckner's services were remarkable; and especially his clear perceptions of the field of Perryville showed generalship of the highest order, and might have accomplished a decisive result but for the obstinate dissent of the commanding general from all his officers. . . . An army which had been concentrated for action, was, on the eve of battle, scattered to the four points of the compass—in spite of the respectful remonstrances of every general officer who came in contact with the commanding general."

In Dec., 1862, Gen. Buckner took charge of the defenses of Mobile, and in four months made that city an impregnable fortress. In the summer of 1863, he was placed in charge of the Department of East Tennessee, a position requiring great delicacy, prudence, firmness, and vigilance. In the fall, he was ordered to the command of a corps of two divisions, and on Sept. 20, 1863, led them with distinguished valor and coolness on the sanguinary field of Chickamauga. Military critics assign him a share in the glory of that triumph second only to, if not fully alongside of, the heroic Longstreet.

In the campaign of 1864, he was appointed to the command of the District of Louisiana, and soon after promoted to lieutenant-general; and in addition, commanded a corps of three divisions and a cavalry command. There were but few active operations, thereafter, in that department. When, some time after the surrender of Generals Lee and Johnston, it was evident the struggle could not be prolonged, Gen. Buckner and Maj.-Gen. Price, of Mo., negotiated with Gen. Canby the terms of a surrender. These terms forbade his immediate return to his home in Kentucky; and for some years Gen. B. was a citizen of New Orleans, an editor, and president of an insurance company. In 1871, he was successful in recovering the fine estate of his wife in Chicago, which was held by others, as one of the strange results of the war; and has been somewhat prominent in adding to the architectural beauty of the burnt but restored city. Louisville was his home in 1873-4.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS JEFFERSON WOOD, son of Col. Geo. T. Wood, was born at Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 25, 1825; graduated at West Point in 1845, and was appointed brevet 2d lieut. of topographical engineers; distinguished

himself at the battle of Palo Alto, Texas, 1846, and was assigned to 2d Dragoons; for gallantry at the battle of Buena Vista, Mex., Feb., 1847, was brevetted 1st lieut.; on Texas frontier, 1848-54; promoted captain 1st cav., 1855; traveled in Europe, 1859-61; promoted major, March 15, 1861; lieutenant, May 9, 1861; brig.-gen. U. S. vols., Oct. 11, 1861; colonel 2d cav., Nov. 12, 1861; was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, and Stone River, in 1862, and wounded at the latter; in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, in 1863; in Sherman's campaign, with all its battles, to the fall of Atlanta, and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, 1864; major-general U. S. vols., Jan. 27, 1865; promoted brevet brig.-gen. U. S. A., March 13, 1865, and, on same day, brevet major-gen. U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Chickamauga and Nashville, respectively. Few officers were in so many terrible engagements and in such constant and trying service, and none bore themselves more gallantly or better earned their promotions. After the war, he commanded in Texas, and over the district of Arkansas in 1865, and in 1866 over the district and department of Mississippi. In July, 1874, he was still in the regular army.

THE AUTHOR OF THE KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS OF 1798.

The following letter, written by Thomas Jefferson in his 79th year—less than five years before, but not published until three years after, his death—settles forever the controverted authorship of the Resolutions published on pages 401-06, *ante*. It was addressed to Mr. Nicholas (probably the late Judge Samuel S. Nicholas, of Louisville), and is found on page 344, vol. 4, of Jefferson's Memoirs and Correspondence:

"MONTICELLO, Dec. 11, 1821.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter of December the 19th places me under a dilemma which I can not solve but by an exposition of the naked truth. I would have wished this rather to have remained as hitherto, without inquiry, but your inquiries have a right to be answered. I will do it as exactly as the great lapse of time and waning memory will enable me. I may misremember different circumstances, but can be right in substance.

"At the time when the Republicans of our country were so much alarmed at the proceedings of the Federal ascendancy in Congress, in the Executive and the Judiciary departments, it became a matter of serious consideration how head could be made against their enterprises on the Constitution. The leading Republicans in Congress found themselves of no use there, brow beaten as they were by a bold and overwhelming majority. They concluded to retire from that field, take a stand in the State Legislatures, and endeavor there to arrest their progress. The alien and sedition laws furnished the particular occasion. The sympathy between Virginia and Kentucky was more cordial, and more intimately confidential, than between any other two States of Republican policy. Mr. Madison came into the Virginia Legislature. I was then in the Vice-Presidency, and could not leave my station. But your father, and Col. Wilson C. Nicholas, and myself, happening to be together, the engaging the co-operation of Kentucky in an energetic protestation against the constitutionality of those laws became a subject of consultation. Those gentlemen pressed me strongly to sketch resolutions for that purpose, your father undertaking to introduce them to that Legislature, with a solemn assurance, which I strictly required, that it should not be known from what quarter they came. I drew and delivered them to him; and in keeping their origin secret, he fulfilled his pledge of honor. Some years after this, Col. Nicholas asked me if I would have any objection to its being known that I had drawn them. I pointedly enjoined that it should not. Whether he had unguardedly intimated it before to any one, I know not; but I afterwards observed in the papers repeated imputations of them to me; on which, as has been my practice on all occasions of imputation, I have observed entire silence. * * *

With these prayers, etc.,

"TH. JEFFERSON."

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE Baptists were the pioneers of religion in Kentucky. They came with the earliest permanent settlers. In 1776, William Hickman, sr., commenced here his labors in the Gospel ministry.* He was the first to proclaim "the unsearchable riches of Christ," in the valley of the Kentucky. He was on a tour of observation merely, and after a stay of several months, returned to Virginia, remained several years, and then located in this state, where he labored faithfully in the field of the gospel for more than fifty years. In 1779, John Taylor, Joseph Reding, Lewis Lunsford, (the Patrick Henry of the pulpit), and several other ministers of Virginia, visited Kentucky. They found many of their brethren, but owing to the constant alarm from savage depredations, and the other stirring incidents peculiar to new settlements amid the wilds of a strange and unbroken forest, there seemed to be but little concern manifested for religion. These ministers had but few opportunities for preaching. They did preach, however, at a few of the stations. Their object was chiefly to see the country, with reference to subsequent settlement. They found it destitute of almost everything except grass for their horses, and meat from the woods, procured at the risk of life. They could do but little more than feast their eyes upon the luxuriant soil, which the Indians had resolved should never be cultivated.† These ministers, except Reding, returned to Virginia, but some of them, a few years later, took permanent residence in Kentucky.

In 1780, many Baptists removed to this state, chiefly from Virginia; but it was not until the next year, that there was an organized church. This was the Gilbert's creek church. When Lewis Craig left Spottsylvania county, Va., most of his large church there came with him. They were constituted when they started, and were an organized church on the road—wherever they stopped, they could transact church business. They settled at Craig's station on Gilbert's creek, a few miles east of where the town of Lancaster, Garrard county, is now situated.‡ There were now a number of efficient ministers in Kentucky.

In 1782, several other churches are known to have been constituted, viz: Seavern's valley,|| (now Elizabethtown), and Nolynn, both now in Hardin county. Also Cedar creek, now in Nelson county.§

In 1783, the first Baptist church and the first worshipping assembly of any order, was organized on South Elkhorn, five miles south of Lexington, by Lewis Craig, principally out of members dismissed from the church on Gilbert's creek. This church was for forty years one of the most prosperous churches in the state; but its candlestick has been removed.**

After the close of the American Revolution, a flood of Baptists poured into Kentucky, chiefly from Virginia, and churches began to spring up every where in the wilderness. It was still a time of great peril. Before houses of worship were erected, the worshipers would assemble in the forest, each man with his gun; sentinels would be placed to guard against surprise from the Indians, while the minister, with a log or stump for his pulpit, and the heavens for his sounding board, would dispense the word of life and salvation.

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them, ere he framed
The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems, in the darkling wood,

* John Taylor's History of Ten Churches, p. 48.

† Benedict's History of the Baptists, vol. 2, p. 228.

‡ History of Ten Churches, p. 42.

|| Benedict, vol. 2, p. 542.

§ Asplund's Register of 1790, p. 32.

** History of Ten Churches, p. 50.



REV. H. B. BASCOM, D.D., L.L.D.



REV. BEN. B. SMITH, D.D.



RT. REV. M. J. SPALDING, D.D.



REV. JOHN C. YOUNG, D.D.



ELDER BARTON W. STONE.



REV. H. HOLLEY, L.L.D.



REV. JOHN L. WALLER, D.D.

KENTUCKY CLERGYMEN.

Engraved for Collins' History of Kentucky.

Strobridge & Co. Lith. Cin.

Amidst the cool and silence, he knelt down,
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
And supplications.*

In 1785, three associations were organized, viz.: The ELKHORN, comprising all the regular Baptist churches then north of the Kentucky and Dix rivers; the SALEM, comprising all the churches of the same order south of those rivers; and the SOUTH KENTUCKY, comprising all the separate Baptist churches in the State. These associations, which were constituted of some three or four churches each, increased with great rapidity. In 1790, there were attached to them 42 churches and 3105 members; viz.: Elkhorn, 15 churches and 1389 members; Salem, 8 churches and 405 members; and South Kentucky, 19 churches and 1311 members. The population of Kentucky at that period was about 73,000. So there was one Baptist to about every twenty-three inhabitants. Besides, there were many churches not yet associated; and many members just moved into the state, who were not yet attached to the churches. There were, too, at this period, 42 ordained ministers and 21 licentiates; or one ordained minister to every 1825 of the inhabitants. This was a tolerably fair proportion of Baptist leaven to the whole lump of people.†

Among the ministers of that day, were John Gano, Ambrose Dudley, John Taylor, Lewis Craig, William Hickman, Joseph Reding, William E. Waller, Augustine Eastin, Moses Bledsoe, John Rice, Elijah Craig, William Marshall, and other kindred spirits—men of ardent piety, untiring zeal, indomitable energy of character, of vigorous and well-balanced intellects, and in every way adapted to the then state of society. Pioneers to a wilderness beset with every danger and every privation, they were the first ministers of the brave, the daring, and noble spirits who first settled and subdued this country—such men as the Boones, the Clarkes, the Harrods, the Bullitts, the Logans, the Floyds, and the Hardins would respect and venerate, and listen to with delight and profit. It has been the good fortune of the writer to hear some of these venerable ministers preach. Some of them survived many years the men of their own generation. But age seemed to bring to them few of its infirmities. They retained almost to the last the vigor of their manhood's prime; and although they could not be called *literary* men, they were nevertheless distinguished for their intelligence, for commanding talents, for profound acquaintance with the doctrines of the Bible, and were possessed of a knowledge of men and things, which eminently qualified them to be teachers and guides of the people.

In 1793, an attempt was made to bring about a union between the Regular and Separate Baptists, which failing of success, sundry churches of the South Kentucky association withdrew from that body, and organized the TATE'S CREEK association.‡ The oldest churches in this association were organized at the dates following: Tate's creek, now in Madison county, 1785;§ White Oak, in the same county, 1790;|| and Cedar creek, now Crab Orchard, Lincoln county, 1791.§

In 1798, the number of churches in the Elkhorn association being 33, and its territory extending from the Holstein on the south, to Columbus, Ohio, on the north; and from the mouth of Beargrass on the west, to the Virginia line on the east, it was deemed expedient to dismiss the churches north of Licking river for the purpose of forming a new organization; and accordingly the BRACKEN association was constituted. The oldest churches in this association are, Limestone creek** (now extinct), near the present city of Maysville, and Washington, both constituted in 1785; and Mayslick church, constituted 1791.††

The general harmony of the denomination was undisturbed, and their progress steady and healthful. In 1799, commenced what is known to this day as the *Great Revival*, which continued through several years. During its prevalence, the accessions to the churches in every part of the state were unprecedented. The Baptists escaped almost entirely those extraordinary and disgraceful scenes produced by the *jerks*, the *rolling* and the *barking exercises*, &c., which extensively obtained among some other persuasions of those days. The work among the

* Bryant.

† Asplund's Register, p. 33.

‡ Benedict, vol. 2., p. 233.

§ Benedict, vol. 2, p. 540.

|| Asplund, p. 32.

†† Benedict, *ut supra*.

** Ibid.

Baptists was deep, solemn, and powerful; but comporting with that decency and order so emphatically enjoined in the scriptures. During this revival, large additions were made to the churches in every quarter of the State. The Elkhorn association, at its annual meeting in 1801, reported an addition of 3011 members by baptism during the current year; and in 1802, an accession of twelve churches was reported, making the whole number of members, 5310. So numerous were the churches, and so extensive still were the boundaries, it was thought advisable again to divide the association, and accordingly those churches lying along the Ohio river, west of the Bracken association, were dismissed and organized into the NORTH BEND association.

To the South Kentucky, the accessions were almost equal to those of the Elkhorn association. It too became of such unwieldy dimensions, as to demand a division. It was accordingly separated into two bodies, in 1802; the part north of the Kentucky river being denominated the NORTH DISTRICT association, and the part south of the river, the SOUTH DISTRICT association.

The Tate's creek association reported in 1801, the addition of 1148 members by baptism. The Salem association also shared largely in the blessings of this revival. It received upwards of 2000 members. Its boundaries were extended north of Salt river, where enough churches were gathered to justify the organization of the LONG RUN association in 1803.*

The GREEN RIVER association, lying in what are now Warren, Barren, Green, and Adair counties, was constituted in 1800, about the beginning of the Great Revival in that section of the state. It contained at first, nine churches, eight ministers, and about three hundred and fifty members. The very first year of its existence, it increased to more than one thousand members, and in 1804, it contained 38 churches, and comprised so much territory that it was deemed sound policy to divide it into three bodies. The middle portion of the churches retained the old name of the association; those of the northern portion were organized into the RUSSEL'S CREEK association: and those of the southern portion, into the STOCKTON'S VALLEY association.†

This revival had the happy effect to bring about a union between the REGULAR and SEPARATE Baptists. These distinctive names were imported from Virginia, and mean the same as those of *Particular* and *General* Baptists in England—the former meaning those who hold to Calvinistic, and the latter those holding Arminian sentiments. Several unsuccessful efforts had been made to effect a union between the Regular and Separate Baptists in Kentucky; but the Great Revival removed all obstacles. Melted into love by its influences, these kindred parties then mingled into one. In 1801, terms of union previously agreed upon by a committee appointed for the purpose, were ratified by the two parties in their respective associations. The names Regular and Separate were henceforth to be laid aside, and that of the *United Baptists* used in their stead. Thus was consummated the "General Union."

But the harsh note of discord was heard just as the sweet melody of revival and brotherly love began to subside, and ere they had ceased. In 1796, James Garrard, a Baptist minister and a member of Cooper's run church, Bourbon county, was elected Governor of Kentucky. He appointed to the office of secretary of state, Harry Toulmin, who had been a follower of Dr. Priestly in England, and a minister of the Unitarian persuasion. Mr. Toulmin was a gentleman of talents and erudition.‡ It was owing perhaps to the intimacy existing between Gov. Garrard and Secretary Toulmin, arising in part from their official relations, that the former became tainted with Unitarian sentiments. Be that as it may, it is certain that in 1802, Mr. Garrard and the pastor of Cooper's run church, Augustine Eastin, a minister of considerable eminence, began to propagate Arian, or rather, Socinian sentiments. The majority of Cooper's run church, and several neighboring churches to which Mr. Eastin preached, espoused the doctrines of Garrard and their ministers. Every effort was made to reclaim these individuals and churches. The Elkhorn association promptly attended to the case, but failing to effect their return to the old paths, reluctantly dropped them from connection and correspondence. It may be recorded to the credit of this association, and of

* Benedict, vol. 2, pp. 230-244.

† Ib. p. 239.

‡ Butler's History of Kentucky, p. 262.

the Baptists, that although Garrard and Eastin were much beloved, and of powerful influence, yet they could take but a very inconsiderable fraction with them, which declined gradually and noiselessly away. Unitarianism could never obtain favor with the Baptists.*

About the same time, in the South District association, a very popular minister, John Bayley, embraced the sentiments of the Restorationists. He was generally believed to be a very pious man, and the majority of the association was devotedly attached to him; and insisted, that although he preached this doctrine, yet he did it in such a manner as not to offend the most delicate ear. The minority, however, thought differently, refused all fellowship for him and his adherents, and claimed to be the association. The neighboring associations acknowledged their claim: the other party could not obtain any countenance from the associations in the General Union, and again assumed the old name of the South Kentucky association of Separate Baptists.†

About 1804, Carter Tarrant, David Barrow, John Sutton, Donald Holmes, Jacob Gregg, George Smith, and other ministers of less note, with many of their members, declared for the abolition of slavery; alledging that no fellowship should be extended to slaveholders, as slavery, in every branch of it, both in principle and practice, was a sinful and abominable system, fraught with peculiar evils and miseries, which every good man ought to abandon and bear testimony against. They called themselves "Friends of Humanity," but are known in the records of those times by the name of "Emancipators." The associations generally declared it "improper for ministers, churches, or associations to meddle with the emancipation of slavery, or any other political subject; and advised them to have nothing to do with it in their religious capacity." These resolutions gave great offence to the "Friends of Humanity;" and they withdrew from the General Union of Baptists, and in 1807, formed an association of their own, called "The Baptized Licking-Locust Association, Friends to Humanity." They were quite numerous at first, but they soon dwindled—consumed in the fires of their own zeal. Not a vestige of them remains.‡

In 1809, a respectable and highly influential portion of the ministers and churches of the Elkhorn association withdrew, not only from that body, but from the General Union of Baptists in the state, and organized the "LICKING ASSOCIATION OF PARTICULAR BAPTISTS." This schism had its foundation in a personal difficulty between Jacob Creath and Thomas Lewis, *about a negro trade!* The former was pastor, and the latter a member of the Town-fork church, a few miles west of Lexington. The matter was not suffered to remain in the church where it properly belonged; it became a topic of general conversation, and of the printing press; other churches became involved in it; it gathered other matters in its progress; when finally, it was thrust upon the association, and schism ensued.§

But notwithstanding these adverse events, the course of the Baptists was onward. They were refreshed with many revival seasons. In 1812, they had 13 associations, 285 churches, 183 ministers, and 22,694 members. The population of the state at that time was rising 400,000. So that the proportion of the Baptists to that of the inhabitants was about one to twenty.¶

During the next twenty years, no event transpired among the Baptists deemed of sufficient consequence to claim a notice in this brief sketch, except the schism produced by what is generally known as the "reformation," begun and carried on by Alexander Campbell. This is not the place nor the occasion to discuss the principles involved in that unfortunate controversy. Suffice it to say, that in 1829, and for several years thereafter, until 1832, a great many divisions in associations and churches occurred. But in spite of all this, the Baptists stood firm, and still retained their accustomed ratio to the population of the state. In 1832, after this storm had spent its fury, after the greatest secession from the Baptist ranks ever known in their history in Kentucky, they had 33 associations, 484 churches, 236 ordained ministers, and 34,124 members. The population of the state, by the census of 1830, was 687,917—so that the Baptists still retained their proportion of about one to twenty of the inhabitants.**

* Benedict, vol. 2, p. 231.

† *Id.*, 241.

‡ Baptist Herald of 1814, p. 80.

§ Benedict, vol. 2, p. 233-4.

¶ Benedict, vol. 2, p. 545, and Bap. Mem'l. Feb. 1846, p. 54.

** Baptist Memorial, *ut supra*, p. 55.

The depletion proved to be sanative. The increase of the Baptists since then has been unprecedented. Disturbed by no serious discord, if we except the clamor raised against missionary and other benevolent efforts, they have been blessed with many remarkable instances of divine favor. In the next ten years they had doubled their numbers! But it is not in this way alone that they have been the most blessed. They have been aroused to every good work. They have engaged, with considerable zeal, in the cause of missions, foreign and domestic. They have now a GENERAL ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of aiding weak churches, and of supplying the destitute portions of the state with the gospel. They have also a state society for foreign missions; and a state bible society for the circulation of the holy scriptures in all lands. The board of the American Indian mission association is located in Louisville. They have a weekly newspaper and a monthly magazine published in the state. The subject of education, too, has engrossed a large share of their attention. The Georgetown college is under their patronage, and is one of the most respectable and flourishing literary institutions in the West. The Western Theological institute of the Baptists is situated in Covington. We have not the means of arriving at the *precise* number of Baptists now (March 1847), in the state; but there are in the General Union, 42 associations, 685 churches, and at least 65,000 members. To these add the 7,085 anti-missionary Baptists, many of whom claim to be United Baptists, and differ from the great body of their brethren only in relation to the propriety of missionary and kindred institutions, and we have the present grand total of the Baptists in Kentucky, 72,085 members, which we are sure falls under the actual number. The proportion of the Baptists to the population of the state may safely be set down at one to eleven. Thus it will be seen that the Baptists have steadily and rapidly increased—that they have come triumphantly through every trial. Hitherto hath the Lord helped them.

In looking over the list of the early Baptist ministers, the pioneers of the gospel in our state, we cannot choose *one* for a biographical sketch, agreeably to the suggestion of the compiler of this work. Out of a host equally deserving, it would be invidious to make a selection. Besides, the brief space that remains for us, would not allow of justice to any one of them. We will therefore let it suffice to submit some characteristic anecdotes and sketches of several of them.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, as the first preacher in Kentucky, claims of course, the first attention. He commenced his ministry in this state. Then he returned to Virginia, and for several years labored there with great success. In 1784, he became a permanent resident in the state. Here he encountered peculiar trials. The country was sparsely populated, while tribes of wandering savages were continually making depredations on the property and lives of the settlers. But Mr. Hickman was not silent because of danger. He traveled extensively, and even in the most distant and exposed settlements, and at the peril of his life, bore the tidings of salvation. Elder John Taylor said of him in 1822, "Though now about 76 years of age, he walks and stands erect as a palm tree, being at least six feet high, and of rather slender form. His whole deportment is solemn and grave, and is much like Caleb, the servant of the Lord, who at fourscore years of age was as capable to render service in war, as when young. This veteran can yet perform a good part in the gospel vineyard. His style of preaching is plain and solemn, and the sound of it like thunder in the distance; but when he becomes animated, it is like thunder at home, and operates with prodigious force on the consciences of his hearers." He was pastor a number of years to the church at the "Forks of Elkhorn." He baptised, it is thought, as many persons as any minister that ever labored in the state.

LEWIS CRAIG was the founder of the first worshipping congregation in Kentucky. He had been a valiant champion of the cause in Virginia. He was several times imprisoned in that state for preaching the gospel. The first time, he was arrested in company with several other ministers. The prosecuting attorney represented them to be a great annoyance to the county by their zeal as preachers. "May it please your worships," said he, "they cannot meet a man upon the road, but they must ram a text of scripture down his throat." As they passed on to prison, through the streets of Fredericksburgh, they united in singing the lines,

"Broad is the road that leads to death," &c.

They remained in prison one month, and while there, Mr. C. preached through the grate to large crowds, and was the means of doing much good. Once after this, he was imprisoned three months. Mr. Taylor says of him, "He was in the gospel ministry near sixty years, and was about eighty-seven when he gave up the ghost. As an expositor of scripture, he was not very skillful, but dealt closely with the heart. He was better acquainted with men than with books. He never dwelt much on doctrine, but most on experimental and practical godliness. Though he was not called a great preacher, perhaps there was never found in Kentucky so great a gift of exhortation as in Lewis Craig: the sound of his voice would make men tremble and rejoice. The first time I heard him preach, I seemed to hear the sound of his voice for many months. He was of middle stature, rather stoop shouldered, his hair black, thick set and somewhat curled, a pleasant countenance, free spoken, and his company very interesting; a great peace-maker among contending parties. He died suddenly, of which he was forewarned, saying, I am going to such a house to die; and with solemn joy he went on to the house, and with little pain, left the world."

JOHN TAYLOR was well qualified to labor as a pioneer, having learned by previous hazards in Virginia, to endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. When first settled in Kentucky, he itinerated for ten years with much credit to himself, and profit to the cause. He had a fine constitution and much bodily strength; was as bold as a lion, yet meek as a lamb. In preaching, he attempted nothing but scriptural plainness. The weapons of his warfare were wielded with much power. No man knew better than he, how to reprove, rebuke, and exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine. When he used the rod of correction, all were made to tremble. He was very efficient as a preacher. His judicious zeal, strong faith, and remarkable industry, qualified him to be useful to many souls. He was always cheerful, yet solemn, and willing to preach when requested. His whole demeanor, at home and abroad, was uniformly Christian-like. The labors of his ministry extended from the Kentucky to the Ohio river. It was his custom to visit six or eight associations every year. His great skill in discipline and faithfulness in preaching endeared him to all the followers of Christ. He lived to see his children and his children's children rise up and call him blessed. He died in his 82d year.*

JOHN GANO settled in Kentucky in 1788. He was one of the most eminent ministers in his day. He was a native of New Jersey. He spent many years as an itinerant, traveling over the United States, from New England to Georgia. He was pastor for about twenty-five years in the city of New York, and his labors were greatly blessed. During the revolutionary war, he was chaplain to the army, and by his counsels and prayers greatly encouraged the American soldiery in those times of peril *which tried men's souls*. Many interesting anecdotes are related of him, several of which we will quote from Benedict. One morning, while in the army and on his way to pray with the regiment, he passed by a group of officers, one of whom (who had his back towards him) was uttering his profane expressions in a most rapid manner. The officers, one after another, gave him the usual salutation. "Good morning, Doctor," said the swearing Lieutenant. "Good morning, sir," replied the chaplain; "you pray early this morning." "I beg your pardon, sir." "O, I cannot pardon you: carry your case to your God."

One day he was standing near some soldiers who were disputing whose turn it was to cut some wood for the fire. One profanely said, he would be d—d if he cut it. But he was soon afterwards convinced that the task belonged to him, and took up the axe to perform it. Before, however, he could commence, Mr. Gano stepped up and asked for the axe. "O! no," said the soldier, "the chaplain shan't cut wood." "Yes," replied Mr. Gano, "I must." "But why?" asked the soldier. "The reason is," answered Mr. G., "I just heard you say that you would be d—d if you cut it, and I had much rather take the labor off your hands, than that you should be made miserable forever."

While he resided in New York, he was introduced to a young lady as the

*Lives of Virginia Baptist Ministers, p. 230.

daughter of a very prominent citizen. "Ah!" replied he, "and I can tell a good match for her, and he is an only son." The young lady understood his meaning; she was, not long after, united to this Son, and has, for about forty years, been an ornament to his cause.

Dr. Furman, of Charleston, S. C., who knew him intimately, says: "As a minister of Christ, he shone like a star of the first magnitude in the American churches, and moved in a widely extended field of action. For this office, God had endowed him with a large portion of grace, and with excellent gifts. He *believed*, and therefore *spoke*." Having discerned the excellence of gospel truths, and the importance of eternal realities, he felt their power on his own soul, and accordingly he inculcated and *urged* them on the minds of his hearers with persuasive eloquence and force. He was not deficient in doctrinal discussion or what rhetoricians style the demonstrative character of a discourse; but he excelled in the pathetic—in pungent, forcible addresses to the heart and conscience. The careless and irreverent were suddenly arrested, and stood awed before him, and the insensible were made to feel. * * * * He lived to a good old age; served his generation according to the will of God; saw his posterity multiplying around him; his country independent, free, and happy; the church of Christ, for which he felt and labored, advancing; and thus he closed his eyes in peace; his heart expanding with the sublime hope of immortality and heavenly bliss. Like John, the harbinger of our Redeemer, "he was a burning and a shining light, and many rejoiced in his light." Resembling the sun, he arose in the church with morning brightness, advanced regularly to his station of meridian splendor, and then gently declined with mild effulgence, till he disappeared, without a cloud to intercept his rays, or obscure his glory."

Such were some of the early ministers of Kentucky. They are but examples of the dispositions, and talents, and high moral worth of their companions and compeers, a sketch of whom we must omit, and who aided these to unfurl the banner of the cross in the valley of the Kentucky, and to maintain it against every danger and privation. The Christians of this State may as proudly refer to their ancestors, in all that is noble and elevating in man, as may the politician. If theirs were mighty in battle and wise in counsel, ours were no less so, and in a nobler sense, because in a higher and holier enterprise.

The foregoing Sketch of the Baptist Church was written for the original edition of this work, in 1847, by the late Rev. John L. Waller, D.D. We prefer to re-print it without alteration.

The following table shows the steady growth and prosperity of the United Baptist church in Kentucky, during the eighty years, from 1790 to 1870:

Years.	Associations.	Churches.	Ordained Ministers.	Baptisms during one year previous.	Whole No. of Members.
1790.....	3.....	42.....	42.....	.....	3,105
1812.....	13.....	285.....	183.....	.....	22,694
1832.....	33.....	484.....	236.....	.....	34,124
1840.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	about 42,000
1847.....	42.....	685.....	.....	.....	" 65,000
1850.....	40.....	713.....	354.....	3,835.....	62,589
1860.....	40.....	845.....	372.....	5,136.....	81,262
1870.....	47.....	1,023.....	597.....	8,500.....	115,034

Of the members reported in 1870, 85,637 are whites and 29,387 colored. Soon after the slaves were set free by the operation of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, they very generally withdrew from the white churches and organized churches of their own. They have a General Association, which held its third anniversary in August, 1871; and then included 67 churches, and over 24,000 members, and reported over 1700 baptisms during the year previous. A good many churches of colored communicants have not yet come into this General Association, and some colored persons still retain their membership in the old churches.

The denomination in Kentucky remained undivided during the civil war, and was never in a more healthy condition or increasing more steadily in members and influence than in January, 1872. It will be seen that the membership growth of the church, however, has not quite kept pace with the population. In 1790 there was one Baptist to about every 23 inhabitants, in 1812 and 1832 about one in twenty, in 1840 a little more than one in eighteen, in 1850 one to less than sixteen inhabitants, in 1860 one to a little over fourteen, and in 1870 not quite one to every twelve. It should be remembered, however, that this does not include the anti-missionary Baptists, nor that large and influential denomination which went out from the Baptists since 1832, known formerly as the "Reformation," and now as the Christian.

It appears from the census report of 1860, gathered by the marshals, that at that time there were 788 Baptist churches in the state, (not counting those where a church building was used in connection with other denominations, and therefore called "Union,") and in the whole United States, 12,150. That the aggregate accommodations for worshipers, or sittings, in Baptist churches was 267,860 in Kentucky, and in the United States 4,044,218. That the aggregate valuation of these 788 churches was \$880,530, and that of all the Baptist churches in the United States \$21,079,114. It further appears that in the total number of churches, and of church sittings or accommodations for hearers, and in the aggregate value of church property, in Kentucky, the Baptists lead all other denominations. The census returns for 1870 are not yet (Jan., 1872) published, but there is probably no change in the relative strength of the church, in the particulars just named.

There are two flourishing colleges sustained by the denomination in Kentucky; one at Georgetown, with an endowment and property value of \$250,000, an able faculty with Rev. Basil Manly, D.D., as president, over 100 students, and a Theological department; the other at Russellville, with Rev. J. K. Davis, D.D., as president, an endowment and property of \$200,000, about 100 students, and with a Theological department also. There are four or five academies and some fifteen female seminaries, supported by the Baptists in different parts of the State. In periodical literature, they have a weekly paper, "The Western Recorder," with a circulation of some 6,000, and a monthly—both edited and published by Messrs. Worrell & Caperton, at Louisville, Ky.

Of the "Liberal Baptists" or "General Baptists," there are three associations in Kentucky—the Cumberland, which in 1868 reported 348 members, the Union reporting 612 members, and from the third there was no report. These generally agree with the "Free-will Baptists," who are Armenians in theology, and open-unionists, while the United or Regular Baptists are Calvinists and close-unionists.

The "Baptist Orphans' Home," in Louisville, was established in June, 1869. It appealed so touchingly to the generosity of the denomination, that already a building has been erected, large enough to accommodate 80 children, and furnished in the best manner. Up to Nov. 1871, 76 orphan children had been admitted, of whom some were adopted into Christian families; others found good homes. There remained 46, all well cared for, in food, clothing, education, and religious instruction. The cost of sustaining the "Home" is \$500 per month, or \$6,000 per year—or \$130 per child. One Baptist lady donated the lot, 200 feet square, and \$5,000 cash; and two other ladies \$2,500 each, and others contributed \$10,000 more, toward the building. Like Christian liberality will make this one of the best sustained and most useful, as it is one of the noblest charities in the State.

Rev. JOHN LIGHTFOOT WALLER, LL.D., was born in Woodford county, Ky., Nov. 23, 1809, and died in Louisville, Oct. 10, 1854. His education was obtained mainly at home. At the age of 19, and for seven years, from 1828 to 1835, he taught school in Jessamine county. He then became editor of the "Baptist Banner," at Shelbyville; and when the "Baptist," of Nashville,

Tenn., and the "Western Pioneer," of Alton, Ill., were merged in it, and the name changed to "Baptist Banner and Western Pioneer," he continued the editor, in conjunction with the Rev. Drs. Howell and Peck. He was ordained to the ministry in 1840; resigned his editorship in 1841, to accept the general agency of the Kentucky Baptist general association; succeeded his father in 1843, as pastor of the Glen's Creek church, for nine years. In 1845 he commenced the publication of the "Western Baptist Review," monthly, which he continued until his death—changing the title in 1849 to the "Christian Repository," and in 1850 resuming his editorial charge of the "Banner and Pioneer." He was instrumental in organizing the Bible Revision Association, with headquarters at Louisville—in which the Baptists in the southern and south-western states united. In 1852, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Madison University. In 1849—his only opportunity for political or state position or office, as the state constitution prohibited ministers of the gospel from a seat in the legislature, etc.—he was a candidate in Woodford county, for the convention to revise or reform the State constitution, and elected by 219 majority over Thomas F. Marshall, the popular orator, who espoused the gradual emancipation side. Dr. Waller was famous and popular as a controversialist. In 1842-3, he held public debates on baptism, with Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D.D., one at Georgetown and the other at Nicholasville; with Rev. John T. Hendrick, D.D., at Flemingsburg, and at Maysville, with Rev. Robert C. Grundy, D.D. He subsequently debated on Universalism, at Warsaw, Ky., with Rev. E. M. Pingree, of Cincinnati; this debate had a fine influence on the community. He also published several controversial works—one on "Communion," and another on "Campbellism," and left the manuscript of a history of the Baptist Church in Kentucky, but it has never been published.

Rev. DUNCAN R. CAMPBELL, D.D., LL.D., was by birth a Scotchman, of eminently pious parentage; and educated at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, spending four years at each. He was first settled over a Presbyterian congregation in London, where his labors were greatly blessed. About 1845, he came to the United States on a visit; and soon after joined the Baptist Church, and was baptized by the Rev. J. B. Jeter, D.D., of Richmond, Va. He preached and taught school for several years in Mississippi; then became pastor of the Baptist church in Frankfort, Ky., and afterward, for several years, was professor of Hebrew in the Western Baptist Theological Seminary at Covington. In 1852, he was called to the presidency of Georgetown college, which position he filled most honorably and acceptably until his death in July, 1864—aged 47. By his untiring energy, extraordinary business tact, and popular manners, he raised a large endowment—placing the institution upon a solid basis financially, and making it more than ever worthy of confidence and support. Dr. Campbell's remarkable exertions were too great a strain upon him, and prematurely sapped his powerful physical constitution. Few men have possessed the singular combination of talent that made him so eminent as a scholar, college president, and preacher of the gospel.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

THE religious denomination earliest and most generally called "Christian," throughout the United States (except in the middle West)—although it grew rapidly and took a prominent and somewhat important part, in the religious discussions and dissensions in Kentucky, in the early part of this century—had, in 1874, scarcely a foothold in the state. It still has considerable strength and influence in southern Ohio, with Antioch college as its educational center. In 1859, it had more than 60 conferences in the United States and Canada, about 1,500 ministers and 250,000 communicants. Without intending the slightest disrespect, it may be proper to state that, in Ohio, where they extensively co-exist, this body is familiarly called "New Light Christians," to distinguish it from the more recent and more flourishing denomination familiarly called "Campbellite Christians," or "Campbellites," out of respect to the ablest and boldest expounder of their views. It is of the latter denomination that this sketch is designed to preserve some account—which, in its rise, was called "Reformed Baptist," or "Reformed," but in northern Kentucky now prefers to be called "The Christian Church," and, in southern and southwestern Kentucky, "The Church of the Disciples of Christ."

The Author feels it due to himself to say that he has applied in vain to one editor, to several of the leading and most esteemed ministers, and to a number of intelligent laymen, for information of the church in Kentucky, its present strength and comparative growth. The very independence of the individual churches seems to be the secret of this general ignorance of the number of their ministers, churches, and communicants. There is no such co-operative system as, in most other churches, brings together the statistics of the church—and thus gives to the world the most unmistakable evidence of strength and power.

[The following was written in Dec., 1846, by Elder James Shannon:]

At a general meeting of the Christian Churches in Kentucky, held in May, 1844, at Harrodsburg, an agent was appointed to visit the churches and gather its statistics. He made this report:

"I find in the state 380 congregations, with an aggregate number of 33,830 members; average number 83 and a fraction.

"Number of additions reported for twelve months prior to receiving the report from each church, 3,678; number since reported, 206; total number of additions reported, 3,884. It must be remarked, however, that these additions go back as far as June 1st, 1843; yet, as the report is for 12 months prior to collecting the items from each church, my returns, with the exception of the 206, show but the increase for one year. It must also be remarked, that many of the churches report no increase at all, owing mainly to the fact, that the information was collected from individuals unacquainted with this item. I have no doubt, could the increase have been obtained from all the churches, it would exceed four thousand.

"Number of elders reported, 666; number of deacons, 676; number of preachers, evangelist and local, 195.

"Of the 380 churches, 163 meet for worship every Lord's day; and, in many places, three times on Lord's day, and several times through the week; 68 meet semi-monthly, 6 tri-monthly, 92 monthly, and 51 did not report this item. A large majority of those that meet monthly and semi-monthly, would meet every Lord's day, but are prevented in consequence of holding houses of worship in partnership with others.

"I deem it important to state, that 136 of these churches have been organized within the last four and a half years."

As the average time that has elapsed, since the foregoing information was collected, exceeds two years, a moderate estimate of the increase to the present

date (Dec. 1846), will give an aggregate number of 41,186. This calculation is based upon the hypothesis, that the annual increase for the last two years has barely equalled the ascertained increase for twelve months prior to the collection of the statistics embodied in the report. It is confidently believed that this estimate falls considerably below the truth.

The churches aforesaid are unanimous in repudiating human creeds and unscriptural names; believing that the Bible is ordained of God to be the only authoritative, as it is the *only infallible* rule of faith and practice; and that all unscriptural names, and all ecclesiastical organizations, not established by the inspired Apostles, are unlawful, and, in their very nature, sectarian and divisive.

Influenced by these views, they call themselves Christians, or Disciples of Christ, and feel religiously bound to repudiate all names, that are not applied in the New Testament to those, who "have been baptized into Christ," and have thus "put on Christ." To believe what God says, and to do what he commands, they regard as the sum total of human duty; nor do they believe that any man is authorized to hope for an admission into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, except as he is using his best powers, day by day, to purify himself from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, and to perfect holiness in the fear of God. When the believer obeys God's commands, *then*, but not till then, do they conceive, that he has a right to appropriate God's promises. Consequently, when the penitent believer confesses Christ before men, and from the heart bows to his authority, being baptized in obedience to his command, he has a right to appropriate to himself all those promises that are made to baptized believers as such; but he has, even then, no right to hope for a continuance of the divine favor, except so far as he makes it the business of his life to know the will of God, and to do that will in all things.

For all purposes of discipline and government, they regard the individual church as the highest, and indeed the only ecclesiastical organization recognized in the New Testament. "As for associations, conferences, conventions, &c., presuming to act under the sanctions of a divine warrant, or claiming to be a court of Jesus Christ, or to decide on any matters of conscience, or to do any act or deed interfering with, or in opposition to, the perfect independence of each individual congregation, or at all legislating for the churches in any district of the country,"—they regard it as "altogether foreign to the letter and spirit—to the precepts and examples—to the law and to the testimony of the Christian books." One and all, they profess to be engaged in persevering efforts for the union of all saints, by the restoration of unsectarian Christianity in faith and practice, as it is found, pure and unpoluted, on the pages of the New Testament.

Among the host of worthies, living and dead, who have co-operated hitherto in this grand enterprise, the name of Alexander Campbell stands deservedly pre-eminent. Others may have preceded him, and no doubt did, in repudiating human creeds and adopting the bible as the only and all-sufficient rule of faith and practice; of union, communion, and co-operation among the followers of the Lamb. Others may have been more successful, and no doubt were, as proclaimers of the Gospel, in making proselytes to the cause, and adding members to the various churches. But, as a master spirit, exciting investigation, overturning antiquated prejudices, enlightening the master spirits of the age, and setting them to work, each in his own sphere, it is the deliberate opinion of a mighty host, that, in the current reformation of the nineteenth century, Alexander Campbell has no equal. On this subject the venerable and beloved Barton W. Stone, in 1843, and shortly before his death, remarks—"I will not say there are no faults in brother Campbell; but that there are fewer, perhaps, in him, than any man I know on earth; and over these few my love would draw a veil, and hide them from view forever. I am constrained, and willingly constrained to acknowledge him the greatest promoter of this reformation of any man living. The Lord reward him!"

The writer of this article applied to President Campbell for facts and documents, that might furnish the basis of a short biographical sketch, and received for reply the following information—"Averse to autobiography, and to giving a man's biography while living, I have left the task for one who may survive me."

A few leading facts, however, may be noted for the information of the reader. Alexander Campbell was born, about the year 1787 or 8, in the county of Down

in the north of Ireland, where he spent the first fourteen years of his life, and was then removed to Scotland, the land of his fathers, to complete his education for the Presbyterian ministry. In 1809 he came to America with his father, Elder Thomas Campbell, who is still living. Naturally of an independent and investigating mind, he soon became convinced that infant sprinkling is unscriptural, and was forthwith baptized upon a profession of his faith. Prosecuting his inquiries still farther, he soon discovered that he had imbibed many other doctrines unauthorised by the Scriptures, and contrary to them. All such he relinquished without delay, having nobly resolved, that he would sacrifice every thing for the truth, but the truth for nothing.

In allusion to this part of his life, he remarks, in the conclusion of the Christian Baptist—"Having been educated as Presbyterian clergymen generally are, and looking forward to the ministry as both an honorable and useful calling, all my expectations and prospects in future life were, at the age of twenty-one, identified with the office of the ministry. But scarcely had I begun to make sermons, when I discovered that the religion of the New Testament was one thing, and that of any sect which I knew was another. I could not proceed. An unsuccessful effort by my father to reform the presbytery and synod to which he belonged, made me despair of reformation. I gave it up as a hopeless effort, but did not give up speaking in public assemblies upon the great articles of Christian faith and practice. In the hope, the humble hope, of erecting a single congregation, with which I could enjoy the social institutions, I labored. I had not the remotest idea of being able to do more than this; and, therefore, betook myself to the occupation of a farmer, and for a number of years attended to this profession for a subsistence, and labored every Lord's day to separate the truth from the traditions of men, and to persuade men to give up their fables for the truth—with but little success I labored."

In 1816 he was urged by some of the most influential Baptists in New York and Philadelphia, to settle in one of those cities, but declined—alleging in justification of his course, that he did not think the church in either city would submit to the primitive order of things; and rather than produce divisions among them, or adopt their order, he "would live and die in the backwoods."

In August 1823, soon after the Debate with MacCalla, he commenced the publication of the "Christian Baptist," a monthly pamphlet, the design of which was "to restore a pure speech to the people of God—to restore the ancient order of things in the Christian kingdom—to emancipate the conscience from the dominion of human authority in matters of religion—and to lay a foundation—an imperishable foundation, for the union of all Christians, and for their co-operation in spreading the glorious gospel throughout the world."

In the debate aforesaid, Mr. Campbell contended that "baptism was a divine institution, designed for putting the legitimate subject of it in actual possession of the remission of his sins." In January 1828, he remarks, "It was with much hesitation I presented this view of the subject at that time, because of its perfect novelty. I was then assured of its truth, and, I think, presented sufficient evidence of its certainty. But having thought still more closely upon the subject, and having been necessarily called to consider it more fully, as an essential part of the Christian religion, I am still better prepared to develop its import."

From the time of the debate, *baptism for the remission of sins* seems to have been but little agitated, if at all publicly, till 1827. In that year Walter Scott and John Secrest began to preach in the bounds of the Mahoning association, Ohio, the apostolic doctrine of remission, recorded in Acts 2d, 38. The effect was astounding to the advocates of the worn-out and powerless systems of human origin. During the last six months of the year, Elder Secrest immersed with his own hands *for the remission of sins*, "five hundred and thirty persons."

The writer has not the means of ascertaining exactly how many were immersed during the year by the pious, indefatigable, and talented Walter Scott. It is certain, however, that he converted and baptized a mighty host—more, perhaps, than any other uninspired man ever did in the same length of time.

The Mahoning association, at their meeting of that year, determined to employ Brother Scott for the whole of his time the next twelve months, preaching and teaching in the bounds of the association. This appointment was highly commended by Bro. Campbell in the "Christian Baptist" for October following.

The editor remarks, "Brother Walter Scott, who is now in the field, accepted of the appointment; and few men on this continent understand the ancient order of things better than he. His whole soul is in the work."

The results of this appointment, and the success of the pleadings for the ancient gospel were everywhere triumphant. Soon a host of able advocates in various parts embraced the same views, and began to propagate them with zeal and success—especially in Kentucky and Ohio. The clergy became alarmed. The work of proscription and anathema commenced; and, in a short time, the advocates of the same gospel that was preached by Peter on the day of Pentecost, and by all the apostles, were driven out of the Baptist communion, and reluctantly compelled to establish separate churches, that they might enjoy the liberty wherewith Christ had made them free. Sons, whilst they read the record, in a more enlightened and Christian age, will blush for the bigotry and intolerance of their sires.

At the completion of the 7th volume of the *Christian Baptist*, in 1830, the Editor thus writes—"I had but very humble hopes, I can assure the public, the day I wrote the first essay, or the preface for this work, that I could at all succeed in gaining a patient hearing. But I have been entirely disappointed. The success attendant on this effort has produced a hope, which once I dared not entertain, that a blissful revolution can be effected. It has actually begun, and such a one as cannot fail to produce a state of society, far surpassing, in the fruits of righteousness, and peace, and joy, any result of any religious revolution, since the great apostacy from Christian institutions."

In 1830, the *Millennial Harbinger* was begun, and has continued to be issued monthly down to the present time. These periodicals, aided by several others, and by a numerous host of zealous and indefatigable advocates, have spread the principles of this reformation with a rapidity that has perhaps no parallel in the history of the world, except the progress of primitive Christianity in the times of the apostles. Already do the "*Christian Churches*" in these United States number, as it is confidently believed, more than 200,000 members; and the cause is successfully pleaded, not merely in the Canadas, in England, Scotland, and Wales, but also in almost every part of the civilized world.

While A. Campbell was thus laboring in the western part of Virginia, and even before he made his appearance on the public stage, another distinguished actor, impelled by a kindred spirit, was shaking time-honored religious systems to their very center in the heart of Kentucky. I mean that much calumniated, but great and good man

BARTON WARREN STONE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Maryland on the 24th day of December, 1772. His father dying while he was very young, his mother in 1779, with a large family of children and servants, moved into what was then called the backwoods of Virginia—Pittsylvania county, near Dan river. Here he went to school for four or five years to an Englishman, named Sommerhays, and was by him pronounced a finished scholar. In February, 1790, he entered a noted academy in Guilford, North Carolina, under the care of Dr. David Caldwell, determined, as he himself says, to "acquire an education, or die in the attempt." His design at that time was to qualify himself for a barrister.

When he first entered the academy, about thirty or more of the students had embraced religion under the labors of James McGready, a Presbyterian preacher of great popularity and zeal. In about a year from this time, after a long and painful "*experience*," he became a member of the Presbyterian church, and turned his thoughts to the ministry.

In 1793, at the close of his academic course, he commenced the study of divinity under the direction of Wm. Hodge, of Orange county, North Carolina. Here Witsius on the Trinity was put into his hands. The metaphysical reasonings of this author perplexed his mind, and he laid the work aside as unprofitable and unintelligible. He heard of Dr. Watts' treatise on the Glory of Christ; sought after and obtained the work; read it with pleasure, and embraced its views. The venerable Henry Patillo, on whom it devolved, at the next meeting of the *Presbytery*, to examine the candidates on the subject of theology, had

himself embraced Watts' views of the Trinity. As might reasonably be expected under such circumstances, the examination on this topic was short, and embraced no peculiarities of the system.

In April, 1796, he was licensed by the Orange Presbytery, North Carolina, and shortly afterwards directed his course westward (preaching at various points on the route), to Knoxville and Nashville, in Tennessee, and thence to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where about the close of the year 1796 he settled within the bounds of the congregations of Cane-ridge and Concord. Here he labored with great zeal, acceptance and success; about eighty members having been added to his church in a few months!!

In the fall of '98, he received a unanimous call from those congregations to become their settled pastor, which call he accepted. A day was set apart by the presbytery of Transylvania for his ordination. Having previously notified the leading members of the presbytery with respect to his difficulties on the subject of the Trinity, also on the doctrines of election, reprobation, and predestination, *as taught in the Confession of Faith*, when he was asked, "Do you receive and adopt the Confession of Faith, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Bible?" he answered aloud, so that the whole congregation might hear—"I do, as far as I see it consistent with the word of God." No objection being made, he was ordained.

Early in 1801, "the Great Revival" commenced in Tennessee, and in the southern part of Kentucky, under the labors of James McGready, and other Presbyterian ministers. Determined to hear and judge for himself, Barton W. Stone hastened to a great Presbyterian camp-meeting in Logan county, Kentucky, where for the first time he witnessed those strange exercises of falling, jerking, dancing, &c.

Filled with the spirit of the revival, he returned to his congregations—related what he had seen and heard, and, with great earnestness and zeal, dwelt on the universality of the gospel, and urged the sinner to believe now, and be saved. The effects were immediate and powerful; the "*exercises*" made their appearance; a series of meetings followed; the work spread in all directions; multitudes united with the different churches; and, for a time, party creeds, names, and feelings, seemed to be buried in Christian love and union.

The "Great Cane-ridge Meeting" commenced in August following, and continued some six or seven days. From twenty to thirty thousand were supposed to be collected. Many had come from Ohio, and other remote parts, who, on their return, diffused the spirit in their respective neighborhoods. Methodist and Baptist Preachers united heartily in the work, and the salvation of sinners seemed to be the great object of all.

About this time, Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard McNemar, B. W. Stone, and John Thompson, all members of the synod of Kentucky, renounced the dogmas of Calvinism, and taught wherever they went, that Christ died for all—that the divine testimony was sufficient to produce faith—and that the spirit was received, not in order to faith, but *through faith*. The sticklers for orthodoxy, seeing the powerful effects of these doctrines, were for a time afraid to oppose. At length the friends of the Confession determined to arrest the progress of these anti-calvinistic doctrines, and put them down. The presbytery of Springfield, in Ohio, first took McNemar under dealings; and from that presbytery the case came before the synod of Lexington, Ky., in September, 1803.

So soon as they discovered, from the tone of the synod, that its decision in McNemar's case would be adverse, the five drew up a protest against the proceedings, and a declaration of their independence, and withdrawal from the jurisdiction of that body. Immediately after their withdrawal from the synod, they constituted themselves into a presbytery, which they called the Springfield presbytery. They had not, however, worn this name more than one year, before they saw that it savored of a party spirit. With the man-made creeds they threw it overboard, and took the name *Christian*—the name given to the disciples by divine appointment first at Antioch. "From this period" (says Stone), "I date the commencement of that reformation, which has progressed to this day." (1843). Soon after their withdrawal from the synod, they were joined by Matthew Houston and David Purviance.

In 1805, Houston, McNemar, and Dunlavy joined the Shakers; and in 1807

Marshall and Thompson, after vainly attempting to enslave their associates a second time to a creed, returned back into the bosom of the Presbyterian church. Meanwhile the subject of baptism had begun to arrest the attention of the churches. Many became dissatisfied with their infant sprinkling. The preachers baptized one another, and crowds of the private members came, and were also baptized. The congregations generally submitted to it, and yet the pulpit was silent on the subject.

About the same time, Barton W. Stone and some others began to conclude that baptism was ordained for the remission of sins, and ought to be administered in the name of Jesus Christ to all believing penitents. At a great meeting at Concord, he addressed mourners in the words of Peter, (Acts ii, 38), and urged upon them an immediate compliance with the exhortation. He informed us, however, that "into the spirit of the doctrine he was never fully led, until it was revived by Bro. Alexander Campbell some years after."

Although Elder Stone repudiated the orthodox views on the subject of the Trinity, Sonship, and Atonement, he never acknowledged the sentiments with which he was so frequently charged by his opponents. And in the latter part of his life, he often regretted that he had allowed himself to be driven in self-defence to speculate on these subjects as much as he had done. In the near prospect of death he averred, that he had never been a Unitarian, and had never regarded Christ as a created being.

He died in the triumphs of faith, on the 9th day of November, 1844, universally beloved and regretted by all who knew him. A worthy Methodist preacher in Jackson, Louisiana, once remarked to the writer of this article, in the presence of two old-school Presbyterian clergymen—"I know Barton W. Stone well, having lived neighbor to him for a considerable time in Tennessee. A lovelier man, or a better Christian, in my judgment, never lived; and he is no more a Unitarian, than those brethren there are"—addressing himself at the same time to the two preachers. The person who, from a regard to truth and justice, bore this honorable testimony, was Mr. Finley, son of Dr. Finley, (a former president of the University of Georgia), and brother of the Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

Stone justly occupies a high rank as a scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian. In the department of poetry, his talents fitted him to shine, had they been cultivated. There can hardly be found, in the English language, a lovelier, sweeter hymn, than one from his pen, written during the revivals about the beginning of the present century, and universally admired by the Christian world ever since. Be it known to the orthodox calumniators of Barton W. Stone, and to all men who have souls to feel the power either of religion or of poetry, that he is the author of that soul-inspiring hymn, in which the orthodox world has so greatly delighted for nearly half a century, viz.,

"The Lord is the fountain of goodness and love."

A short account of the union between Stone's friends and those of Alexander Campbell, in 1832, shall close this hasty and imperfect sketch. In 1843, B.W. Stone writes thus:—"I saw no distinctive feature between the doctrine he (A. Campbell) preached, and that which we had preached for many years, except on baptism for the remission of sins. Even this I had once received and taught, as before stated, but had strangely let it go from my mind, till Brother Campbell revived it afresh. * * * "He boldly determined to take the Bible alone for his standard of faith and practice, to the exclusion of all other books as authoritative. He argued that the Bible presented sufficient evidence of its truth to sinners, to enable them to believe it, and sufficient motives to induce them to obey it—that until they believed and obeyed the gospel, in vain they expected salvation, pardon, and the Holy Spirit—that now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation."

"These truths we had proclaimed and reiterated through the length and breadth of the land, from the press and from the pulpit, many years before A. Campbell and his associates came upon the stage, as aids of the good cause. Their aid gave a new impetus to the reformation which was in progress, especially among the Baptists in Kentucky; and the doctrines spread and greatly increased in the west. The only distinguishing doctrine between us and them was, that they

preached baptism for remission of sins to believing penitents. This doctrine had not generally obtained amongst us, though some few had received it, and practised accordingly. They insisted also on weekly communion, which we had neglected." * * *

"Among others of the Baptists who received, and zealously advocated the teaching of A. Campbell, was John T. Johnson, than whom there is not a better man. We lived together in Georgetown, had labored and worshipped together. We plainly saw, that we were on the same foundation, in the same spirit, and preached the same gospel. We agreed to unite our energies to effect a union between our different societies. This was easily effected in Kentucky; and in order to confirm this union, we became co-editors of the *Christian Messenger*. This union, I have no doubt, would have been as easily effected in other states as in Kentucky, had not there been a few ignorant, headstrong bigots on both sides, who were more influenced to retain and augment their party, *than to save the world* by uniting according to the prayer of Jesus."

The biographer of Elder Stone informs us, that the union was consummated in the following manner:

"A meeting of four days was held at Georgetown, embracing the Christmas of 1831, and another at Lexington of the same length, embracing the New Year's day of 1832. The writer had the happiness to be in attendance at both these meetings.

"At these meetings the principles of our union were fully canvassed, which were such as we have stated. We solemnly pledged ourselves to one another before God, to abandon all speculations, especially on the Trinity, and kindred subjects, and to be content with the plain declarations of scripture on those topics, on which there had been so much worse than useless controversy. Elder John Smith and the writer were appointed by the churches, as evangelists to ride in this section of Kentucky, to promote this good work. In that capacity we served the churches three years. Thousands of converts to the good cause was the result of the union and co-operation of the churches, and their many evangelists during that period."

For further information, the reader is referred to the *Christian Baptist*; to the Biographies of Elder Barton W. Stone and Elder John T. Johnson, both by Elder John Rogers, and to that of Elder John Smith, by John Augustus Williams. See, also, the Census Statistics on the next page, 432.

Elder JOHN T. JOHNSON, eighth child of Col. Robert Johnson, was born at the Great Crossings, Scott co., Ky., Oct. 5, 1788, and died at Lexington, Mo., Dec. 17, 1856—aged 68; was well educated; studied law, and practiced; volunteer aid to Gen. Harrison, and at the battle of May 5, 1813, near Fort Meigs, had his horse shot under him; represented Scott county in the Ky. legislature, 1814, '15, '17 and '18, and again in 1828; member of congress four years, 1821–25; a judge of the "new court of appeals," for nine months from Dec. 20, 1826; joined the Baptist church in 1821; in 1831 embraced the principles of the Reformation, and began preaching; in 1832, was co-editor of the *Christian Messenger* (see above), in 1835, of the *Gospel Advocate*, and in 1837, of *The Christian*; aided in establishing at Georgetown, in Nov., 1836, Bacon College—now Kentucky University (see p. 185). He was an eloquent and faithful preacher, and received over 3,000 persons to the church. His ministerial labors were mainly, if not always, gratuitous.

Elder JOHN SMITH, familiarly known in Kentucky and to many thousands of people elsewhere as *Raccoon John Smith*, was one of the most remarkable men of the "current Reformation;" born in Sullivan co., East Tennessee, Oct. 15, 1784, and died at Mexico, Mo., Feb. 28, 1868—aged 83; education limited, but thorough; joined the Baptist church in Dec., 1804, and from 1808 to 1828 was a preacher in that connection, and for the next 40 years one of the most eloquent, powerful, and trusted leaders of the Church of the Disciples of Christ. Upon his tombstone is inscribed, "By the power of the Word, he turned many from error; in its light he walked, and in its consolations he triumphantly died."

CENSUS STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN KENTUCKY.

The statistics of the churches, so far as obtainable, are to be found under the sketches of the several churches. The following are arranged or gathered exclusively from the U. S. census:

In 1850, Kentucky had one church to every 532 of population; in 1860, one to 530; and in 1870, one to 490.

The Baptists have the greatest number of church edifices:

	1850	1860	1870		1850	1860	1870
Baptist...per cent.	43.4	36.1	35.6	Episcopal...per cent.	1.0	1.1	1.3
Methodist " "	34.1	30.5	30.3	Roman Catholic " "	2.6	3.8	4.6
Christian " "	6.0	13.9	16.1	Presbyterian " "	12.1	11.0	10.5

But the churches do not indicate the proportionate number of communicants, or numerical strength, so well as the sittings or accommodations—for which, see the table below:

Denomination. Year.	Organiza- tions.		Edifices or Churches.		Sittings or Accommodations.		Property.	
	In Ky.	In U.S.	In Ky.	In U.S.	In Ky.	In U.S.	In Ky.	In U.S.
Baptist.....1850			803	9,376	291,855	3,247,069	\$570,505	\$11,020,855
1860			788	11,221	267,860	3,749,551	888,530	19,799,378
1870	1,004	14,474	962	12,857	288,936	3,997,116	2,023,975	39,229,221
Methodist.....1850			530	13,302	167,485	4,345,519	460,755	14,825,070
1860			666	19,883	228,100	6,259,799	808,305	33,093,371
1870	978	25,278	818	21,337	244,918	6,528,209	1,854,565	69,854,121
Christian.....1850			112	875	46,340	303,780	164,925	853,386
1860			304	2,068	104,980	681,016	499,810	2,518,045
1870	490	3,578	436	2,822	141,585	865,602	1,046,075	6,425,137
Presbyterian....1850			224	4,826	99,106	2,079,765	491,303	14,543,789
1860			250	6,406	99,175	2,565,949	720,825	26,840,525
1870	306	7,824	285	7,071	100,750	2,698,244	1,292,400	53,265,256
Roman Catholic1850			48	1,222	24,240	667,863	330,910	9,256,758
1860			83	2,550	44,820	1,404,437	695,850	26,774,119
1870	130	4,127	125	3,806	72,550	1,990,514	2,604,900	60,985,566
Prot.Episcopal.1850			19	1,459	7,050	643,598	112,150	11,375,010
1860			25	2,145	9,940	847,296	199,100	21,665,698
1870	38	2,835	35	2,601	15,800	991,051	570,300	36,514,549
Lutheran.....1850			6	1,231	3,650	539,701	23,800	2,909,711
1860			10	2,128	5,460	757,637	50,600	5,385,179
1870	7	3,032	7	2,776	1,650	977,332	16,000	14,917,747
Jewish.....1850			1	36	600	18,371	13,000	418,600
1870	3	189	3	152	1,500	73,265	134,000	5,155,235
Shaker.....1850			2	11	1,500	5,150	8,000	39,500
1870	2	18	2	18	1,600	8,850	23,000	86,900
Universalist....1850			7	530	2,200	215,115	11,650	1,778,316
1860			6	604	2,500	235,219	29,950	2,856,095
1870	2	719	2	602	400	210,884	5,500	5,692,325
Unitarian.....1850			1	245	700	138,067	15,000	3,280,822
1876	1	331	1	310	700	155,471	75,000	6,282,675
Total.....1850			1,845	38,061	671,053	14,234,825	2,252,448	87,328,601
1860			2,179	54,009	778,025	19,128,751	3,928,620	171,397,932
1870	2,969	72,459	2,696	63,082	878,039	21,665,062	9,824,465	354,488,581

The Baptists have churches in all of the 116 counties in the state but 3, the Methodists in all but 4, the Christian in 97 counties, the Presbyterians in 77, the Roman Catholics in 49, the Episcopal in 21, the Lutheran in only 6.

In 1860, the average cost of the churches was: 1. Roman Catholic \$8,384; 2. Episcopal \$7,964; 3. Lutheran \$5,060; 4. Universalist \$4,492; 5. Presbyterian \$2,883; 6. Christian \$1,644; 7. Methodist \$1,214; 8. Baptist \$1,128; 9. Union \$759.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

IN 1796, James McGready, a Presbyterian minister, settled in Logan county, Kentucky, and took charge of three congregations—Little Muddy, Gaspar river, and Red river—the latter situated near the state line separating Tennessee and Kentucky. Mr. McGready was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and had been educated at what afterwards became Jefferson college in that state. He commenced his ministry in North Carolina; was a man of great earnestness, and denounced open sin and religious formalism with unusual severity. On this account, becoming offensive to many of his hearers, he removed to Kentucky, where the effect of his earnest and severe manner was different from what it had been in North Carolina. In 1796-7 indications began of what proved to be a great revival of religion, which in a few years extended over the Green river country and the neighboring portions of Tennessee. The latter was then called the "Cumberland country."

Soon after Mr. McGready settled in Kentucky, several other Presbyterian ministers emigrated from North Carolina, and settled in Tennessee; amongst them William Hodge, William McGee, and Samuel McAdoo, who entered earnestly into the spirit and measures of Mr. McGready in promoting the revival. There was opposition, and some of it came from other ministers of the Presbyterian church. The extension of the religious interest multiplied converts, and new congregations sprang up all over the land. The Presbyterian method of supplying the great and increasing demand for ministerial labor was slow, at that time. Some of the ministers who visited the country were not in sympathy with the revival, and their labors not acceptable. Rev. David Rice, one of the patriarchs of Presbyterianism in Kentucky, visited the Green river and Cumberland countries, and witnessing the great destitution of ministerial labor, advised the revival ministers to select some pious and promising young men from their congregations, and encourage them to prepare for the ministry as well as their circumstances would permit. It was not expected that they would undergo the ordinary educational training, as the demand was urgent, and the means of such training were beyond their reach. The measure was adopted. Three young men were in a short time advanced to the ministry, and others were encouraged to a preparation for the work. But difficulties grew up. The opposers of the revival of course opposed the measure. The difficulties became so serious that the synod of Kentucky appointed a commission of their body to meet at Gaspar river church, and endeavor to adjust them. The attempt failed. Things rather became worse. Reference must be made to the histories of the times for the circumstances and facts.

There was another question of difficulty between the parties in the church. The young men who were licensed and ordained, excepted to what seemed to them the doctrine of fatality, which appeared to them to be taught in several chapters of the Confession of Faith, and also in the catechism. They were honest and serious men; they were compelled to interpret the Confession of Faith for themselves. The difficulties, in their view, were insurmountable; still they were advanced to the ministry without being required to adopt the doctrinal standards of the church in this particular. They desired no other modification. These proceedings, as well as the licensure and ordination of what were called uneducated men, were very offensive to the more stringent portion of the membership and ministry of the Presbyterian church. The difficulties were protracted through several years. The revival party considered themselves oppressed and wronged, and when there seemed no hope of redress, three of the revival ministers—who were also members of the Cumberland presbytery which had been constituted, and then again dissolved by the synod of Kentucky—determined to re-constitute

the Cumberland presbytery by their own authority, as ministers of the Presbyterian church. It was a revolutionary measure; and of course the Presbytery was an independent body. The presbytery was thus constituted, on the 4th of February, 1810, by Samuel McAdoo, Finis Ewing, and Samuel King.

This history explains the origin of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and also of the name by which it is distinguished. The independent Presbytery was Cumberland presbytery. The good men who constituted it did not suppose that they were constituting a Presbytery which would develop itself out into a large ecclesiastical organization. It was evidently with them a measure of present self-defense. The providence of God has, however, so overruled that "the little one has become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation." The name of the presbytery—which was entirely local and accidental—has adhered to the people.

Within the limits of Kentucky are seven presbyteries. All these are included in one synod, the synod of Kentucky. The membership numbers about 15,000.

The first camp-meeting ever held in Christendom was in the year 1800, at the Gaspar river meeting-house, in Logan county. It was held by the promoters of the great revival of which the Cumberland Presbyterian church was an outgrowth. The practice was continued for many years; but as the country became settled, and the ministrations of the Gospel became more regular, and especially more abundant, the necessity which originated these large religious gatherings passed away, and, of course, they ceased to be held.

It has been stated that one of the subjects of difficulty in the Presbyterian church which gave rise to the new organization was—the advancing of men into the ministry who had not acquired a regular literary and theological education. And yet, in 1825—when the church was but fifteen years old—measures were adopted with great unanimity by the Cumberland synod, at that time the highest judicature of the church, for the establishment of a college with a special view to the education of the ministry. The very men, too, about whose defective education the original presbyterial controversy arose were leaders in this movement. They thus gave their explicit sanction to a high order of education on the part of the ministry. They themselves had entered the ministry, and labored with abundant success without such an education—because the exigency of the church called for them, and the attainment of an education at the time and under the circumstances was impossible. This is a practical view of this question as it presented itself to them in 1805, and again in 1825.

The contemplated college was located at Princeton, and opened in March, 1826, as a manual-labor school; each student being required to spend two hours daily in such labor as an ordinary farm requires, and to board at a common boarding-house. A farm was purchased, a faculty of instruction appointed, every thing necessary for carrying forward the enterprise furnished. Rev. F. R. Cassitt was elected president, and Hon. Daniel L. Morrison, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. These two, with the assistance of several young men, managed the instruction to the close of 1830, when Judge Morrison resigned. Various changes were made in the faculty until 1842, when the president, and all the professors except one, resigned, and connected themselves with what has become Cumberland university at Lebanon, Tennessee. The college survived, however, some twelve or fifteen years, having laid aside its manual-labor feature; but at length went down. It was an experiment. The object was to diminish the expenses of an education, and at the same time to promote health and practical habits. The system did not work well; it was not adapted to the habits of those portions of the country from which the chief patronage of the institution was derived.

The theology of Cumberland Presbyterians is conservative. It rejects the extremes of both Calvinism and Arminianism. On this subject the church calls no man master. There is, however, no looseness. Its doctrinal status is distinctly defined. It has a Confession of Faith. It has some theological works, which it receives as helps, but its highest authority is the Bible. Cumberland Presbyterians reject the doctrine of predestination, as taught

in the theological symbols of the Presbyterian church, under the head of "The Decrees of God." It seems to them to make too close an approach to the necessity of the ancients. At the same time they receive as scriptural and full of comfort the doctrine of "The Final Perseverance" of believers in faith and holiness. These two doctrines are regarded by both extreme Calvinists and extreme Arminians as essential links of one theological chain. Cumberland Presbyterians believe that they have no essential connection—that while the one is true and salutary in its influence, the other is not true, and that its practical influence is pernicious.

A brief notice of some of the leading ministers of this denomination, whose labors have been mainly identified with Kentucky, will be in place here.

FINIS EWING, a member of one of the most respectable and prominent families in south-western Kentucky, was a native of Virginia, but in early life settled in Tennessee; thence removed to Kentucky, and lived for many years in Christian county. While living there he performed the chief labors of his ministerial life. He was one of the young men advanced to the ministry in the progress of the revival, and who constituted the independent Cumberland presbytery in 1810. Late in life he removed to Missouri, where he died in 1842. His sons are now prominent men in that State. He has always been regarded, if not *the* father, one of the fathers of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

FRANCENAY R. CASSITT was a native of New Hampshire; educated at Middlebury College in Vermont; emigrated to the south-west about 1820, and became the first president of Cumberland college at Princeton; was one of the originators of the *Religious and Literary Intelligencer*, the first paper published under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was a man of fine culture, and a respectable preacher. He spent his latter years in Tennessee, and died there in 1863. Dr. Cassitt published the "Life and Times of Rev. Finis Ewing," and was for a number of years editor and publisher of the *Banner of Peace*.

ALEXANDER CHAPMAN was a native of Pennsylvania, but began his ministry in Kentucky. His home was in Butler county; his ministrations extended to many of the counties around. He was a very popular and effective preacher, a natural orator, with a fine personal appearance, and the dignity and bearing of a gentleman. No man of his time was more useful in that whole region. He died in 1824.

WILLIAM HARRIS was a plain and an original man; in person tall and strongly built; his educational advantages limited; he was in the fullest sense a self-made man. He was an early subject of the revival, but did not enter the ministry until after the constitution of the independent Cumberland presbytery. He was a strong preacher, unequal in his manner; sometimes he fell below himself; at others, was overpowering. He and Mr. Chapman lived in adjoining counties, and labored a great deal together. Their names are still household words in a large space of country. Several of Mr. Harris' sons entered the ministry. One of them, David Rice Harris, was among the first students of Cumberland college. He became rather distinguished as a teacher, and was also an excellent preacher. Both the father and the son died some years ago.

HENRY F. DELANY, after amassing considerable property at the practice of law, professed religion, and devoted himself to the ministry. He was a man of great earnestness and power in the pulpit. He delivered the first address on the subject of Temperance that the writer ever heard. It was not a *set* address, but seemed rather a spontaneous talk, delivered in one of the judicatures of the church. It was brief but expressive, and good seed was sown. Mr. Delany died near Morganfield, in 1831 or 1832.

The BARNETTS were an extraordinary family in their time. John, William, and James Y. Barnett were brothers, and all ministers of the Cumberland

Presbyterian church. John Barnett lived and labored in Caldwell county. He had a long, and at one time troublesome connection with the financial department of Cumberland college. William Barnett was one of the most powerful and popular preachers of his time. He lived a number of years in Christian county, then removed to Henderson, and finally to western Tennessee, where he died in 1827. James Y. Barnett lived and labored in Christian county.

MILTON BIRD was a native of Kentucky. In his early ministry he went with others as a missionary to western Pennsylvania, and remained some years. Returning to Kentucky, he became connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Publication, located in Louisville. His latter years were spent in Caldwell county, in charge of Bethlehem congregation. He was successively editor of the *Union Evangelist*, published at Uniontown, Pa., of the *Watchman and Evangelist*, at Louisville, and of the *Saint Louis Observer*, at Saint Louis. The *Theological Medium* was originated by him, and under the denomination of the *Theological Medium and Cumberland Presbyterian Quarterly* was continued to the commencement of the late war. Dr. Bird also published a work some years ago on the Doctrines of Grace, and a short time before his death, in 1871, wrote a life of the Rev. Alexander Chapman.

A. M. BRYAN, D. D., and H. S. PORTER, D. D., were natives of Kentucky, where they spent the years of their early ministry. The former died in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1861; the latter in Memphis, Tenn., in 1855. They were worthy representatives of Kentucky, in the homes of their adoption.

DAVID LOWRY was raised in Logan county, Ky., professed religion, and entered the ministry in early life; has been an earnest and laborious preacher for now (1872) more than fifty years. He has lived in Tennessee, Minnesota, Iowa, and now lives in Missouri. He has been an eminently useful minister, and has done something in the way of authorship.

HIRAM A. HUNTER is (1872) in the 73d year of his life, and 52d of his ministry. He is still rendering efficient service by his pulpit ministrations.

Cumberland Presbyterians derived their *animus* from their fathers of the revival, and, of course, are favorable to revivals. They are doing what they can in promoting the kingdom of Christ among their fellow-men. They are strictly Presbyterian in their order of church government.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN KENTUCKY.

THE history of the Episcopal Church in Kentucky can not be understood without some knowledge of the same church as it existed in Virginia, during the period when Kentucky was a part of that ancient commonwealth.

The early settlement of Virginia was with a distinct Christian purpose—the preaching of the Gospel to the heathen natives. This is prominently set forth in all the constitutions and charters under which that settlement was made. The Church, with her faiths, her sacraments, and a part of her ministry, was an integral part of the colonization of the state from the beginning, and continuously. Every-where, with the spreading population, substantial edifices for public worship were erected, and competent provision made for the maintenance of all the decencies and proprieties of Christian religion. The influence of these institutions, and of the faith which they embodied, was most benign and salutary. They gave to the age of the Revolution its noble character and its deep-seated principles, the force and momentum of which have come down, with gradually decreasing power, to our own day. But with these institutions and with their proper effect and influence, was mingled the fatal leaven of secularity.

According to the theory of the Episcopal church, the ministry, as well as the church itself, is of Divine institution, and derives all its powers and capacities for good from the Divine appointment. But the rulers of the state in England did not see the use of compliance with this appointment of God in the new planting of the church in America. They undertook to dispense with the most essential part of that Divine institution—the Episcopate. It is true that the Episcopate was *nominally* continued as a part of the constitution of the church in this country, by making the whole of the North American colonies a part of the Diocese of London. But this, for its practical influence, was little better than a mockery of the Divine institution in the regard of this church. Besides, towards the close of the 17th and through the whole of the 18th century, religion was at a low ebb in England, as in all Christendom. Almost as a matter of course under such circumstances, the ministers who came to this country, with some high and honorable exceptions, consisted for the most part of those who, unable to obtain a living at home, consented to go into banishment in the colonies. What else could have been expected from such a clergy—without Episcopal supervision—without any sort of control *but that public opinion which they were to form*—but the looseness of manners and the coldness and vapidness of doctrine which history and tradition tell us were characteristic of so large a proportion of the clergy!

Then came the shock of the Revolution. Many of these shepherds deserted their flocks and left the country. Others, of more patriotic instincts, joined the Revolutionary army, or became lawyers and politicians. Not long after, the flood of French revolutionary Atheism came in, and there was no sufficient barrier to oppose it. Skepticism, or a contemptuous indifference to religion, prevailed to a deplorable extent among the educated classes. This description applies with even more emphasis to Kentucky, as the frontier, than to the older portions of Virginia. The Hon. Humphrey Marshall, in his History of Kentucky, published in 1824, writes of 1792: "There were in the country, and chiefly from Virginia, many Episcopalians, but who had formed no church—there being no person to take charge of it. At the period of separation from Virginia (1792), it might have been hazarded as a probable conjecture, that no Episcopalian church would ever be erected in Kentucky. There is, however (1824), one pastor who has a church in Lexington. Education is, with this fraternity, a necessary qualification for administering

the affairs of both church and state. The forms of their worship are highly decorous, and their discipline calculated to make good citizens." (Cited in Appendix to Journal of Convention of 1859.)

From the same Appendix we learn that the church in Lexington was founded as early as 1794. But there was no organized parish until July 2d, 1809, when the first vestry was elected—consisting of John Wyatt, John Johnston, W. M. Bean, John Jordan, Wm. Morton, David Shirley, Walter Warfield. The Rev. James Moore had been, a few months before this election of the vestry, formally chosen, perhaps by the congregation, as the first minister of Christ Church, Lexington; to officiate once in two weeks, at a salary of \$200 per annum. But Mr. Moore must have been officiating, without a regular engagement and without salary, for some time; for we learn that he came to Kentucky in 1792, as a candidate for the Presbyterian ministry, conformed to the Episcopal church in 1794, and became the first minister of Christ Church, Lexington. In 1798, he was acting president of Transylvania University and professor of logic, metaphysics, moral philosophy, and belles-lettres. He is described as learned, devoted, courteous, and liberal.

In 1814, the parish still further perfected its organization by agreeing to the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. John D. Clifford was appointed a delegate to the general convention held in Philadelphia, May, 1814. June 6th, 1819, Mr. Lemuel Burge was ordained deacon by Bishop Chase, at Worthington, Ohio; Mr. Burge died in Feb., 1820. The next regular rector was the Rev. Geo. T. Chapman, D.D., in July, 1820; he was rector of Christ Church for ten years—during which time the little brick chapel gave way to a church building of good appearance for that day, of brick, and stuccoed to imitate stone.

Six clergymen (who settled in Kentucky) educated in this country, went to England for holy orders—because of the continued refusal to send bishops to this country. Of these, three—Judge Benjamin Sebastian, Dr. Gant, of Louisville, and Dr. Chambers, of Bardstown, obtained eminence in other professions. The other three, who also received letters of orders abroad—Rev. Messrs. Johnson, of Nelson county, Elliott, of Franklin county, and Crawford, of Shelby county—seldom exercised their sacred office, and did little or nothing towards establishing the Church of their faith and of their fathers, in Kentucky.*

The next move in the history of the Episcopal church in Kentucky is the record of "a meeting held pursuant to public notice, at the Washington Hall," in the city of Louisville, on the 31st of May, 1822. "John Bustard acted as chairman and Samuel Dickinson as secretary, when it was resolved to open books of subscription for building a Protestant Episcopal church in the town of Louisville." At a subsequent meeting, July 1st, 1822, Christ Church was fixed upon as the name of the contemplated building, and the committee charged with the execution of the enterprise was enlarged. Its members were, Peter B. Ormsby, Dennis Fitzhugh, Samuel Churchill, James Hughes, Wm. L. Thompson, Richard Barnes, Wm. H. Atkinson, Richard Ferguson, Hancock Taylor, James S. Bate, James C. Johnston, and Wm. Croghan.

Dr. Craik, in his history of this parish, says: "The effort to establish the Episcopal church in Louisville seems to have proceeded quite as much from the country gentlemen in the neighborhood as from the residents of the town. Jefferson county, like several other prominent points in Kentucky, was settled at the very earliest period by a class of highly educated gentlemen from Virginia. Of course they were all traditionally Episcopalians, for that had been the established religion of Virginia. But unfortunately, at the period of this emigration, the coarse blasphemies of Tom Paine and the more refined infidelity of the French Encyclopedists had taken a strong hold upon the Virginia mind. The early emigrants brought with them the taint of these principles, and in many cases the books from which they were derived. And alas! there was no church in the wilderness to counteract these evil influences and the new spiritual temptations incident to this breaking off from

* Conversation of Bishop Smith with the author, May, 1871.

the ancient stock and from home associations. The consequence was, that this generation lived and their children grew up emphatically without God in the world. But religion of some sort is a necessity for the human soul. The modes of religion prevalent in the country were revolting rather than attractive to educated men, and therefore when Richard Barnes and Peter B. Ormsby suggested the formation of an Episcopal congregation, the proposal was warmly seconded by the most influential citizens of the county.

The projected edifice was completed in 1824, and the Rev. Henry M. Shaw elected the first rector, the same year.

The foundation of the church in Louisville was entirely a lay movement; for until the completion of the building and the arrival of the newly elected rector, no clergyman had been present or taken any part in the proceedings. Fourteen churches in Louisville and its immediate vicinity have been the fruit, up to this time—1873—of this first action of the laity of the city and county.

In 1829, the Rev. George T. Chapman, D.D., rector of Christ Church, Lexington, first proposed, and by his active exertions effected the organization of the diocese. He visited Danville, called the church people together, organized Trinity parish and procured the appointment of delegates to a primary convention. He then visited Louisville and procured the appointment of delegates from that parish, there being at that time no rector there. This primary convention was held in Lexington, July, 1829. Rev. Dr. Chapman was president and Rev. Benj. O. Peers secretary. A constitution was adopted, delegates to the general convention appointed, and Bishop Ravenscroft, of North Carolina, invited to visit the diocese. That eminent prelate arrived in Lexington, July 25, 1829, and on the next day and the Tuesday following confirmed 91 persons. Dr. John Esten Cooke attended the general convention at Philadelphia, the same year, as the only delegate from Kentucky.

Perhaps the most marked events in the history of this church in Kentucky were the publication of Dr. Chapman's sermons on the church, and the conversion of Dr. John Esten Cooke. Dr. Chapman's volume made a powerful impression at the time, and it has continued ever since the most popular book in the Episcopal church on the subject of which it treats, and is from time to time republished to meet the ever constant demand.

Dr. John Esten Cooke, the most profound medical philosopher of his time, had recently removed to Lexington from Virginia, to fill the chair of the theory and practice of medicine in Transylvania University. One Sunday morning, while waiting for his family to attend the Methodist church, of which he was a devoted member, he opened and began to read Dr. Chapman's book. By the time the family were ready he had read far enough to discover that a serious question was raised in the book, which it was necessary for him, with his intense love of truth, to determine for his own conscience before proceeding any further in the religious life. He therefore permitted his family to go alone while he remained to finish the book. From that time he commenced an exhaustive inquiry into the subjects treated of by Dr. Chapman, first ransacking all the libraries of Lexington, and then sending to Philadelphia and New York for every available authority. The result was his own strong personal conviction of the apostolicity and catholicity of the Episcopal church, and the production of a powerful and logical argument to sustain that conclusion; which was rapidly republished in several forms, and attained a remarkable celebrity in England as well as in America.

Near the close of this same year, 1829, Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, made an official visitation of the infant diocese. By him the church building at Louisville was consecrated, and a number of persons confirmed.

In 1831, Bishop Meade, of Virginia, at the request of the preceding convention, made a much more extensive tour through the state, preaching, baptizing, and confirming.

At the convention in 1831, the Rev. B. B. Smith, the newly elected rector of Christ Church, Lexington, was chosen bishop. But on account of some informality in the election, Mr. Smith declined. At the following convention, held June 11, 1832, at Hopkinsville, the same gentleman was again unanimously elected bishop, and consecrated in St. Paul's Chapel, New York city,

October 31, 1832. His episcopate has been one of hard and unremunerative labor, uncomplainingly performed. The church, indeed, has grown somewhat beyond the expectations of the historian Humphrey Marshall; but out of the two early centers, Lexington and Louisville, its progress has been slow and painful.

For a short time after the consecration of the bishop the prospect for the Episcopal church in Kentucky seemed to be unusually bright. A theological seminary with a very able faculty was established, a large and valuable library purchased, a Church paper published weekly, and conducted with very great ability; and some of the most distinguished divines of the church were congregated at Lexington. Besides the bishop, there was the eminent Dr. Thomas W. Coit, president of Transylvania University and professor in the theological seminary. There was the Rev. Henry Caswell, afterwards distinguished as an author, and as an active worker in the Church of England while rector of Fighaldeen Wills in that country. There were the two Leacocks—William, now and for many years past the venerable rector of Christ Church, New Orleans; and Hamble J. Leacock, who attained a world-wide celebrity as the "Martyr of the Pongas." When to these we add Mr. Peers and Dr. Cooke—already residing in Lexington and professors in the same school—we have a concentration of talent and intellectual power which few cities would present.

This seemingly auspicious beginning led to no corresponding results. The bright galaxy was soon dispersed, and the subsequent growth has been slow but evidently of firm and enduring material. The successive rectors of the mother church at Lexington were the Rev. Edward F. Berkley, the Rev. Dr. James H. Morrison, and the present accomplished rector, the Rev. Jacob S. Shipman.

In Christ Church, Louisville, Mr. Shaw was succeeded by the brilliant Dr. David C. Page; and he by the Rev. Wm. M. Jackson. During the pastorate of Mr. Jackson, the old building was so crowded that the congregation erected a much larger and finer church, St. Paul's, and the rector and the greater part of the congregation removed to the latter in October, 1839, leaving only a few families whose attachment to the early structure would not permit them to abandon it.

To this remnant the Rev. Hamble J. Leacock ministered for a few months. On Nov. 1, 1840, the Rev. Thomas C. Pitkin commenced his work as the rector of this church. In May, 1844, Mr. Pitkin, after a most efficient administration of nearly four years, resigned, and the Rev. James Craik, of Kanawha, Va., was elected in his stead. Mr. Craik entered upon the charge of the parish in Aug., 1844, and has continued to hold the same position down to the present time (1873), 29 years. The original church building has been retained, although frequently enlarged to meet the growing demand for accommodation; and it is now one of the handsomest and most capacious church edifices in the country.

In 1870, Rev. John N. Norton, D. D., so long the energetic rector of Ascension Church, Frankfort, became the associate of Dr. Craik in Christ Church.

The popular and efficient ministry of Mr. Jackson in St. Paul's Church was terminated by his sudden death in 1844. The Rev. John B. Gallagher, a lovely specimen of ministerial fidelity, succeeded him. In Feb., 1849, he too was called from labor to rest. The Rev. W. Y. Rooker succeeded. After a stormy pastorate of about four years he was followed by the Rev. Henry M. Denison, and he by the Rev. Francis M. Whittle, the present Assistant Bishop of Virginia. Upon the election of Mr. Whittle to the episcopate in 1868, the Rev. E. T. Perkins, D. D., the present rector, was elected.

At the 21st annual convention of the Episcopal church, Diocese of Kentucky, at Frankfort, May, 1849, appeared for the first time, as a lay delegate from Christ Church, Lexington, HENRY CLAY, the greatest of American statesmen. He entered into the deliberations of the convention with the remarkable interest and animation which characterized his attendance upon the state and national councils during 40 years previous. Although in his 73d year, this was a new field for the exercise of his wonderful powers of deliberation,

and he enjoyed it. He had but recently been baptized and admitted to the communion of the church.

The Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, the Rt. Rev. George D. Cummins, D.D., was consecrated in 1866. He is distinguished for the rhetorical beauty of his sermons.

At the diocesan convention of 1872, the bishop having nearly completed the 40th year of his episcopate, the following resolutions, among others in reference to that event, and granting him leave of absence from the state for over a year, were adopted:

"2. We can not refrain, at such a juncture, from the expression of the grateful affection with which we look back upon this long period of self-sacrificing and disinterested labor for Christ and his Church.

"3. In consideration of so marked a period in the life of our venerable Bishop, and in the history of the diocese, and in the hope of adding—if ever so little—to the comfort of his declining years, a contribution he made by every parish in the diocese to a memorial fund, to be presented to the Bishop in the name of the church in Kentucky."

From the Journal of Proceedings of the 44th annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Kentucky, May, 1872, it appears that at that date there were in Kentucky—2 bishops, 45 presbyters, and 4 deacons; 37 churches, or "parishes and congregations;" 3,827 communicants, of whom 365 were added within a year; 3,212 children and 305 teachers in 21 Sunday-schools; total contributions during the previous year, \$145,302.

In 1832 there were in Kentucky 6 clergy and the same number of organized parishes—Lexington, Louisville, Danville, Henderson, Paris, and Hopkinsville; but only two church buildings. In 1846, there were 20 clergymen, 13 of them officiating in as many parishes; 6 missionary stations, 16 church edifices, about 600 families, and 650 communicants.

Rev. Dr. Norton, in 1872-3, upon a lot purchased for the purpose, erected a chapel, school-room, and church (called the "Church of the Merciful Saviour")—all as a free gift from himself to the colored people of the city of Louisville.

Shelby college, at Shelbyville, was organized in 1836, transferred to the Episcopal church in 1841, and continued under its control for about 30 years—during which time many young men were educated for the responsibilities of business or professional life. Rev. Wm. I. Waller, M.D., its honored president during a large portion of that time, is still living (1873).

The Theological Seminary was chartered in 1834. It has an excellent library of above three thousand volumes, and funds to the amount of \$12,000. Its library is now deposited in the library room of Shelby college.

The Rev. JOHN LYTHE, of the Episcopal church, or church of England, came early to Kentucky. When Col. Henderson established his proprietary government in 1775, Mr. Lythe was a delegate from the Harrodsburgh station or settlement to the legislative assembly. The delegates met on the 23d of May, 1775, and the assembly being organized, "divine service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Lythe, one of the delegates from Harrodsburg." In the records of this legislative assembly, we note the following proceedings:

"The Rev. Mr. Lythe obtained leave to bring in a bill to *prevent profane swearing and Sabbath breaking*. After it was read the first time, it was ordered, says the journal, 'to be re-committed; and that Mr. Lythe, Mr. Todd, and Mr. Harrod be a committee to make amendments.'

"Mr. Todd, Mr. Lythe, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Hite were appointed a committee to draw up a contract between the proprietors and the people of the colony."

On the day succeeding the adjournment of the legislature of Transylvania, (for so this legislative council was termed,) "divine service," the same journal records, "was performed by the Rev. Mr. Lythe, of the church of England." And it was under the shade of the same magnificent elm, that the voices of these rude hunters rose in accents of prayer and thanksgiving to the God of their fathers—

that the verdant groves of the land of the savage and the buffalo, first rang with the anthems of the Christian's worship, and echoed back the message of the Redeemer of the world. It was fit it should be so, for

"The groves were God's first temples."*

We know nothing further of the Rev. John Lythe, except what is contained in these extracts of the proceedings of the "Legislature of Transylvania." He was doubtless the first minister of the gospel who penetrated the wilds of Kentucky; and, from the fact that he was elected to the legislative assembly—that he officiated as chaplain—and that his name appears on some important committees, he must have been a man of some note.

The Rev. JAMES MOORE was the first minister of the Episcopal church of the United States, who permanently located in Kentucky. He emigrated to the State in 1792, from Virginia, and was at that time a candidate for the ministry in the Presbyterian church. His trial sermons not being sustained by the Transylvania presbytery, Mr. Moore became displeased with what he considered rigorous treatment, and in 1794 sought refuge in the bosom of the Episcopal church. Soon afterwards he became the first rector of Christ's church in Lexington. In 1798, he was appointed acting president of Transylvania university, and professor of Logic, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, and Belles-Lettres. This situation he held for several years, during which Transylvania enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. Mr. Moore was distinguished for sound learning, devoted piety, courteous manners, and liberal hospitality.

REV. BENJAMIN ORR PEERS, one of the most distinguished Episcopal ministers in Kentucky, was born at Green Hill, Loudon co., Va., April 20, 1800; and died in Louisville, Aug. 20, 1842—aged 42 years. His father, Maj. Valentine Peers, of an influential Scotch-Irish family, emigrated from the north of Ireland to Scotland, and thence to Loudon county, Virginia; and, Sept. 11, 1777, when only 21 years old, was a brigade-major on the staff of Brig. Gen. Geo. Weedon, at the battle of Brandywine (or Chadd's Ford, Delaware), where his officers and soldiers were so handsomely complimented in the published orders of Gen. George Washington and of Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene. His name appears, also, as an officer of the day, in the order issued by Gen. Washington, Sept. 28, 1777, congratulating the army on the victory of Gen. Gates over Burgoyne at Stillwater, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1777.* He emigrated to the Lower Blue Lick springs, Nicholas co., Ky., March, 1803, and engaged extensively in manufacturing salt; and, some years later at Paris and Maysville, established cotton factories; was a judge of the court of quarter sessions at Paris; a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church for many years; and died at Maysville, June, 1830, aged 74. His son Benjamin was educated partly at the Bourbon academy; took his first arts degree at Transylvania university under the early part of the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Horace Holley, about 1820; and before the resignation of the same president, in 1827, was chosen by the trustees a member of the faculty of the university and its professor of moral philosophy. Meantime, he was educated at Princeton theological seminary for the ministry of the Presbyterian church; but changing his views of church polity, was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal church, by the venerable Bishop Moore, of Virginia, in 1826.

Prof. Peers felt that his special vocation in the holy ministry was as an educator of youth. Under an appointment from the governor of Kentucky, in 1829, he visited the New England and Middle States—to examine their systems of common school education. This trust he executed faithfully; and on his return—by lecturing in various towns, and by communications in the public press—exerted a powerful influence in molding the popular will in favor of the present common school system of Kentucky. He established at Lexington a male school of a high order, the *Eclectic Institute*, which was very successful and popular; in 1832, he associated with him in its management, those two model educators—Henry A. Griswold (deceased at Louisville, when president of Bank of Kentucky, 1873), and Dr. Robert Peter, the eminent

* Records of the Revolutionary War, by W. T. R. Saffell, pp. 339-343.

chemist (still living, June, 1873). But while still at its head, in 1833, he was elected [the fifth] president of Transylvania University—which position, against the advice of many warm friends, he accepted, and held for nearly two years, resigning in 1835. During his term, the present Morrison college building was completed, and on Nov. 14, 1833, publicly dedicated. From Lexington he went immediately to Louisville, and opened a select school for boys; and when St. Paul's Church was organized, in the spring of 1835, he was elected the first rector. In 1838, he was called to New York, to the head and directorship of the educational interests of the Episcopal church in the United States, and became editor of *The Journal of Christian Education*, and of the Sunday-school publications of the church. His constitution, never strong, broke down under these accumulated labors. By medical advice he went to Cuba for his health, but did not improve; and returning by New Orleans and the river route, reached Louisville—and lingered a few weeks, until his death as above. He fell early, and at the post of duty.

Mr. Peers was distinguished not only for his zealous devotion to the cause of general education, but for sound learning and ardent piety. His published writings were not extensive—the work on "Christian Education" appears to have been his favorite.

Rev. WILLIAM JACKSON was a native of Tutbury, England—one of five brothers of whom three became distinguished ministers of the Episcopal church in this country. William came from New York to the rectorship of Christ Church, Louisville, in July, 1837, in the fullness of his powers and of his reputation. During his rectorship a singular and remarkable event took place—the building by the members of his congregation of a new church, St. Paul's, to which Mr. Jackson and the greater part of the congregation of Christ Church removed, Oct. 6, 1839, leaving a few old and attached members of the latter to begin again the struggle of gathering a new congregation. Mr. Jackson was a preacher of great eloquence, much of which was owing to his habit of frequent extempore preaching. After some years of service in St. Paul's, he was struck down while in the act of writing his sermon for the following Sunday: "By eternity then, by an eternity of happiness, we demand your attention to your own salvation. It is Solomon's last great argument, and it shall be ours. With this we shall take our leave of this precious portion of God's word." These were his last words, written or spoken—to be sounded as a voice from the dead, in the ears of successive generations of the people of Louisville.*

Right Rev. BENJAMIN BOSWORTH SMITH, D. D., first Episcopal bishop of Kentucky, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, June 13, 1794; graduated at Brown University, 1816; was ordained a deacon, April 17, 1817, and priest in 1818; rector in Virginia, 1820-23; in Middlebury, Vermont, 1823-28; of a mission in Philadelphia, and editor of *Episcopal Recorder*, 1828-30; rector of Christ Church, Lexington, Ky., 1830-37, during which time, at the 4th annual convention, June 11, 1832, he was elected bishop, and was consecrated at St. Paul's Chapel, New York city, Oct. 31, 1832, at the same time with the late Bishops McIlvaine, of Ohio, and Meade, of Virginia—but being the first of the three upon whom the consecrating hands were laid, obtained precedence; was superintendent of public instruction in Kentucky, at the head of the common school system, 1840-42, and lectured in 76 out of the 90 counties in the state. Since the death of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, 1872, he has been the senior and presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. He is still living (June, 1873), in his 80th year.

Right Rev. GEORGE D. CUMMINS, D. D., assistant bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky, was born in Kent co., Delaware, Dec. 11, 1822; graduated at Dickinson College, Pa., 1841; was ordained deacon, 1845, and priest, 1847; rector at Norfolk, Va., 1847; at Richmond, Va., 1853; at Washington city, 1855; at Baltimore, 1858; and at Chicago, 1863; chosen assistant bishop

* Historical Sketches of Christ Church, Louisville, pp. 77-82.

of Kentucky, June 1, 1866, and consecrated in Christ Church, Louisville, Nov. 15, 1866; now (1873) in his 51st year.

Rev. JAMES CRAIK, D. D., was born at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 31, 1806; practiced law for several years in western Virginia; determined to change his profession, and after a thorough study of the prescribed course, was ordained by Bishop Meade, 1839; exercised the duties of the sacred ministry in the region where he had practiced law—in Charleston, West Virginia, and a large extent of neighboring country, until Aug., 1844, when he removed to Louisville and entered upon the rectorship of Christ Church, to which he had been unanimously elected, May 27, 1844, and where he still ministers (June, 1873), in the 29th year of his pastorate.

His "Pastoral Letter to the Congregation" in Aug., 1854, reviewing the 10 years of his ministry just closed, shows that during that time the baptisms in Christ Church were 538, there had been confirmed 219, and the additions to the communion had been 271. The parochial statistics for the next 8 years, to 1862, were—Baptisms 342, confirmations 249, and 254 added to the list of communicants.* The report of the same to the annual convention in May, 1872, shows baptisms 162 and confirmations 91, within the year previous, and a total membership of 554, of whom 106 were added within a year. A wonderful record of faithful labor and its blessing!

Dr. Craik has been president of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies at each of the sessions of the General Convention from 1862 to 1871, inclusive; and has spared time to make the following valuable contributions to church literature: "The Divine Life and the New Birth," "The Incarnation, a Supplement to 'The Divine Life and the New Birth,'" "Old and New," and "Sketches of the History of Christ Church, Louisville."

Rev. JOHN N. NORTON, D. D., already spoken of, is descended from two Virginia families, Norton and Nicholas, who removed to western New York some time after the Revolutionary war. He was quite a near relative of the late chancellor, S. S. Nicholas, of Louisville. Few men in the ministry have been more thoroughgoing or more extensively useful than Dr. N. He is the author of many books: A numerous series of small volumes entitled "Lives of the Bishops;" several volumes of very popular "Short Sermons," "Full Proof of the Ministry;" "Life of Washington," etc., etc.

* Historical Sketches of Christ Church, Louisville, 1862, pp. 118, 128.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE history of Methodism in Kentucky is replete with interest. It was organized in the district when there was scarcely a cabin outside of the forts in all its broad domain. Its standard-bearers were exposed to privations, sufferings, and dangers, the recital of which seem more like romantic stories than the sober realities of history. It was planted and nourished amid opposition and difficulties that brave hearts only could surmount. The extraordinary success that has attended it—growing up in eighty-five years from a single society of only a few members to a membership of nearly eighty thousand, with more than five hundred ministers (traveling and local), church edifices in nearly every community, schools and seminaries of learning in different portions of the state—its truths proclaimed in every neighborhood, carrying the tidings of a Redeemer's love, with equal celerity, to the homes of the rich and the cottages of the poor—it is invested with an importance at once attractive and commanding.

In 1786 the name of Kentucky appears for the first time in the General Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Kentucky circuit embraced the entire district, now known as the state of Kentucky. To this field of ministerial labor James Haw and Benjamin Ogden were appointed, as the *first regular itinerant preachers*, in May of that year, although it was late in the summer before they reached Kentucky. They had been preceded by a few local preachers, among whom Francis Clark stands preëminent as the founder of Methodism in Kentucky. As early as 1783 Mr. Clark, accompanied by John Durham, a class-leader, and others of his neighbors, with their families, left Virginia and settled in Mercer county. He immediately organized a class, the first in the far West, about six miles from where Danville now stands. Mr. Durham was appointed leader of this class.

Methodist families had also settled in other portions of the district. Among the first was that of Thomas Stevenson, who, with his wife—among the first converts to Methodism on the American continent—had emigrated from Maryland and settled in Mason county, two and half miles southwest of Washington. In their house a church was organized in 1786.

It was at no small cost the gospel of Christ was preached to the early settlers. The lives of the preachers were in constant danger from the Indians. Sometimes they were guarded from one fort to another, but oftener plodded their perilous way alone.

The conference minutes of 1787 show a membership in Kentucky, of 90 whites, colored none. In 1787 James Haw was returned to Kentucky, with Thomas Williamson and Wilson Lee as his colleagues. At the close of this year the membership was 420 white and 60 colored. In 1788 two circuits, called Lexington and Danville, were formed from or in place of Kentucky circuit. Francis Poythress and James Haw were sent as elders, and Thomas Williamson, Peter Massie, and Benjamin Snelling to Lexington, and Wilson Lee to Danville circuit. The membership, at the close of this year, had increased to 812 white and 51 colored. In 1789 Mr. Poythress was the presiding elder, while James Haw, Wilson Lee, and Stephen Brooks were assigned to the Lexington, and Barnabas McHenry and Peter Massie to the Danville circuit.

During this year the labors of the preachers were attended with extraordinary success. The experience of Poythress and Haw, the sound and logical preaching of McHenry, the persuasive eloquence of Wilson Lee, and of Brooks, with the holy zeal, the pathos, and the tears of Peter Massie, together with the earnestness of James O'Cull, a local preacher of remarkable talents, who had just emigrated from Pennsylvania, had, under the blessing of Heaven, invested

Methodism with a commanding influence. At the close of the year 1039 white and 51 colored members were reported—a net increase of 227.

In the spring of 1790 Bishop Asbury visited Kentucky, where for the first time an annual conference was held. He was accompanied by Richard Whatcoat—afterward elected bishop—and also by Hope Hull and John Leawell, men well known in those days as ardent, zealous, and useful preachers. The conference was held, commencing on the 15th of May, at Masterson's station, five miles northwest of Lexington, where the first Methodist church in Kentucky—a plain log structure—was erected. This house is still standing (1871).

A volunteer company—Rev. Peter Massie, John Clark, and eight others—guarded the bishop from Virginia. On the seventh day of the journey they reached Richmond, and on the tenth, Lexington. Bishop Asbury, alluding to this journey, says: "I was strangely outdone for want of sleep. Our way is over mountains, steep hills, deep rivers, and muddy creeks—a thick growth of reeds for miles together, and no inhabitants but wild beasts and savage men. I slept about an hour the first night, and about two the last. We ate no regular meals; our bread grew short, and I was much spent." On his way he "saw the graves of the slain—twenty-four in one camp"—who had, a few nights previous, been murdered by the Indians.

The conference was composed of six members, namely, Francis Poythress, James Haw, Wilson Lee, Stephen Brooks, Barnabas McHenry, and Peter Massie. Three elders were ordained, preaching had, noon and night, souls were converted, and the fallen restored. A plan was fixed for a school, called Bethel, and £300 in land and money subscribed toward its establishment.

The conference lasted but two days. On Monday, the 17th, Bishop Asbury preached, ten miles from Lexington, to a large number of people, with great power. "The house was crowded, day and night, and often the floor was covered with the slain of the Lord, and the house and the woods resounded with the shouts of the converted." Thus the visit of the bishop—the first bishop, of any denomination, ever in Kentucky—was greatly blessed, and a fresh impulse given to the infant church in Kentucky. Remarkable as was his career—born in England, converted when quite a youth, holding public meetings at seventeen, preaching before he was eighteen, appointed by Mr. Wesley to America at the age of twenty-six, and at the Christmas conference in Baltimore, in 1784, *unanimously* elected bishop—there was a singular fitness in his being the pioneer bishop of the pioneer state, sent to organize the pioneer conference. The conference was an humble one, and small in the beginning—only six preachers—but these ministers were destined to go forth as the heralds of the cross, shedding the mellow light of Christianity, and spreading the triumphs of the gospel through every settlement of the state, winning many trophies to the Redeemer from the ranks of sin. It was their mission to lay deep and wide the foundations of a system whose teachings should bless the nations; to plant here, upon virgin soil, the evergreen tree of Christianity—which, though the storms of opposition should gather around it and the lightnings of persecution play upon it, should continue to grow until its boughs should spread over every hill-top and upon every vale—offering a shelter to the weary and way-worn pilgrim on his journey to the grave.

Two additional circuits in Kentucky, the Limestone and Madison, were added this year, and nine preachers, instead of six, appointed—among them, for the first time, Henry Birchett, David Haggard, Samuel Tucker, and Joseph Lillard. At the close of this year were reported 1459 white and 94 colored members—a net increase of 463. Cumberland circuit was really a part of Kentucky district, but is not included here because located mainly in northern and middle Tennessee.

Up to this period, in addition to the local preachers mentioned, thirteen itinerants had been appointed to this dangerous and remote field. A deep interest will ever be felt in the history of the noble men who sacrificed so much, and labored so untiringly to plant Methodism in the West. The briefest outline of their lives and labors can only be given in this sketch.

JAMES HAW, in 1781, was the junior preacher in the Isle of Wight; and afterwards traveled the South Branch, Amelia, Bedford, and Brunswick cir-

cuits, all in Virginia. He spent five years in the itinerant ministry in Kentucky—in 1786 and 1787, as superintendent of the Kentucky district, and also in 1788, but conjointly with Francis Poythress. In 1789 he was in charge of the Lexington circuit, and in 1790 was transferred to the Cumberland circuit in Tennessee. At the close of this year's labor his name appears, with eight others, in answer to the question, "Who are under a location through weakness of body or family concerns?" He settled in Sumner county, Tennessee, where he preached as a local preacher until 1795, when he became dissatisfied and joined the O'Kelly branch of Methodists (who, in 1792, had separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church on the subject of episcopacy and the elective franchise). In 1800 he attached himself to the Presbyterian church, and continued to preach for several years—dying, as he had lived, a Christian.

BENJAMIN OGDEN was born in New Jersey in 1764, and when quite a young man was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He embraced religion in 1784, at the age of twenty, and in 1786 was admitted on trial as a traveling preacher and appointed to the wilderness of Kentucky. In 1787 he was on the Cumberland circuit—the first preacher to carry the gospel message to Middle Tennessee. But his excessive labors and the exposure of pioneer preacher-life so impaired his health that Bishop Asbury solicited his return to Virginia, and placed him on the Brunswick circuit, in 1788. But here again he was attacked with disease of the lungs, and prostrated—compelling his retirement from the effective ranks. In 1790 he was ordained a deacon, and the same year was an active local preacher in Frederick county, Virginia; and soon after, in the same capacity, returned to Kentucky. A misunderstanding, a few years later, with the presiding elder, Francis Poythress, led to the severing of his connection with the church, but beyond this, seems not to have affected his living "in the fear of the Lord;" with emotions of pleasure he contemplated and prayed for the prosperity of the cause of God. In 1816 he applied to the Tennessee conference for reëdmission, and was appointed to the Henderson circuit; but his health gave way, and at the close of the year he retired for some years. In 1824, again a member of the Kentucky conference, he was assigned to the Tennessee mission, and during the next two years to the Christian and the Yellow Banks circuits, where he labored faithfully and with success. At the conference of 1827 he was placed on the superannuated roll, on which he remained until he "fought his last battle." It had been his often expressed wish to die in the effective ministry; and although this privilege was denied him, yet during the few years that immediately preceded his death, he labored far beyond his strength. "I wish to die," said he, "having the whole armor on, contending like a good soldier for the prize." He died of dyspepsia, Nov. 20, 1834, at the residence of his son, near Princeton, Ky. A Christian of the highest type, his last moments were full of calmness and hope.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON was admitted on trial in 1785, and traveled the Yadkin and Salisbury circuits in North Carolina. In 1787 he was in charge of Kentucky circuit; in 1788, of Danville, and in 1789, of Cumberland circuit—returning, in 1790, to the Danville circuit for two years; after which, having "literally worn himself out in traveling and preaching," he asked for a location. He died near Lexington, in great peace. He was a good man, and a very excellent and successful preacher.

WILSON LEE was born in Sussex county, Delaware, November, 1761, and admitted into the traveling connection in 1784. He was sent out to labor in Kentucky in 1787, and continued to labor in the different appointments assigned him, as a man of God esteemed very highly, for his work's sake, until 1792. From that conference he was transferred to the east, where he continued to labor until he finished his course, by the rupture of a blood vessel, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, October 11, 1804. Wilson Lee was a preacher of no ordinary acceptability, correct in the economy of himself and others. As an elder and presiding elder he showed himself a workman that

needed not to be ashamed. Professing the sanctifying grace of God, he carried about him the air and port of one who had communion with heaven; his life and conversation illustrated the religion he professed. He hazarded his life upon all the frontier stations he filled, from the Monongahela to the Cumberland river, all through Kentucky. He had to ride from station to station, and from fort to fort, sometimes with, and sometimes without a guide.

FRANCIS POYTHRESS became identified with the infant church in Kentucky in 1788, having begun his career as an itinerant in 1775, and labored continuously in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, in the years 1786-7, as a presiding elder. In this capacity he had charge of the Kentucky district for ten consecutive years, contributing probably more than any other minister to the struggling cause. In 1798 his appointment was to a district embracing parts of Virginia and Tennessee; in 1799, again he led the hosts in Kentucky; while in 1800, he was put in charge of a district, of fifteen circuits, in North Carolina, a field too great for his strength. He returned to Kentucky, but not to his labors in the ministry. Twenty-four years of such labor as he had undergone was too much for mortal strength. His bodily health was prostrated, and his mind shattered and deranged. After 1802 his name disappeared from the roll of elders and ministers. The last years of his life were spent at his sister's, Mrs. Susanna Pryor, twelve miles south of Lexington, Kentucky, where in 1818 he closed his earthly pilgrimage.

PETER MASSIE, of all the itinerant preachers identified with the fortunes of Methodism in Kentucky, was the first who died, as he was the first man converted in the State who became an itinerant. He was among the fruits of the revival of 1786. In 1788 he entered the conference, and traveled successively the Lexington, Danville, Cumberland, and Limestone districts. He was a very pathetic preacher, and was eminently useful. His talents were fair, his personal appearance attractive, his voice soft and plaintive. He was a good singer, fascinating in his address, and remarkable for his zeal. His death occurred on the 19th of December, 1791, at the house of Mr. Hodges, four miles west of Nashville, Tennessee, whither he had gone on a visit, having traveled the Cumberland circuit the previous year. During the night before his death he suffered considerably, but in the morning took his place at the table. Expressing a wish to visit other friends, Mr. Hodges suggested to him that he would soon be able to travel. To which he replied: "If I am not well enough to travel I am happy enough to die." These were his last words. In a few moments he fell from his seat, and suddenly expired. He was buried by a negro boy who had escaped the evening before from the Indians, but who had been converted previously under the preaching of Mr. Massie (Mr. Hodges being too ill to assist in the interment). His coffin was simply rude ash slabs, split for the purpose.

BENJAMIN SNELLING entered the conference in 1788, traveled one year on the Lexington circuit, but the second year on the Fairfax circuit, Virginia. After one year he returned to Kentucky, and was appointed to the Madison circuit. His name the next year disappears from the minutes, probably by location. He settled in Bath county, where he died in 1856.

STEPHEN BROOKS was admitted on trial in 1789, and appointed to the Lexington circuit with James Haw and Wilson Lee, and the next year on the Danville circuit, laboring with zeal and energy. In 1792 he was appointed to Sevier circuit, East Tennessee; and in 1793 located in East Tennessee. In 1796 he was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the State of Tennessee. As a gentleman, he is represented as courteous and affable; as a Christian, a perfect model; as a minister of Christ, of the first order of talents. Of him a gentleman once said: "If he had to hear but one sermon before dying, he would choose Stephen Brooks to preach it."

JOSEPH LILLARD was born in Virginia and came to Kentucky when quite young. He entered the itinerant ministry in 1790, and was appointed to the

Limestone circuit. His next and (as a result of ill health) last appointment was to the Salt River circuit. He located, and then settled near Harrodsburg, and lived to a good old age. In his local relations to the church, although as a preacher, unpretending, yet, by the sanctity of his life, and devotion to the church, he was very useful. He died about 1853, while on his way to Missouri. It is not known when, where, or how he died. His friends think he was murdered.

BARNABAS McHENRY was born December 6, 1767, in North Carolina, but raised in Virginia; joined the Methodist Church at fifteen, and at nineteen entered on his itinerant career on the Yadkin circuit, North Carolina. In 1788 he was in Kentucky, on the Lexington circuit, and in 1789 on the Danville circuit, with Peter Massie for colleague. During the next three years he traveled the Madison, Cumberland, and Salt River circuits; and spent the next two years in East Tennessee and Virginia. At the conference of 1795, he located. He had previously married Miss Sarah, daughter of Col. John Hardin, an accomplished and pious lady. He taught school for two years in Frankfort, and for one year, each, in Danville and Richmond; afterward removing to his farm, four miles south-east of Springfield, Washington county, where he remained most of the time until his death. While sustaining the local relation, he devoted much time to preaching the gospel. In 1818 he re-entered the conference, and was appointed to the Salt River district. In 1821 he had charge of the Bardstown and Springfield station; but in 1822, because of broken health, was placed finally on the superannuated list. He died of cholera, June 15, 1833. Mrs. McHenry, assuring all of confidence in God, and that she felt sustained by his grace, died a few hours after him, and husband and wife rest together in the same grave. The next day, Sabbath, the 16th, a daughter and grand-daughter fell victims to the same destroyer, and a common grave received their unconfined forms, laid there by kindred hands, to be followed by yet another victim, the youngest daughter, only three days after. What a dispensation of events in a single family in less than one short week! But to the anguish of that terrible death-scene succeeded "the rest that remains for the people of God." The intellectual piety of Mr. McHenry, added to his purity and zeal, had made him famous, popular, and useful. "In the early days of the Commonwealth, no country was so distinguished for young professional men as Kentucky. Rowan, Daveiss, Pope, Allen, and many others, were among the foremost young men at the bar in America. In the ministry, also, were young men of marked ability, among whom Barnabas McHenry occupied a prominent place. On one occasion, in 1819, the young lawyers named were going from Louisville, where they had been in attendance at the Quarter Session Court, to Bardstown, and stopped at a small tavern midway between the two places where they found Mr. McHenry, who had also stopped to spend the night. Full of genius and humor, although familiar with the reputation and with a deep reverence for the piety of the young preacher, they ventured too far over the line of solemn respect in their sportive talk on the subject of religion. To this he made no reply. When the time for repose had come, the landlord, as was always the habit in that country, placed before the young preacher the Bible, and politely invited him to lead the devotions of the evening. He read a chapter, and they all knelt in prayer. After a most ardent and impressive presentment of the company to the mercy of the Creator, he uttered, in the sweetest, kindest voice, for which he was remarkable, 'O Lord, thou hast heard the conversation to-night; pardon its folly.' The young lawyers arose from their knees, and retired with silent respect. Each felt the rebuke, and wished to let the preacher see that he felt it. The next morning they greeted him with a cordial shake of the hand, and an expression of demeanor that said plainly: 'We honor you and your religion.' The preacher and the lawyers were firm friends all their lives."

HENRY BIRCHETT entered the itinerant ministry in 1788. He was a Virginian by birth. The wants of the Church in Kentucky required ministerial help, and he cheerfully volunteered for this distant and dangerous field. In the circuits he traveled he was eminently useful and remarkably popular. He

was regarded an excellent preacher, while his zeal scarcely knew any bounds. He looked on the children as the future hope of the Church, and in their moral and religious instruction took the deepest interest. He formed the children into classes, sang and prayed with them, catechised them, and exhorted them. For many years after he had "entered into rest," his memory was green and his name fragrant among the young people.

DAVID HAGGARD accompanied Mr. Birchett into Kentucky, and for two years, 1790-91, was a faithful, acceptable, and useful preacher on the Lexington circuit. His previous labors, and those for several years subsequent, were in Virginia and North Carolina. He became connected with the O'Kelly schism; and afterward with the New Lights, and died in their communion.

SAMUEL TUCKER, in 1790, was appointed to the Limestone circuit, but on his way down the Ohio river, at or near the mouth of Brush creek, the boat was attacked by Indians, and the crew all killed except Mr. Tucker, who was mortally wounded. With extraordinary coolness he defended the boat to the last, and reached Limestone (Maysville) alive, but soon died of his wounds. His remains now lie in the cemetery at Maysville, with no stone to mark his grave. A local preacher, named TUCKER, was murdered by Indians near Greensburg, Kentucky, about the same time.

We have thus presented a brief outline of the first thirteen itinerant preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kentucky. These sketches are too short to give more than a faint conception of the characters of these noble men, together with the dangers they incurred, and the sacrifices they met, to plant Christianity in the uncultivated West.

BENJAMIN NORTHCOTT was admitted on trial at the second conference that was held in Kentucky, at Masterson's station, May 1st, 1792, and appointed that year to Lexington circuit. In 1793 he was sent to Limestone circuit. This year he married and settled in the neighborhood of Flemingsburg, where he long lived—a preacher of holiness—illustrating the same in life.

WILLIAM BURKE was born in Loudon county, Va., on the 13th of January, 1770, and was received into the traveling connection in 1791, at McKnight's, on Tar river, North Carolina, and appointed to West New river, in Virginia. Met again in conference in the next year in the rich valley of Holstein, near the salt works, on the 15th May, and appointed to Green circuit, in the Western Territory (now East Tenn.). Met again in conference at Nelson's on the 13th of April, 1793, at which conference he volunteered for Kentucky, came out and attended the conference held at Masterson's station on the 6th of May, 1793, and was appointed that year to Danville circuit. Met again in conference at Bethel Academy, in Jessamine county, on the 15th of April, 1794, and appointed to Hinkston circuit. During the year traveled Hinkston, Salt river, and Lexington. As a faithful, effective, and laborious itinerant, William Burke continued to travel various circuits and districts in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Ohio, until 1808, when he was changed from effective to a supernumerary relation, and appointed to Lexington circuit. In 1809 he was appointed to the Green river district, and continued in that extensive and laborious work, until conference met in Cincinnati, October 1st, 1811, when he was appointed to the Miami circuit, including Cincinnati. In 1812, from the conference which met that year in Chillicothe, he was appointed to Cincinnati station, the first station west of the mountains. In the fulfilling of that work, he lost his voice entirely, and was placed in a supernumerary relation for several years. He then superannuated, which relation he sustained to the Kentucky conference. As a preacher, William Burke stood among the first in his day. Possessing a cultivated and accurate memory, he stored it richly with Bible truths, and joining with his biblical knowledge a deep acquaintance with human nature, he was enabled to adapt his sermons to the varied characters of his hearers; nor did he fail, whenever a fit occasion offered, to rebuke sin boldly in high places. Possessing a large, muscular frame, he had a great deal of native physical courage, and this, added to high moral purpose, made him one of the

most fearless and at the same time most effective men in planting the gospel of Jesus Christ in a new country. There are thousands in Kentucky, who yet remember the voice of William Burke pealing the thunders of Sinai around them, and then softly wooing the melted heart to the foot of the cross.

Methodism, planted as we have seen in Kentucky, as late as 1783, grew rapidly up to 1790 in numbers. In that year, at the conference held at Masterson's station, the numbers reported were

	<i>Whites.</i>	<i>Colored</i>
Lexington	424.....	32
Limestone.....	66.....	—
Danville.....	322.....	26
Madison.....	212.....	8
Cumberland	241.....	41
	<hr/> 1265	<hr/> 107

Limestone circuit was taken from Lexington, and Madison from Danville circuit, this year. When we take into consideration the fact that the country was at that time sparsely populated, the increase of numbers is somewhat surprising. In a little more than three years from the hour that the first missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church began to preach among them a *free, present, and full salvation*, we find that a church has sprung up, embracing within its pale a membership of nearly 1400. Well might the hardy pioneers of that day say "behold what God has wrought." The increase of membership in Kentucky appears to have been steady and uniform in its growth.

In the accomplishment of the work in which these men were engaged, the local preachers were faithful auxiliaries, and in pushing forward the Redeemer's kingdom, they united heart and hand, with their pious leaders. Sacrifice, toil, and suffering were endured, and the local preachers shared it. They shunned no hardship, they avoided no danger, but anxious to save souls, and to plant Methodism in the land that was to be the home of their children, they preached and labored side by side with the men whose names we have recorded.

Between the conference of 1790 and that of 1800, there was an increase in membership of 651—making a total of 1,741. During this period we find among the preachers several names which deserve to be cherished throughout the generations to come—men whose talents placed within their reach any position, and whose zeal and devotion rendered them eminently successful as ministers of the Gospel of Christ. It is but seldom that any decade, out of so small a number of preachers as in Kentucky during these ten years, has furnished so many men of such superior talents. For extraordinary powers Benjamin Northcutt excelled. The sermons of John Ray abounded in strength and wit, while the most pathetic and stirring appeals ever and anon fell from the lips of James Ward. John Page combined clear logical thought with the witchery of oratory. Benjamin Lakin was plain, practical, convincing. Valentine Cook was scholarly, profound, masterly in an argument, and overwhelming in the enforcement of the great truths of Christianity. William Burke was familiar with every phase of controversy, and at home in every department of theological discussion. His intellectual powers were of the highest order. These men have all passed away, bearing testimony in their last moments to the truth and saving power of the religion they had preached.

At the conference of 1800, there were five circuits in Kentucky, to which six preachers were appointed. From 1800 to 1810, the increase was much greater than during the previous ten years. The whole number of members in 1810 was 7,057, of whom 583 were colored. There were two presiding-elder districts in the state of Kentucky, and a portion of a third district; and fourteen circuits, to which twenty-five preachers were appointed. Among the names prominent at this period, and not previously mentioned, were those of William McKendree, Lewis Garrett, Learner Blackman, James Axley, Peter

Cartwright, Miles Harper, Samuel Parker, Elisha W. Bowman, William Winans, and Joshua Oglesby. Among the local preachers are Gabriel and Daniel Woodfield, John Baird, Nathaniel Harris, Philip W. Taylor, Henry Ogburn, William Forman, and Joseph Ferguson.

It was during this period that Kentucky was visited with a most extraordinary revival of religion. Commencing in 1799, in Logan county, under the ministry of John and William McGee, two brothers—the former a Methodist and the latter a Presbyterian—it spread all over the state and into Tennessee, and under its influence thousands were awakened and converted to God. The preachers whose names we have just mentioned, together with those referred to in the former decade, by their untiring zeal and earnest labors, pushed forward the victories of the cross, until Methodism was planted in almost every portion of the state. Its great centers, from which a hallowed influence went out, were Masterson's station in Fayette county, Clarke's station in Mercer, Ferguson and Chaplin chapels in Nelson, Level Woods (now in Larue), Brick chapel in Shelby, Ebenezer in Clarke, Grassy Lick in Montgomery, Muddy Creek and Foxtown in Madison, Mount Gerizim in Harrison, Thomas' meeting-house in Washington (now Marion), and Sandusky station (now Pleasant Run) in Marion.

Among the preachers at this time in Kentucky, William McKendree stood preëminent. He entered upon the work in the West at a most propitious period. The "Great Revival" in Kentucky and Tennessee had commenced previous to his appointment to the Kentucky district as presiding elder, and at the time he entered upon his labors, throughout this whole region, a religious excitement was spreading and prevailing. In company with Bishops Asbury and Whatcoat he passed through a considerable portion of Kentucky reviewing this section of his field of labor, preaching with extraordinary fervor, and bringing the wealth of his princely intellect and of his tireless energy, and laying all upon the altar of the church. Traveling his vast district, he had been but a few months on the ground till he understood perfectly his field of labor, moving day and night, visiting families, organizing societies, and holding quarterly conferences. It was his constant practice to travel from thirty to fifty miles a day and preach at night. All classes of people flocked to hear him. Statesmen, lawyers, doctors, theologians, of all denominations, clustered around him, saying, as they returned home, "Did you ever hear the like before?" Some were so captivated that they would say: "Never man spake like this man." Wherever he went he carried a holy influence, which, like "a flame of fire," spread in every direction. True, sometimes he was depressed, for he was mortal; but, nothing daunted, he moved with steady and resistless step, an example of labor and piety among his brethren. Deep streams could not divert him from his course, high mountains presented no barrier, the rains of summer and the snows of winter alike unmoved him. Often he swam the turbid streams to reach the appointments he had made. And many a time, after a long day's travel, he lay out in the woods at night, hungry and cold, with no other covering than his clothes and saddle-blanket, and the blue sky above him.

Mr. McKendree was elevated to the Episcopal office in 1808; and in 1809 the name of Learner Blackman appears as the presiding elder on the Cumberland district, embracing all of West Tennessee, part of Middle Tennessee, on the waters of Elk and Duck rivers, Madison county, in the Mississippi territory, and all Kentucky, below the mouth of Green river, and the counties of Ohio and Breckinridge, above Green river. Mr. Blackman was no ordinary man. He was converted to God and brought into the church in the spring of 1797, through the instrumentality of John Collins, a young Methodist preacher, who had married Mr. Blackman's sister. Although Mr. Collins became distinguished in the ministry, yet in his earlier efforts to preach the gospel he gave no signs of promise. His wife—the first of her father's family who was converted, and who had joined the church at the same time with her husband—feeling a deep solicitude for his reputation, advised him to desist, stating at the same time that he could never succeed. "I think it likely, Sarah," was his candid reply; "but though I may never become a respectable preacher myself, it is my purpose to continue trying until I am instrumental in the con-

version of some one who will make a preacher;" nor was it long before he was instrumental in the conversion of Learner Blackman.

From the time Mr. Blackman entered the ministry, in 1800, he was "a burning and a shining light." His career as a preacher, however, was brief, including only fourteen years. During this time no man labored with more constant devotion or more untiring zeal. Success crowned his labors, for thousands through his instrumentality were brought to Christ. In personal appearance he was commanding and attractive, nearly six feet high, and remarkably straight. In the pulpit he stood erect, while his address was most pleasing. His voice was soft and agreeable, and its modulations in exact accordance with nature. In every department of his work he excelled. If he preached upon the duties of Christianity, he impressed upon his hearers the paramount importance of a holy life. If he presented the great doctrines of the Bible, he handled error with a giant arm. Frequently he bore down every thing before him. Inspired often with the grandeur of his theme, he arose to the loftiest heights of oratory, and in words of burning eloquence portrayed the "exceeding sinfulness of sin;" and then, "dipping his pencil in living light," he would "paint the agonies that Jesus bore" on Calvary, while the hundreds who sat before him would be melted to tenderness and tears. Such was Learner Blackman.

In 1810, as already stated, there were in Kentucky two presiding elder's districts and a portion of a third; in 1820 there were three districts and part of a fourth. In 1810 there were fourteen, and in 1820 twenty-eight circuits—to which latter fifty preachers were appointed. In 1820 were reported 14,035 white and 1,635 colored members—an increase in ten years of 6,928 white and 1,052 colored members.

Among the preachers who entered the ministry during this period, Marcus Lindsey, Jonathan Stamper, William McMahon, William Adams, Samuel Parker, and Henry B. Bascom became eminent.

From the time he made his appearance in Kentucky as a preacher, Mr. Bascom not only took rank with the ablest ministers of the church, but he attracted more than ordinary attention in the public mind. The sunshine of fortune had not smiled on his early years, nor had he been blessed with the advantages that education bestows. Converted in childhood, he entered the ministry when only a youth. Grappling with difficulties, before he became a preacher, that seemed almost insurmountable, he held them in abeyance to his wishes. Not conforming to certain notions then prevalent, his entrance into the ministry met with opposition, while in the prosecution of his work, persecutions bitter and relentless pursued him at every step. Without the sympathy of the church, to the welfare of which he was devoting his strength, and opposed by many of his *seniors* in the ministry, of whom he expected encouragement, yet courted by other communions, he *spurned* their propositions and remained alike unmoved to the chilling words of censure or the warm breath of praise. Such was Henry Bidleman Bascom.

He was the son of Alpheus and Hannah Bascom, and was born May 27, 1796, in the town of Hancock, Delaware county, New York. He embraced religion August 18, 1810, and the next spring joined the Methodist Episcopal church. His father emigrated to the West in 1812, and settled in or near Maysville, Ky. He remained here but a short time, when he removed to Ohio, about five miles from Maysville, in the direction of Ripley, where he located permanently. The poverty of the family made it necessary for Henry to labor constantly for their support, in any manner that offered most remuneration—at one time even in driving a dray. He never went to school after he was twelve years of age. The conviction was upon him that he ought to preach, and at fifteen years of age he began to exhort. In February, 1813, before he was seventeen, he was licensed to preach, and appointed to Brush Creek circuit. In the Ohio conference of that year he was admitted on trial, and appointed to Deer Creek circuit, and in 1814 to Guyandotte circuit, in Virginia.

Such a prejudice sprang up against Mr. Bascom—partly because of his fine personal appearance and handsome address, and of his ornate style in the pulpit, but mainly because he did "not either dress or look like a Methodist

preacher"—as prevented his admission into full connection and his election to deacon's orders. On the Guyandotte circuit the miserable pittance of twelve dollars and ten cents was all he received for his year's services, but he murmured not. Neither poor fare, poor pay, nor difficulties and privations such as few have to encounter, disheartened him. He patiently labored and endured, in humble confidence that with the blessing of God would come, in time, the acknowledgment and encouragement which the conference had never long withheld from others. His faithful work in the immense field of the Mad river circuit, extending from the Scioto river westward beyond the Great Miami, and northward into the Indian country, did not even disarm opposition. Although the next conference refused him the orders to which he was entitled, good Bishop McKendree said, "Give me that boy; I will be responsible for him." His diary, about that time, abounds with passages which show his humility, his love of prayer, his often resort to secret prayer "in the woods," his sweet trust in his Redeemer.

In 1816-17 he preached in the Danville and Madison circuits in Kentucky, and in 1818-19 at Louisville—the first preacher ever stationed in that city. So great was his popularity here that many influential citizens—not familiar with the then law of the church—united in a petition to the bishop, at the ensuing conference, to return him to Louisville for the *third* year. In 1820 he was appointed on the Madison circuit, as junior preacher, and in 1821, to the Hinkstone circuit, as *third* man; it was no wonder that such results of opposition in Kentucky drove him back to the Ohio conference, at his own request, where, in 1822, he was again appointed to his first circuit, Brush creek.

In 1823, while stationed at Steubenville, Ohio, he was elected—through the influence of the great statesman of Kentucky, Henry Clay—as chaplain to the House of Representatives of Congress. In the interim between the sessions of Congress he preached in several of the large Eastern cities to admiring thousands. His efforts at Baltimore and Annapolis gained him reputation as the first pulpit orator of the world. At Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and at several camp-meetings, great crowds attended on his ministry, and hundreds were awakened and converted to God. His two-year appointment to Congress seemed to greatly extend the sphere of his usefulness.

In 1824 the Pittsburgh conference, to which he had been transferred, appointed him to the city of Pittsburgh; and, in 1825, as conference missionary. In the latter field he was received with great enthusiasm, and his mighty talents were more blessed to the glory of God than ever before. In 1826 he was stationed in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and was president of Madison college, in that place, in 1827 and 1828. For two years, 1829-30, he was agent for the American Colonization Society. He was transferred, in 1831, to the Kentucky conference, and elected to the professorship of moral science and belles-lettres in Augusta college, which he filled for ten years. During this time he was elected president of Louisiana college, and had tendered him the presidency of Missouri university, but declined both honors. He was subsequently elected and for some years served as president of Transylvania university—during which time that venerable institution seemed to revive its ancient glory and enter upon a new career of usefulness.

Between the years 1840 and 1845 the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon President Bascom by two colleges and two universities, and the degree of LL.D. by LaGrange college, Alabama.

In 1828 he was first elected a delegate to the general conference—which generous confidence of his fellow-ministers he so handsomely retained as to be chosen to every general conference up to the period of his election as bishop, at St. Louis, in 1850.

In 1845, at the convention of delegates from the annual conferences, held in Louisville, Ky., by a ratio of six to one, the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was determined upon, and the necessary measures taken to effect it—Dr. Bascom, as chairman of the committee on that subject, preparing a report remarkable for its ability and clearness, and which met the almost unanimous approbation of that distinguished body. The general conference of 1846, at Petersburg, Va., established the "Methodist Quarterly Review," and elected Dr. Bascom editor; and also appointed him chairman of

the board of commissioners to settle the controversy between the Methodist churches, North and South. In 1849 he prepared for publication a volume of his sermons, which had a rapid sale and met with great public favor.

The St. Louis conference, the only one he lived to attend as bishop, met July 10, 1850. After its adjournment he visited the Indian Manual Labor school, at Fort Leavenworth, and preached on his tour, at Weston, Booneville, Lexington, and St. Louis. The latter was the last sermon he ever preached—an effort of great power, and of two hours' continuance—in the afternoon of the last Sabbath in July, 1850. He reached Louisville, on his homeward journey to Lexington, on the 2d of August, too sick to proceed further, and died, at the residence of Rev. Dr. Stevenson, on Sunday, Sept. 8, 1850, aged 54 years—in the meridian of his fame, and just as a new and brighter career of usefulness had opened before him.

"The death of no preacher of the gospel in America ever produced such a thrill of sorrow throughout the country as that of Bishop Bascom. The press everywhere teemed with tributes of respect to his memory; but the church of which he had so long been an ornament was clad in deepest mourning. In his personal appearance he was faultless. His hair was black, and rather thin; his eye was also black, and beamed keen with sentiment. His forehead resembled that of Daniel Webster in lofty expansion; it seemed the very throne of intellect. The lips were thin, and, in connection with the chin, indicated great firmness and decision of character. The general cast of his countenance approached a calm sternness; but when unbent in familiar conversation, his features became touchingly fine. His voice, of late years, after the affection of his throat, was somewhat husky, but it left sharp and distinct upon the ear the rapid words which clothed his ideas. At its best it must have possessed an untold power of impression, and sounded with the ring of a 'clear, uplifted trumpet.' One of his hearers spoke of it as 'articulate thunder.' His gesticulation was natural, evidently unstudied, and prompted by the emotion of the moment. It was none the less telling on that account. Obviously, it was his wont to throw himself upon the rushing stream of passion, without thinking at all of gesture, voice, or manner." . . . "To the church—to the highest interests of what he conceived to be the cause of Christ in the world—Dr. Bascom devoted his enthusiasm, his energies, and activities. He did this without reserve, without pause, and not without strong temptations from the highest worldly inducements, in an opposite direction. 'Poor and embarrassed as I am,' he wrote to a brother minister, who, under the stress of narrow circumstances, was looking to the profession of the law, 'I am resolved to have no *client* but Him who at first employed me to plead the great cause of human salvation; and I know my *fee* will be certain and large.' What things were gain to him, those he counted loss for Christ. Faithfully, bravely, and to the end, he stood by his early convictions as a Methodist minister."

The general conference of 1820 provided for the formation of the state of Kentucky into a separate annual conference, although the first session was not held until 1821.

In 1830 were reported six districts, embracing 51 circuits and stations, to which 93 preachers were appointed. The increase in membership from 1820 to 1830 was 8,870 whites, and 3,649 colored. The total membership was 28,189.

It will be interesting to inquire whether Methodism had kept pace with the population. In 1820 the total population of Kentucky was 685,049. The membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the same time was 15,670—about one forty-third of the population being Methodists. In 1830 the population of the State was 854,194, while the Methodist Church had increased to 28,189—being in the ratio to the total population of about one to thirty.

The preachers who entered the ministry during this decade, and became eminent in the Church, were: Edward Stevenson, Peter Akers, George C. Light, Thomas A. Morris, Edwin Ray, Benjamin T. Crouch, Lewis Parker, Hubbard Hinde Kavanaugh, John Fisk, Joseph S. Tomlinson, Charles M. Holliday, William Gunn, John P. Durbin, Littleton Fowler, Silas Lee, and Thomas N. Ralston.

HUBBARD HINDE KAVANAUGH, was born January 14, 1802, in Clarke county, Kentucky. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to the printing business, under Rev. John Lyle, at Paris; was converted to God, November 3, 1817, and two months after joined the Methodist church; in September, 1822, he was licensed, and, while preaching, edited and published the "Western Watchman," at Augusta. Entering the conference in 1823, for thirty-one years he devoted himself to his holy office, as pastor in all the principal towns and cities—ranking from the first as one of the most eloquent and gifted ministers in Kentucky. In 1854 he was elected a bishop, the duties of which (January, 1874), he continued to perform with great zeal and acceptance—honored of God and beloved of man and the church.

In 1840, were reported eight districts, embracing 83 circuits and stations, to which 109 preachers were appointed. The membership was 30,679 white, and 6,321 colored, a total increase in ten years of 6,811.

In 1850 there were in the state two conferences, the Kentucky and Louisville, together with the Paducah district in the Memphis conference; in all 13 districts, with 123 circuits and stations, to which 138 preachers were appointed. The membership was 36,104 white, and 8,527 colored—a total increase of 7,631.

In 1860 were reported 15 districts, embracing 173 circuits and stations, to which 183 preachers were appointed. The membership was 46,181 white, and 10,634 colored—an increase since 1850 of 11,584.

In 1870 were reported 18 districts, embracing 213 circuits and stations, to which 235 preachers were appointed. The membership was 45,522 white, and 487 colored.

The statistics thus far show the numerical strength of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. During this decade the colored Methodists were set off into a separate organization, which accounts for the apparent decrease in their membership. Besides those we have mentioned, there are in Kentucky 19,508 members in the Methodist Episcopal Church (North).

The statistics are as follows:

Methodist Episcopal Church South, Whites.....	45,522	Colored, 487
“ “ “ North, Whites and Colored, 19,508		
Colored Methodists in different organizations,		12,000
	65,030	12,487
	12,487	
Total.....	77,517	

It will be seen from the above table that since the introduction of Methodism into Kentucky, its advance has been steady, with only occasional interruptions. During the recent civil war the progress of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was for awhile arrested, and its numbers greatly diminished, but since the termination of the war it has regained all that it had lost. From the meeting of the conferences in 1865 to 1870, a period of only five years, the increase was 13,584; being greater than during any previous five years of its history. The past twelve months, the increase in the Kentucky and Louisville conferences reached nearly three thousand. Not indifferent to the cause of education, the first school of high grade established in the district, before Kentucky became a state, was under the auspices of Methodism; and now the Kentucky Wesleyan University at Millersburg, and the incipient college at Bowling Green, (the former under the patronage of the Kentucky, and the latter of the Louisville conference,) and the Kentucky Military Institute, near the capital of the state—together with its female colleges at Millersburg, at Shelbyville, at Louisville, and at Russellville—indicate the deep interest Methodism is taking in the education of the young. Adhering to the doctrines of the gospel that has rendered it so influential in winning souls to Christ, the depravity of man's nature—redemption through Jesus Christ—the agency and witness of the Spirit—the regeneration and sanctification of man's nature, we trust its future will be brighter and more glorious than its past.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

IN the year 1783, the Rev. David Rice immigrated to Kentucky, and was the 3rd. Presbyterian minister who crossed the mountains. He gathered the scattered Presbyterians into regular congregations, at Danville, Cane run, and the forks of Dick's river. He was followed the next year by the Rev. Adam Rankin, who gathered the church at Lexington, and the Rev. James Crawford, who settled at Walnut Hill. In the year 1786, the Rev. Thomas Craighead, and the Rev. Andrew McClure were added to the number. These ministers were shortly after organized into a presbytery under the name of the presbytery of Transylvania; a euphonious and classical epithet for the backwoods. All the above named persons were from Virginia, except Mr. Craighead, who was of North Carolina.

The presbytery of Transylvania met in the court house at Danville, on Tuesday, October 17, 1786. Mr. Rice presided as moderator, by appointment of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. Mr. McClure acted as clerk. The following ministers were present: Rev. David Rice, Adam Rankin, Andrew McClure, James Crawford, and Terah Templin, recently ordained by a commission of Hanover presbytery. There were five ruling elders present, as representatives of as many churches, viz: Messrs. Richard Steele, David Gray, John Bovel, Joseph Reed, and Jeremiah Frame.

There were at this time twelve congregations in a more or less perfect state of organization, viz.: Cane River, Concord (Danville), the forks of Dick's run, New Providence (McAfee's station), Mount Zion (Lexington), Mount Pisgah, Salem, Walnut Hill, Hopewell, Paint Lick, Jessamine creek, Whitley's station, and Crab Orchard.

By the year 1802, the number of Presbyterians had so multiplied, as to call for the erection of a synod. Accordingly, on Tuesday, October 14, 1802, the synod of Kentucky held its first meeting, in the Presbyterian church in Lexington. Mr. Rice preached the opening sermon, and was elected moderator. Mr. Marshall was chosen clerk. The number of members present was thirty; of whom seventeen were ministers, and thirteen elders. The total number of ministers within the bounds was thirty-seven. The synod was composed of the three presbyteries of Transylvania, West Lexington, and Washington in Ohio. During the sessions, Cumberland presbytery was set off from Transylvania, embracing the south-western portion of the State, and part of Tennessee. Thus it will be seen, that the territorial jurisdiction of the synod was co-extensive with the settlement of the entire region west of the mountains.

The members of the synod were as follows:

Of the presbytery of Transylvania, *Ministers present*, David Rice, Samuel Finley, Matthew Houston, Samuel Robertson, Archibald Cameron. *Elders*, Andrew Wallace, James Bigham, Court Voris, (Voorhees). *Ministers absent*, Thomas Craighead, Terah Templin, James Balch, James McGready, William Hodge, John Bowman, William McGee, John Rankin, Samuel Donald, William Mahon, Samuel McAdow, John Howe, James Vance, Jeremiah Abel.

Of the presbytery of West Lexington, *Ministers present*, James Crawford, Samuel Shannon, Isaac Tull, Robert Marshall, James Blythe, James Welch, Joseph P. How, Samuel Rannels, John Lyle, William Robinson. *Elders*, James Bell, Robert Maffet, Malcolm Worley, William Scott, Joseph Walker, William McConnel, Samuel Hayden, William Henry. *Absent*, Rev. Barton W. Stone.

Of the presbytery of Washington, *Ministers present*, James Kemper, John P. Campbell, Richard McNemar, John Thompson, John Dunlavy. *Elders*, Robert Gill, John Campbell. *Ministers absent*, John E. Finley, Matthew G. Wallace.

The limits of the synod were reduced, in 1814, by the erection of the synod

of Ohio; and in 1817, by the erection of the synod of Tennessee; since which time its boundaries have corresponded with those of the state. The three presbyteries just named had been formed out of Transylvania, with the consent of the synod of Virginia—West Lexington organizing at Lexington, April 16, 1799, and Washington Presbytery at Johnson Fork meeting-house, April 9, 1799, with a sermon from Rev. Peter Wilson.

The second meeting of the synod of Kentucky took place in Lexington, September 6, 1803, Rev. Samuel Shannon, moderator. Attention was specially called, by petitions and other papers, to the fact that Revs. Richard McNemar and John Thomson, of Washington Presbytery, were promulgating erroneous doctrines. That presbytery had cast under the table and practically refused to consider a petition of Mr. William Lamme and seventy-nine others inculcating the orthodoxy of those ministers; and the minutes showed that, although McNemar had been convicted, upon an orderly examination, of holding Arminian tenants, and lay under a vote of censure, yet the presbytery had allowed a call to be placed in his hands. Synod decided to enter on an examination and trial of the two ministers; and while discussing the subject, they, with three other ministers, Robert Marshall, Barton W. Stone, and John Dunlavy, offered a protest against the action, and a declaration that they withdrew from the jurisdiction of synod. Two days after, the five seceders came personally before synod, and informed them that they had constituted themselves into a separate presbytery, called Springfield, whereupon, in view of all that had passed, and of this rather defiant evidence of schism, synod proceeded to suspend them from the office of the ministry—leaving to the presbyteries, of which they had been members, to restore them upon satisfactory proof of repentance. These seceders became the leaders of the *Revival* or *New Light* party; and, being already highly popular, exerted themselves to attract the multitude, and appealed to their sympathy, claiming to be persecuted persons. By tracts and pamphlets, and itinerant preaching of the most exciting kind, great enthusiasm was kindled; and in fifteen months they had organized regular societies on democratic principles at Cabin Creek, Flemingsburg, Concord, Cane Ridge, Indian Creek, Bethel, Paint Lick, and Shawnee Run, in Kentucky, at seven settlements in Ohio, and at quite a number in the neighboring states of Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania. After awhile, denouncing as unscriptural all such bodies as church sessions, presbyteries, synods, and general assemblies, they proposed to establish a grand communion upon the simplest fundamental principles—such as worshipping one God, acknowledging Jesus Christ as the Saviour, taking the Bible for the sole confession of faith, and organizing on the New Testament model—to which union of all disciples of Christ they gave the name of “*The Christian Church*,” and would recognize no sectarian appellation.

We have not space to follow the history of the church in these remarkable times, through the revival of 1800, with its camp-meetings and bodily exercises, with the attending extravagances and disorders—through the New Light schism, with its enthusiasm and almost interminable controversies, the mission of the Shakers, and the recantation of some who saw their error and turned back again to their first faith—through the Cumberland Presbyterian schism, with its catechist or exhorter difficulties, revival and anti-revival parties—through the trial of Rev. Thos. B. Craighead for Pelagianism, and its attendant controversies—nor through the era of religious controversy, when all other excitements seemed to be swallowed up, until the War of 1812 and its disastrous influences opened afresh the floodgate of infidelity and irreligion. It is pleasant to recapitulate the victories of peace and the triumphs of the cross.

As Presbyterianism grew and strengthened, and the tide of population covered the whole state, new presbyteries were formed to accommodate the numbers and the necessities of its members. We have already noted the organization of Transylvania Presbytery in 1786, of West Lexington and Washington presbyteries in 1799, and of the synod of Kentucky in 1802. In 1810 the synod divided Transylvania Presbytery—which complained of its extensive boundaries, being 280 miles on the north, and 200 miles from east to west—into three, viz.: West Tennessee, Muhlenburg, and Transylvania; and Washington Presbytery into two, viz.: Washington and Miami.

The independent Cumberland Presbytery, which was organized February 4, 1810, no longer trammelled by disciplinary restrictions, grew in three years time into a synod, October 5, 1813, with three presbyteries—Cumberland (soon changed to Nashville), Logan, and Elk. From this small beginning grew the powerful and numerous Cumberland Presbyterian church—whose first General Assembly was held in Princeton, Caldwell county, Kentucky, in May, 1829, then comprising four synods, Cumberland, Green River, Franklin, and Missouri.

In 1815 the synod of Kentucky erected three new presbyteries—Louisville, out of part of Transylvania; Mississippi, out of part of West Tennessee; and Shiloh, out of parts of Muhlenburg and West Tennessee. After 1817 the presbyteries whose territories lay outside of the state of Kentucky, cease their peculiar connection with the history of the church in the state.

The presbytery of Ebenezer, which comprised all of the original presbytery of Washington which lay in Kentucky and between the Ohio and Licking rivers, was organized in 1820; the presbytery of Bowling Green in 1840, and abolished in 1848; while the presbytery of Paducah, covering much of the latter territory, was organized in 1853.

The following table will show the growth of the Presbyterian church in Kentucky, at the period named, by presbyteries, and collectively as a synod:

	Transylvania.		West Lexington.		Muhlenburg.		Louisville.		Ebenezer.		Bowling Green.		Paducah.		Total.	
	Ministers.	Members.	Ministers.	Members.	Ministers.	Members.	Ministers.	Members.	Ministers.	Members.	Ministers.	Members.	Ministers.	Members.	Ministers.	Members.
1786.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
1802.	19	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
1803.	8	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
1809.	20	617	9	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	1,343
1820.	9	501	11	1299	4	509	10	439	5	726	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	3,474
1824.	11	929	8	407	9	712	10	665	8	838	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	3,551
1828.	11	1947	13	600	7	826	8	614	5	1451	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	5,438
1832.	16	2328	15	1198	7	626	12	1186	8	1251	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	6,589
1834.	15	2551	21	2330	6	747	10	1214	9	1536	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	8,378
1846.	11	2127	20	1667	6	587	15	1596	17	1284	10	787	.....	.....	79	8,048
1848.	16	2340	21	1631	15	1134	18	2274	13	1481	abol	ish'd	.....	.....	83	8,860
1850.	15	2701	19	1790	13	1173	19	2312	14	1610	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	9,586
1854.	15	2011	17	1535	9	764	26	2403	15	1390	.....	.....	5	362	87	8,465
1859.	18	2305	21	1675	7	796	25	2542	15	1982	.....	.....	6	326	92	9,626
1862.	26	3004	24	1780	10	917	27	2865	16	2148	.....	.....	8	485	111	11,199
1865.	29	2861	20	1777	9	917	28	2731	22	2165	.....	.....	8	449	116	10,900
1866.	27	2964	19	1850	9	845	29	2823	18	2307	.....	.....	6	461	108	11,250

A number of small churches, numbering a membership of from 1200 to 1600, failed to make their report with regularity, if at all. That number should be added to the total in the table—showing the Presbyterian ministry and membership in Kentucky fully 13,000 in 1866.

In 1838, what was usually called the New School schism in the Presbyterian church in the United States was consummated, but in Kentucky not formally until in December, 1840—at which time an adjourned Convention was held in Lexington, in the Methodist church—composed of nine or ten ministers and several elders. The Convention resolved itself into a synod (the synod of Kentucky), and assumed an independent stand, but soon after joined the New School Assembly. In 1842 it embraced 11 ministers and 14 churches; and in 1846 three presbyteries—Harmony, with 6 ministers and 9 churches, Providence, with 4 ministers and 5 churches, and Green River, with 4 ministers and 7 churches—in all 14 ministers, 21 churches, and 954 communicants. In the year 185—, with the exception of one minister who preferred to leave

the state rather than join his brethren in the reunion, the entire synod, presbyteries, ministers and members—upon terms creditable and honorable alike to all—returned to the bosom of the Old School church, and made it once more a unit in Kentucky.

It was during this New School controversy—which began to take shape about 1830, and steadily increased in bitterness, alienations of feeling, and disaffection among ministers and churches all over the Presbyterian church in the United States until 1838—that, on June 19, 1834, Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge—who had recently exchanged the law for the ministry, and was “by this time ordained a clergyman, and become the master spirit of the Reform movement”—drafted and offered the “Act and Testimony,” complaining of doctrinal errors, the relaxation of discipline, and the alarming violation of Church order, on the part of the New School. In Kentucky 17 ministers and 80 elders ultimately signed this document—97 in all—while the synod, in October, 1834, adopted the entire paper; which was adopted either entirely or substantially by four other synods and thirty presbyteries, while 357 ministers, 1709 elders, and 14 licentiates in other states and synods appended their signatures.

The Rev. DAVID RICE (or “*Father Rice*,” as that venerable man was familiarly known), was born in Hanover county, Va., December 20, 1733. He was converted under the preaching of President Edwards, and studied Theology under Rev. John Todd. In the struggle for national independence, he took a warm and zealous part, and did not esteem it unbecoming his clerical profession to harangue the people on their grievances at county meetings.

In 1783, he removed to Kentucky, and identified his fortunes with the infant colony. Besides his active duties as a minister of the gospel, and the organization of many churches, he was zealously engaged in advancing the cause of education. He was the first teacher in the Transylvania seminary, and for several years the chairman of its board of trustees; and when that seminary, after its removal to Lexington, fell under deistical influence, he took an active part in raising up a rival in the Kentucky academy. The public estimation in which he was held, may be inferred from his election as a member of the convention which met in Danville in 1792, to frame a state constitution. He exerted his influence in that convention, but without success, for the insertion of an article providing for the gradual extinction of slavery in Kentucky.

Previous to Mr. Rice’s arrival in Kentucky, marriages had been solemnized by the magistrates; but after that event, the people made it a point to procure the services of a clergyman. On the 3d of June, 1784, he married a couple at McAfee’s station, and on the 4th, preached the funeral sermon of Mr. James M’Cann, sen., the first sermon ever preached on the banks of Salt river.

Father Rice’s talents were of a plain, practical cast—not of a commanding order. His judgment was sound, his disposition conservative, and his deportment exemplary. He spent much time in prayer. In the pulpit, his manner was solemn and impressive; in his intercourse with society, dignified and grave. His person was slender, but tall and active, and even at the age of seventy, he exhibited an astonishing degree of alertness. He died in Green county, on the 18th of June, 1816, in the 83d year of his age. His last words were—“Oh, when shall I be free from sin and sorrow!”*

Rev. JAMES CRAWFORD removed with his family to Kentucky in 1784. Like most of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers, he was from Virginia. He settled at Walnut Hill, where he gathered and organized a flourishing church. Although laboring under feeble health, he was zealous and active in the cause of his Master, and numerous converts were added to the church through his instrumentality. He was a plain looking man, of very grave demeanor; not a popular preacher, but highly useful and instructive. He died in March, 1803.

The Rev. TERAH TEMPLIN, having been licensed by the Hanover (Va.) pres-

*This sketch, as well as most of those which follow, is abridged from “*The History of the Presbyterian Church of Kentucky*,” by the Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D.—a work eloquently and classically written, and displaying very extensive research—published at New York early in 1847.

bytery in 1780, soon after came to Kentucky, where he received ordination in 1785. He located in Washington county, on the south side of the Kentucky river, where he organized several churches, and did the work of an evangelist faithfully. He also organized several churches, and supplied destitute congregations in Livingston county. He died October 6, 1818, at the advanced age of seventy-six. Faithful to the attachment of his early years, which had been prematurely sundered, he never married. His talents were respectable, his manner solemn and impressive, and his deportment exemplary, guileless, and unassuming.

The Presbyterian ministry of Kentucky was reinforced, in 1786, by the accession of the Rev. THOMAS B. CRAIGHEAD, and Rev. ANDREW MCCLURE. Mr. Craighead was a native of North Carolina. Shortly after his arrival in Kentucky, he was called to the pastoral charge of the Shiloh congregation in Sumner county, Tenn. Here, being opposed to the extravagancies of the times, and suspected of favoring Pelagianism, he became unpopular. In 1805, a commission was appointed by the synod of Kentucky, which was directed to investigate the correctness of the report of his unsoundness. The investigation which succeeded, a long and protracted one, resulted in the suspension of Mr. Craighead from the gospel ministry. He made several ineffectual efforts to have the suspension removed, but did not succeed until the year 1824, when he was enabled to make so good a vindication of himself, and to explain his views so much to the satisfaction of the General Assembly, that they restored him to his ministerial standing. Not long after this event, he departed this life in Nashville, aged about seventy years. For some time before his death, he had suffered under the combined misfortunes of poverty and blindness. Mr. Craighead was of a tall but spare figure, not less than six feet in height. He excelled as an extemporaneous orator—his eloquence being of that fervid kind which captivates and carries away the hearer in spite of himself. The Hon. John Breckinridge said of him, that his discourses made a more lasting impression upon his memory than those of any other man he had ever heard.

The Rev. ANDREW MCCLURE, who removed to Kentucky in company with Mr. Craighead, in 1786, organized the Salem and Paris churches; and in 1789 took charge of the latter, where he remained till his decease in 1793, in the 39th year of his age.

In 1784, the Rev. ADAM RANKIN, of Augusta county, Va. came to Kentucky, and settled in Lexington. He immediately became the pastor of Mount Zion church, and subsequently, in conjunction, of that of Pisgah, about eight miles south-west of Lexington. In 1792, he separated from the Presbyterian church, on account of psalmody, carrying with him a majority of his congregation, and retaining possession of the church edifice in Lexington. The portion adhering to the Presbyterian communion erected a new building; and in 1795, called the Rev. James Welch to the pastoral charge.

Eight Missioners of the Synod entered Kentucky in the following order, viz: Robert Marshall in 1791; Carey H. Allen and William Calhoun in 1792; John P. Campbell and Samuel Rannels in 1794; Robert Stuart and Robert Wilson in 1798; and John Lyle in 1800.

Rev. ROBERT MARSHALL was a native of Ireland, emigrating to Pennsylvania in his 12th year. He enlisted in the American army when sixteen years of age, and was in six general engagements in the revolutionary war, one of which was the hard-fought battle of Monmouth, where he narrowly escaped with his life, a bullet grazing his locks. He was licensed by Redstone presbytery to preach the gospel, and after his removal to Kentucky, was ordained, in 1793, pastor of Bethel and Blue spring churches. He was an active leader in the great revival of 1800, and carried away by the torrent of enthusiasm that swept over Kentucky. In 1803, he embraced the views of the New Lights, but afterwards saw his error, and, in 1811, returned to the bosom of the church. In 1812, he was reinstated in the pastoral charge of the Bethel church, where he continued till his decease in 1833, at the advanced age of 73. As a preacher, Mr. Marshall was clear,

logical, systematic, and adhered closely to his text. He was occasionally calm, mild and persuasive; but more generally warm, vehement, and even startling in his language and manner, particularly when he attempted to rouse and impress his audience.

REV. CAREY H. ALLEN, on the 11th of October, 1794, was ordained pastor of Paint Lick and Silver creek churches. He was a mirthful, fun loving, pleasant companion, and a great wit and satirist. Sanguine and impulsive, his sallies partook occasionally of no little eccentricity. On his way to Kentucky, he put up for the night at a house where the young people had assembled to dance. The handsome stranger was invited to join them, and no denial would be taken. At length he suffered himself to be led to the floor, and to have a partner assigned him, when all at once he called to the musician—"Stop! I am always in the habit," said he, "when I enter on any business that I am unaccustomed to, first to ask the blessing of God upon it. Now, as I find myself in new and unexpected circumstances, I beg permission to implore the Divine direction in the matter." Suiting the action to the word, he dropped on his knees, and poured forth a prayer in his characteristic impassioned manner: then, springing to his feet he followed the prayer with a powerful and eloquent exhortation. Mute with astonishment at such an unlooked-for interruption, the company stood spell-bound. They were enchained by eloquence such as they had never listened to before; the orator's burning words sank into their souls, and found an echo in their consciences; death and judgment flashed their terrors before their eyes; and they felt how unprepared they were to meet their God. Bursting into tears, they besought him to tell them what they must do to be saved. He remained and preached in the neighborhood a few days; and several hopeful conversions were the happy result of a measure which many would consider of questionable propriety, and which it must be admitted, in less skillful hands, might have proved a signal failure. Mr. Allen was a man of highly popular talents, impassioned eloquence and ardent zeal. He was remarkably fluent—his style original and forcible—and he never failed to make a powerful impression wherever he went. After a brief ministry of less than two years, he was carried off by consumption amid flattering prospects of usefulness, on the 5th of August, 1795.

The REV. JOHN POAGE CAMPBELL, M. D., unquestionably the most brilliant in this constellation of missionaries, was born in Augusta county, Va., in 1767, and removed to Kentucky with his father when fourteen years of age. He graduated at Hampden Sidney in 1790, and in 1792 was licensed to preach. Such was the esteem in which he was held, that he was at once associated with his preceptor, (Dr. Moses Hoge), as co-pastor of Lexington, Oxford, New Monmouth and Timber Ridge congregations. In 1795, he took up his abode in Kentucky, and his first charge was the churches of Smyrna and Flemingsburg. He afterwards exercised his ministry in various places, among which were Danville, Nicholasville, Cherry Spring, Versailles, Lexington, and Chillicothe; and in 1811, he officiated as chaplain to the legislature. Dr. Campbell possessed an acute and discriminating mind; was an accurate and well read theologian; an able polemic; and decidedly the most talented, popular, and influential minister of his day. His pen was very prolific. His published writings were numerous and able, among them—*Strictures on Stone's Letters on the Atonement*—*Essays on Justification*—*Letters to Craighead*—*A Sermon on Christian Baptism*—*The Pelagian Detected*, a Reply to Craighead—*An Answer to Jones*, and *Review of Robinson's History of Baptism*, &c., &c. Dr. Campbell was married three times, and on his demise, left a family of nine children. His death occurred on the 4th of November, 1814, at the age of 47, in the vicinity of Chillicothe, Ohio.

The REV. SAMUEL RANNELLS was born in Hampshire county, Va., December 10th, 1765. He was licensed in 1794, and the next spring visited Kentucky as one of the synod's missionaries. In 1796, he was ordained over the united churches of Paris and Stonermonth, which charge he retained for twenty-two years, until his death, March 24th, 1817, in the 52d year of his age. He was a man of eminent piety, of exemplary conduct, and of respectable talents—remarkably gifted in prayer, and a zealous and indefatigable minister.

Many other ministers came to Kentucky about the close of the last century, among them the Rev. WILLIAM ROBINSON, who, in 1804, was dismissed to Washington Presbytery; Rev. SAMUEL FINLEY, from South Carolina; Rev. JAMES VANCE, from Virginia; Rev. JAMES KEMPER, and Rev. SAMUEL B. ROBERTSON, and Rev. JOHN BOWMAN, and Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, from North Carolina.

Rev. JAMES BLYTHE, D. D., was among the early and distinguished preachers in the field. He was born in North Carolina in 1765, and came to Kentucky, as a licentiate, in 1791. In July, 1793, he was ordained pastor of Pisgah and Clear creek churches. To these churches he ministered, as pastor or stated supply, for upwards of forty years. Dr. Blythe took an active part in the establishment of the Kentucky academy. When that institution, in 1798, was merged in the University of Transylvania, he was appointed professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Geography; and, subsequently, on the resignation of Mr. Moore, fulfilled for twelve or fifteen years the duties of acting president.

On the election of Dr. Holly, as president, in 1818, Dr. Blythe was transferred to the chair of Chemistry in the medical department, which situation he retained till 1831, when he resigned.

As a preacher, Dr. Blythe was full of energy and animation, in his earlier career; in his latter years, he yielded more to the softer emotions. His native strength of character, prompt decision, and practical turn, enabled him to acquit himself creditably in every situation; while, in deliberative bodies, and the courts of the church, these qualities gave him a marked ascendancy, to which his portly figure and commanding appearance contributed not a little. He died in 1842, aged seventy-seven years.

Rev. JOSEPH P. HOWE came from North Carolina in 1794, and was ordained in July, 1795, over Little Mountain (Mount Sterling) and Springfield. He was a good man—prayed and sang well—and took a conspicuous part in the Great Revival. He died in 1830.

Rev. JAMES WELCH, from Virginia, was ordained pastor of the Lexington and Georgetown churches, in 1796, in which charge he continued till 1804. He was obliged to practice medicine for the support of his family. In 1799, he was appointed professor of ancient languages in the Transylvania University, which station he filled for several years.

The Rev. ARCHIBALD CAMERON, a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian church, was a native of Scotland, but was brought to America by his parents when very young. He was of good parentage, his father, John Cameron, of the "clan Cameron," being a man of sound understanding, correct principles and decided integrity of character. His mother, whose maiden name was Janet McDonald, of the "McDonald clan," was a lady of superior capacity, and distinguished for extensive and general information, sterling integrity, exemplary piety, and great force of character. She was a "Scotch Presbyterian" of the genuine stamp.

Archibald, the youngest of six children, was born in the Highlands, in the vicinity of Fort William, about the year 1770 or 1771. The family soon after his birth removed to America, and settled on the Menongahela river; where they resided till April, 1781, when they removed to Kentucky, and settled on a farm at the foot of "Cameron's Knob," about six miles from Bardstown.

Little is known of Mr. Cameron's early history; but as his father was a farmer, and in moderate circumstances, he was probably employed in agricultural pursuits. His education, however, was not neglected; and he commenced the study of the Latin and Greek languages with his eldest brother, Angus Cameron, who had received a thorough education before he left Scotland. At about the age of fifteen, he was sent to a school then kept in Bardstown by Dr. Priestly. His companions at this school were John Rewan, Felix Grundy, John Pope, Col. John Allen, John Simpson, and others, all of whom became distinguished in after life. Mr. Cameron took a high stand, and was considered the best scholar in the school. Upon leaving this school, he spent about one year at the "Transylvania Seminary," then under the charge of Mr. James Monroe. At the age of nineteen he professed religion, and connected himself with the Presbyterian church at Bardstown. His religious experience, written about this time, and preserved among his papers, agrees most strikingly with those evangelical doctrines for

which his preaching was afterwards distinguished. He studied theology under the Rev. David Rice, and was licensed by Transylvania Presbytery, February 14, 1795.

He preached at many points in the counties of Nelson, Shelby and Jefferson where he laid the foundations of Presbyterianism, and at most of which he afterwards organized churches. Having received a call from Simpson's creek church, in Nelson county, and from Ackron and Fox run, new churches in Shelby county, he was ordained and installed over them, June 2, 1796. The first administration of the Lord's supper in Shelby county, was in the fall of 1796, when the number of members had increased to thirty-five, mostly received on examination. His labors were spread over a wide region, now occupied by the congregations of Shelbyville, Mulberry, Six Mile, Shiloh, Olivet, and Big Spring, and embracing a circuit of from thirty to forty miles.

All these churches were planted and built up by him; but the field being too extensive, in 1803 he relinquished Simpson's creek, and devoted his whole time to the churches in Shelby county. In these he labored with great self-denial and success, till 1818, when the churches now called Shiloh and Olivet secured the services of Rev. Dr. Crow. In this extended field his labors were much blessed, constant accessions being received to his churches; but these accessions did not increase their members in proportion, which were constantly reduced by removals. He spent a long, eventful, a happy and useful life, among the people of these counties—having been their pastor for more than forty years; and long will his name be borne in memory by them.

In intellect Mr. Cameron had few equals. His mind was cast in the finest mould, and cultivated to a high degree. The distinctive characteristics of his mind were strength, originality and discrimination. He was a man of great shrewdness, and gifted with keen powers of satire. His discourses were always systematic, instructive and practical. As a doctrinal and experimental preacher, he was excelled by none; and his appeals were often most eloquent and impressive. As a pastor, he was highly esteemed and much beloved by the people of his charge; as a friend, he was frank, generous, and confiding; as a divine, he ranked in the very first class, and was regarded by all who knew him as the ablest man in the synod. He was the author of many published writings of high repute, and extensively known. Among these may be mentioned—

1. *The Faithful Steward*: against baptizing adults who do not give evidence of faith and repentance, or the children of such adults. 1806—pp. 53.

2. *The Monitor*: on Religious Liberty, Church Government, Discipline, &c. 1806—pp. 109.

3. *An Appeal to the Scriptures, on the Design, Extent, and Effect of the Propitiation made by Christ*. 1811—pp. 79.

4. *A Discourse between the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, and a Preacher in that Society who holds the Doctrine of Indefinite, Universal Atonement*. 1814—pp. 24.

5. *A Defence of the Doctrines of Grace: A Series of Letters in Reply to Judge Davidge's publication addressed to the "Advocates of a Partial Gospel."* 1816—pp. 49.

6. *A Reply to some Arminian Questions on Divine Predestination, and to a doggerel poem, "The Trial of Cain."* 1822—pp. 36.

7. *An Anonymous Letter on Fore-ordination*; pp. 22.

8. *Two pamphlets, addressed to the Rev. George Light, a Methodist preacher*

9. *A Sketch of the Transylvania Presbytery, for the General Assembly's committee appointed to write a History of the Presbyterian Church.*

During his last illness, which was protracted, his mind was sustained by the spirit of that gospel which, with so much faithfulness and success, he had preached to his fellow men. The exercises of his mind were in unison with the general tenor of his religious sentiments. The prevailing feeling of his heart was submission to God, and reliance on Christ. His brethren of the Presbytery can never forget, that at their meeting the spring before his death, when he was supposed, by himself and others, to be on the very borders of the grave, he sent them a message full of tenderness, saying, that the nearer he approached to the eternal world, the more precious did the doctrines of the Bible, as held in our standards, become. He died in 1836.

REVS. MATTHEW HOUSTON, JOHN DUNLAVY, and RICHARD MCNEMAR, who came to Kentucky about the close of the last century, became Shakers—the latter and former taking up their residence at Union, a Shaker village near Lebanon, Ohio. Dunlavy published, in 1813, an exposition and defense of Shakerism, entitled "The Manifesto, or a Declaration of the Doctrines and Practice of the Church of Christ," a dull 8vo., 520 pp., printed at the Shaker village of Pleasant Hill, in Mercer county, Kentucky.

The Rev. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., was the sixth of nine children of the Hon. John Breckinridge, (of whose life a sketch will be found under the head of Breckinridge county). He was born at Cabell's-Dale, on North Elkhorn, on the 4th day of July, 1797; and died at the same place on the 4th day of August, 1841, having just completed his 44th year. Some account has been given of his paternal ancestors, in the notice of his father; and of his maternal, in that of his elder brother, Joseph Cabell Breckinridge. His father died when he was nine years old; and from that time, he was reared under the care of his widowed mother, and brother Cabell, who was his guardian. His education was conducted at the best schools which Kentucky afforded, and completed at Princeton college, N. J., where he spent about three years as a pupil, and graduated with great distinction in the autumn of 1818, having just completed his 21st year. He was destined by his family for the profession of the law. During his residence in Princeton college, he became a subject of divine grace, and united himself with the Presbyterian church, to which his paternal ancestors had been attached from the period of the reformation of the sixteenth century, in Scotland; and determined, against the earnest wishes of all his immediate family—not one of whom was at that time a professor of religion—to devote himself to the gospel ministry, and, as it is believed, to the work of foreign missions. The providential dealings of God constantly frustrated this latter intention, but the former was carried into effect; and after spending several years more in Princeton, as a student of the theological seminary there, and part of the time as a tutor in the college, he was licensed and ordained a minister of Jesus Christ, in the Presbyterian church of the United States.

In 1822, he was chaplain of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. In 1823, he settled in Lexington, Ky., as pastor of the McChord church of that place. In 1826, he removed to the city of Baltimore, as co-pastor of the late Rev. Dr. Glendy; and afterwards, as sole pastor of the second Presbyterian church in that city. In 1831, he removed to the city of Philadelphia, as secretary and general agent of the board of education of the Presbyterian church. In 1836, the general assembly of that church elected him a professor in the theological seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, to which place he then removed. Upon the organization of the board of foreign missions by the Presbyterian church, he was elected its secretary and general agent, and continued at the head of the operations of that board from about 1838 to 1840. At the period of his death, he was the pastor elect of the Presbyterian church in the city of New Orleans, and president elect of the university of Oglethorpe, in Georgia.

He was a man of extraordinary gifts. To great gentleness and refinement of manners and feelings, he added remarkable correctness and vigor of purpose and force of will. Ardent and intrepid, as ever man was, he was also patient of labor, calm and wary in the formation of his designs, and indomitable in the resolution with which he pursued his objects. His success in life was, of necessity, striking and universal; and at the period of his death, though he had scarcely attained the meridian of life, he was probably as universally known, and as universally admired and loved, as any minister of the gospel in America had ever been. A more generous, disinterested and benevolent man, never lived. His talents were of a high order; and in the midst of a life of incessant activity, he acquired very extensive learning in his immediate profession, and was justly and highly distinguished for the compass and elegance of his general attainments. As a public speaker, and especially as a pulpit orator, few of his generation equalled him—and taken for all in all, hardly one excelled him. So greatly was he admired and loved, and so high was the public confidence in him, that calls and invitations to churches, colleges, and every sort of public employment, suitable to

his calling as a christian minister, were continually pressed upon him from every section of the United States. His connection with the great movements and controversies of his age, so far as they bore a moral or religious aspect, was close and constant. A few hours before his death, and almost as his last words, he uttered these sublime words: "I am a poor sinner, who have worked hard, and had constantly before my mind one great object—THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD." It was a true and an honest synopsis of his life and labors.

One of the most extraordinary and scandalous events that ever occurred, was the attempt made five years after the death of this good and great man, by certain Roman Catholics of St. Louis and elsewhere, to prove that he had died a convert to their religion—a religion which he spent many years of his life in the most ardent efforts to confute and expose—and in regard to which, the evidence was perfectly conclusive that, to the end of his life, he thought the worse of it, as he more and more examined it.

In personal appearance, he was a man of the middle stature—lightly, but finely and elegantly made—and possessed of great strength and activity. His features wore an habitual aspect of mingled gentleness, sadness, and almost severity. His eyes and hair were light hazle. He was twice married—the first time, to a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Miller, of New Jersey; the second time, to a daughter of Colonel Babcock, of Connecticut. His second wife, and three children by the first, and one by the second marriage, survived.

A notice of Centre College, which was organized by and has been under the control of the Presbyterian church in Kentucky, will be found under the head of Boyle county.

DANVILLE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The synod of Kentucky in 1847 adopted a plan of coöperation in the management of the New Albany Theological Seminary, and raised a theological fund of \$20,000, of which the annual interest at six per cent was for a number of years appropriated to the support of a professor; full control of this fund, however, was retained by the synod. At the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School) in Philadelphia, in May, 1853, seven western synods concurred in asking that body to establish in the West, a theological seminary of the first class. Twelve members, commissioners from presbyteries in Kentucky, invited the General Assembly to locate the proposed seminary at Danville—promising, in that event, \$60,000 towards the endowment of three chairs, ten acres of land as a site, and proper charters by means of which the seminary might be established and its funds held. Another offer was previously made—to appropriate the \$20,000 theological fund to endow a professorship in the new seminary, no matter where established. The larger offer was accepted, and the seminary located at Danville, by a vote of 33 for New Albany, 78 for St. Louis, and 122 for Danville. The Assembly elected as professors Rev. Drs. Robert J. Breckinridge, Edward P. Humphrey, Benjamin M. Palmer, and Phineas D. Gurley—of whom only the first two accepted. The first annual report showed the total funds of the new seminary to be \$76,868; of which \$5,500 had been raised by the synod, under an amendment to the charter of Centre College passed in 1824, for the purposes of theological education, and \$21,694 under a charter granted in 1850 to the trustees of the theological fund of the synod.

In 1854 Rev. John N. Waddell, D.D., was elected a professor, but declined. Rev. Stuart Robinson was chosen professor of pastoral theology and church government in 1856; he accepted, but resigned in 1858. Rev. Stephen Yerkes was elected, in 1857, professor of oriental and Biblical literature, and accepted. In 1859, at the close of its sixth year, the funds of the seminary had accumulated to \$131,749. The same year Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge, D.D., was chosen professor of church government and pastoral theology, but declined; and in 1860 Rev. Joseph T. Smith, D.D., of Baltimore, was elected and accepted, but held the position only a few months. During the next eleven years frequent changes in the professors occurred, only one incumbent continuing unchanged to the year 1872.

The number of students in the seminary, as officially reported, since its organization, has been: 24 in 1853-4; 37 in 1854-5; 45 in 1855-6; 36 in 1856-7; 40 in 1857-8; 47 in 1858-9; 53 in 1859-60; 42 in 1860-1; 11 in 1861-2; 8 in 1862-3; 14 in 1863-4; 15 in 1864-5. Total number of students to September, 1865, twelve years, 372—of which 81 completed the course of study and received the certificate of the seminary, i. e., graduated, as the

word is generally understood. In May, 1867, the seminary was reported to the General Assembly as "in a state of suspension, and three of its chairs vacated by resignation of professors." The experiment was tried of a short *summer* term in 1868, and also in 1869, instead of from September to May; 8 students (of whom 2 completed the course) attended regularly in 1868, and 4 others for a short time; in 1869, 10 students were in attendance, but none completed the course. The regular session of 1870-1 had 6 students, "with a full faculty (four) on the ground." Neither faculty nor students, 1871-74.

In May, 1867, the directors, in their annual report, gave a list of "the persons who then constituted the board of trustees," and "ventured to express their mind to the General Assembly in these words, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the General Assembly, in its sederunt in the state of Kentucky, while it is pledged to hold, while exercising its power in the election of trustees, be asked to relieve this board of any Kentucky members who may not be in connection with the synod of Kentucky adhering to the General Assembly; and that it will be pleased to purge this board of all such existing trustees as have taken part against the General Assembly."

Accordingly the General Assembly, which was then in session in Cincinnati, by resolution, held its session for one day, Saturday, May 25, 1867, in the First Presbyterian Church in Covington, Kentucky. In the election of trustees several who had served the seminary faithfully for years were left out, and their places filled by others. A report, signed "R. J. Breckinridge, Professor of Theology," states that "upon the request and by the appointment of the General Assembly of 1866, he had remained in the care and charge of the Danville theological seminary. Litigation of the widest extent, and in the aggregate of immense importance, has already commenced concerning ecclesiastical property in which the congregations and institutions of the Presbyterian church in the United States are interested in Kentucky. The General Assembly has it in its power, by the faithful discharge of its duties, at this time, to secure to its faithful people all this property, and these franchises and institutions, erected at the cost and by the zeal of the true children of the church, since its planting in Kentucky. . . . Not until the leaven of the present sinful agitations in that portion of the church is cast out, can the question of the permanent location of the seminary be advantageously revived. If the town of Danville is lost to the Presbyterian influence so long predominant there, it can be no longer a fit place for a seminary of this Assembly to be located."

In 1870 the trustees reported the total funds of the seminary \$211,010—of which \$176,885 invested in bonds, stocks, etc., and \$34,125 in real estate. The board of directors reported "the endowment as totally inadequate to the maintenance of a theological seminary of the first class. The trustees have recently purchased one house for the use of a professor; but funds do not suffice to purchase or erect others. The accommodations for students are inferior to those of the other seminaries of the church; and, such as they are, will prove insufficient, should God grant even a moderate degree of prosperity to the institution. The simple truth is, \$100,000—a part expended in permanent improvements, and a part judiciously invested—are imperatively needed to give this seminary a fair prospect of success at this day. With such an amount at its command, it would be in a condition to do its work for this generation, unless it should be necessary to increase the number of professors. . . . In view of these facts we think it will be conceded that this seminary has a just claim upon the liberality of the church at large." In 1871 the trustees reported the total funds of the seminary \$202,528—of which \$163,257 in bonds, stocks, etc., and \$39,270 in real estate, including \$13,870 for three professors' houses; they also report \$8,333 paid for professors' salaries, and \$1,326 for general fund expenditures.

The directors say that the entire amount of \$211,185, reported by the trustees as the total endowment in 1870, "has been—with the exception of about \$20,000—contributed by the people of Kentucky, or acquired by savings and by judicious changes of investments."

It is proper to state here that, since about 1862, the entire seminary interests—directors, trustees, faculty, funds, and buildings—have been under

the *exclusive* control of ministers and elders in connection with the (Northern) General Assembly of the Presbyterian church.

The eventful history of the synod during the period of six years, beginning with the meeting at Harrodsburg, in October, 1861, must be briefly stated.

The General Assembly of that year, meeting a few weeks after the opening of the civil war, had initiated the practice of adopting "resolutions upon the state of the country," which from that time annually converted the highest court of the church into a propagandist of political dogmas and a subsidiary of the War-Department. It was still the Assembly of the whole church, for the synod of the South had not yet withdrawn to organize a separate Assembly. So that the action taken was directed as well to those living under the *de facto* Confederate government, as to those living under the government of the United States. A large minority of that Assembly, headed by the venerable Dr. Charles Hodge, protested against the action, on the ground that the Assembly was "deciding a political question," "the political question which agitates the country," and was "making that decision practically a condition of membership to the church," and in thus doing "violated the constitution of the church, and usurped the prerogative of its Divine Master." This protest summarily expresses the position assumed and maintained by the synod, as to the strictly spiritual function of the church, and the separation from its jurisdiction of the things which concern the civil commonwealth. The doctrines of ecclesiology which emanated from the Seminary at Danville, prevailed to a large extent in the synod of Kentucky, the alumni of that institution composing about one-third of the ministry in its connection.

The Kentucky synod of 1861 expressed its "grave disapprobation" of the action of the Assembly, and pronounced it "to be repugnant to the word of God, as that word is interpreted in our Confession of Faith." The Assembly of each succeeding year put forth its deliverances upon the civil and military affairs of the country—in each utterance growing more violent and secular in the spirit of its "testimony on *doctrine, loyalty, and freedom*." The synod having expressed its emphatic judgment of the incompetency of political action to a spiritual court, was content to abide quietly in this posture during the violent agitation of the commonwealth, as a border state, in time of war. Once her repeated testimony is given; in the minute disapproving the action of the General Assembly of 1864, on the subject of slavery, this expression is made: "The mission of the church of Christ is spiritual, and any interference with matters purely political is a departure from her duty, and without the pale of her authority, as conferred upon her by her Divine Head." The Assembly of 1865 met, a few weeks after the surrender of the Southern armies, and the dutiful acquiescence of the people of the South in their relations determined by the war. But while those who had been engaged in the strife of the field between contending armies were conspiring for the reestablishment of peace an implacable spirit possessed the Assembly. There being now no national exigency to furnish a pretext to political fanaticism, the insatiate spirit must feed upon the prospect of the country's peace. While previous Assemblies had transcended the bounds of a competent jurisdiction in enunciating political dogmas and intermeddling with the conduct of war, this Assembly undertook to force the conscience of the church into a submission to the political record which had been made by the four Assemblies which preceded it. This effort assumed the form of ordinances requiring:

1. The appointment of domestic missionaries to be made only on satisfactory evidence of their "cordial sympathy with the Assembly in her testimony on *doctrine, loyalty, and freedom*."

2. All ministers from the Southern states applying for membership in any of the presbyteries, to be examined as to their participation in the rebellion, and their views on the subject of slavery; and, before admission, to confess their sin and forsake their error, if their actions and views did not accord with the Assembly's testimony.

3. Ordering church sessions to examine all applicants for church membership from the Southern states, concerning their conduct and principles on the points above specified, and to refuse them admission on the same ground.

4. Requiring presbyteries to erase from their rolls, after the expiration of a certain time, any minister or ministers who may have fled or been sent by civil or military authority beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, unless they give satisfactory evidence of repentance.

By these acts of enforcement the test was now made in the church of submission against conscience, or open abnegation of usurped authority.

This action of the Assembly to bind the conscience by its dogmas, occasioned the issue of a "Declaration and Testimony against the erroneous and heretical doctrines and practices, which have obtained and been propagated in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, during the last five years." This "Declaration" was an earnest protest against the whole "testimony on Doctrine, Loyalty and Freedom," which the Assembly ordinances of 1865 were intended to enforce. The paper was adopted by the Presbytery of Louisville, at Bardstown, September 2, 1865, and was also signed by a number of ministers and elders in other presbyteries and portions of the church. When the synod met at Louisville in October, 1865, "a paper was introduced by Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, calling in question the right of those members of the Presbytery of Louisville and others, who have endorsed and adopted the paper styled the "Declaration and Testimony," to sit and act as members of the synod of Kentucky." After a discussion extending through four days between Dr. Breckinridge and Dr. Samuel R. Wilson and others, the synod, by a majority of 107 to 22, refused to adopt the paper offered by Dr. Breckinridge, thus deciding the question of the right which had been challenged. Dr. Breckinridge, in behalf of himself and others, entered an appeal and complaint against this action of the synod. On a subsequent day a paper was introduced, and considered, item by item; one portion expressing disapproval of the acts of the Assembly of 1865 above mentioned, "as tending to destroy the peace and harmony of the church, and in some of their provisions unconstitutional and unscriptural;" another portion disapproving "the terms" of the "Declaration and Testimony" and "its spirit and intent indicated on its face, as looking to further agitation of the church, if not its division." The first portion was adopted by a majority of 76 to 22; the other of 54 to 46.

In the Assembly of 1866, which met at St. Louis, the commissioners from the Presbytery of Louisville were, without a hearing, excluded from seats, because that presbytery had adopted the "Declaration and Testimony," in which paper the presbytery "defied the authority of the Assembly" by refusing to execute the ordinances of 1865. Other presbyteries of the synod had made declarations of the same import. But the purpose of the Assembly was to make a test case of the Louisville Presbytery and the signers of the "Declaration," with the view of silencing all opposition or cutting off troublesome consciences. This Assembly had before it the opportunity of disposing of the subject of the "Declaration and Testimony," and of ordering process against the signers thereof, in a regular judicial manner, through the appeal and complaint of Dr. Breckinridge and others. But the constitution of the church did not provide such summary proceeding as usurped authority could make available, and made no provision for process against those who would maintain its integrity. To punish disobedience to the usurpations of 1865 and the years previous, required the usurpations of 1866. Hence the adoption of what is known as the "*ipso facto*" decree, which summoned the signers of the "Declaration and Testimony" and the members of the Presbytery of Louisville to appear and answer at the bar of the next Assembly; and which prohibited such persons being admitted to sit in any church court higher than the church session until their case was decided, upon the penalty of the "*ipso facto*" dissolution of any presbytery or synod disregarding this decree. The appeal and complaint of Dr. Breckinridge and others against the decision of the synod in the case of the Louisville Presbytery and others adopting and signing the "Declaration and Testimony," went by default, on account of failure to prosecute—which, according to Book of Discipline, Chap. vii, Sec. 3, p. 11, established the decision of the synod as final. When, therefore, the synod met at Henderson in 1866, it was brought face to face with the unconstitutional "*ipso facto*" decree of the Assembly, commanding one course of action in a matter, which had been constitutionally and finally decided in a sentence precisely opposite. The

synod simply ignored the order of the Assembly; and the following is the minute giving the history of its opening session, October 10th, 1866:

"After the sermon, the moderator, Rev. Robert L. Breck, proceeded to constitute the sessions of the synod with prayer. The stated clerk being directed to call the roll, proceeded with it in an unusual order, omitting the names of a large majority of the members of the first presbytery selected by him; he was directed by the moderator to call the roll of all the constituent members and churches of the synod. Declaring his unwillingness to do this, he was ordered by the moderator, in the name of the synod of Kentucky, to perform this duty—which he again refused to do. The moderator then announced that he was charged with the duty of directing all proceedings to the organization for business; that though the synod was present, its members were unknown until the roll should be called; he, therefore, could not relieve himself by the submission to the house of the question as to the mode of procedure. That, in the nature of the case, in view of the difficulties of any other course, and according to our rules, the first and only thing at that time in order, was the calling of the roll; that, as the stated clerk had refused to call it, and there was nothing in our book making it essential that this should be done by the clerk, since the necessity was put upon him, he would proceed to call it himself. That, as it was not competent for him to decide concerning the membership of the synod, as affected by any thing that may have transpired in the recess of the body (it being a question, not of order, but of substance and vital principle), he could only recognize the synod as it was and is, unaffected by any thing not its own act, and leave the question of membership to be decided by the body when it should be organized. He would, therefore, call the roll according to the official rolls of the presbyteries furnished to the last General Assembly, and printed in the minutes of the Assembly. He requested Dr. W. W. Hill to assist him by taking down the names.

"Dr. R. J. Breckinridge protested against this whole procedure. Dr. E. P. Humphrey, in justification of the course of the stated clerk, called attention to the 6th standing order of the synod, which requires 'that, previous to each meeting of the synod, the stated clerk procure from the stated clerks of the several presbyteries recent and correct lists of the names of their members.' The moderator decided that the stated clerk had not complied with the order—as it was within his personal knowledge that the clerk had not applied for rolls to the stated clerks of presbyteries. The question was asked: Can the moderator appoint a clerk? Dr. Wilson said the moderator had not appointed a clerk; but as the stated clerk had refused to call the roll, the moderator—who was the only officer who could organize the house—was himself about to call the roll, and had merely asked Dr. Hill to assist him by noting the names. The moderator concurred in the statement.

"Rev. Rutherford Douglas moved, Rev. Gelon H. Runt seconding the motion, that the House sustain the decision of the moderator. The moderator decided the motion out of order; but that he might avoid all appearance of severe or partial ruling and give the largest liberty to all, he would—contrary to his clear conviction as to order—put the motion and take the vote, if there was evidence of general desire for a test of the sense of those present. There being no further expression of such desire, and Dr. R. J. Breckinridge having given notice to all agreeing with him not to vote upon it, if put—the moderator allowing no further interruptions, proceeded to call the roll. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge called on those agreeing with him and adhering to the General Assembly not to answer to the call."

Forty-four ministers and fifty-four elders answered to the call of the roll, and the synod proceeded to business with ninety-eight members enrolled. Those who adhered to the order of the Assembly declined to answer to the call, and afterward withdrew and constituted themselves into a separate body.

The views and purposed action of the synod at this juncture are presented in the following paper, adopted at Henderson:

"The refusal of this Synod to recognize the validity of certain acts of the General Assembly, hitherto held, by men of all parties among us, to be unconstitutional, and, therefore, null and void, having led to the secession of a number of ministers and a few of the churches from this body, it seems not only proper, but an imperative duty to set

forth—for the information of our own churches, and of all who have held ‘like precious faith with us’ concerning the sphere of the church—the views and purposed action of the synod in this emergency.

“First of all, it is not the purpose of this synod to make any change of its formal ecclesiastical relations, but to continue to stand in its present position of open protest and resistance to the enforcement of the acts of the General Assemblies of 1861-’66, concerning ‘Doctrine, Loyalty, and Freedom,’ as unconstitutional, and, therefore, null and void.

“Nevertheless, as this synod did, in 1865, declare its prayerful trust ‘that in the good providence of God, a way be opened for a re-union under the General Assembly, of all who profess the faith and adhere to the standards and love the order of the Presbyterian Church,’ so now it is the purpose of this body to shape its action with reference to that desire and to the fact that, in the providence of God, this body stands in a position toward both sections of the church, which specially qualifies it for the work of mediation between them. On the one hand, it stands in full sympathy with a large body of conservative ministers and people in the Northern Assembly, and with the Synod of Missouri, who, like ourselves, have protested against the same unconstitutional acts. On the other hand, this synod has held that the Southern churches, being driven into a separation from us by the unwise and unconstitutional acts of our General Assembly, and, by circumstances beyond their control, are, therefore, not schismatical; and those churches are understood to sympathize fully with this synod in its principles concerning the sphere of the church. These facts make it very apparent that this body has a special duty to discharge in the way of promoting re-union. And, therefore, while it proceeds with vigorous action to sustain its views of truth, will not forget its relations to the brethren of the Lord on either side. In accordance with these general views, the synod will at this time take the following action:

“1. Appoint a central committee of missions, to which shall be intrusted the work of supporting missionaries within our bounds, and sustain such feeble churches as, by reason of sympathy with the views of this synod, are cut off from support by the Board of Missions at Philadelphia.

“2. The synod will make an effort to raise, if needful, the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), to be expended by this committee during this year. It will apportion that sum to be raised among our churches, according to their number and ability, and authorize the committee of missions to send a messenger or messengers to the churches to collect it.

“3. The synod hereby invites all Presbyterian ministers and people who concur with us in protesting against the present course of the Board of Domestic Missions at Philadelphia, to co-operate in the missionary work through the synod’s committee; and will instruct its committee to deal with the utmost liberality, that its means and the rights of our own churches will admit of, toward missionaries and congregations without our bounds who may desire aid. The synod will also instruct its committee in carrying forward its work to render such incidental aid as may be within its power to ministers and congregations in the Western and Southern States, especially such as are suffering from the present distress; and to act as agents for forwarding such funds as may be contributed specially for that object.

“4. The synod, in addition to a pastoral address to the churches, hereby requests its ministers to act as evangelists, to visit all the congregations within our bounds, and expound to the people our present position and purposes, and secure their cordial co-operation in this action.

“5. This synod also hereby expresses, on the one hand, its sympathy and its readiness to co-operate with such conservative brethren in the Northern Assembly as desire to return to the old paths; and, on the other hand, its sympathy with, and readiness to assist to the utmost of its ability, the brethren of the southern churches; and, at the same time, expresses the hope that they will evince a readiness to co-operate with all conservative men, north and south, in a common effort to restore the General Assembly as it was before the war—on a basis of those ancient conservative principles of Presbyterianism for which this synod is contending.”

The commissioners to the General Assembly of 1867, from the presbyteries under the care of the synod, were refused seats in that body; and the synod and presbyteries were declared to be “in no sense true and lawful synod and presbyteries in connection with, and under the care and authority of, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.” By the Assembly’s own act, its unconstitutional enactments resulted in the final separation of the synod.

In the synod of 1867, at Lebanon, a letter, containing “a statement of doctrines and principles for which the synod of Kentucky and its presbyteries have been contending in the controversies with the General Assembly during the past seven years,” was addressed, by the hands of delegates appointed, to the [Southern] General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United

States, at Nashville, Tennessee, in November, 1867. This statement proposed "to be, substantially, the basis of a covenant upon which the synod of Kentucky may form an organic union" with that Assembly. The Assembly at Nashville received the delegates, admitted the letter to record, assured the synod of its substantial agreement in the doctrines and principles stated, and instructed the standing committee on commissions to receive and enroll, without further order, commissioners properly accredited from the presbyteries of the synod. According to the action of the synod in 1868, the several presbyteries appointed commissioners to represent them in the Assembly, which met in Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1869.

After this division of the church we have not the statistics of the portion commonly known as the Declaration and Testimony, or Independent, synod of Kentucky, until after its union with the (Southern) General Assembly. In 1869 the whole number of ministers reported was 71, and of members 4,466; in 1870, ministers 75, members 5,353; in May, 1871, ministers 78, members 6,600. To those should be added fully 1,000 members of small and scattered churches from whom no report was received, making 7,600 members in 126 churches. Besides the six presbyteries of Transylvania, West Lexington, Ebenezer, Louisville, Muhlenburg, and Paducah, whose statistics are thus given, the synod embraces the new presbytery of Central Ohio, constituted in October, 1868, which has six ministers and some 450 communicants.

One of the most prominent and important features of the present and future prosperity of this synod, should be mentioned the plan of sustentation, in successful operation since the fall of 1869—by which the ministry is much more adequately supported and more of the feeble churches provided with the ordinances of the gospel.

Another noticeable indication of prosperity is that in the years 1870 and 1871 more new and tasteful houses of worship have been erected than in any previous ten years of the synod's history.

The "*True Presbyterian*," the only Presbyterian newspaper at the time in Kentucky, was suppressed in 1862 by the military authorities—on a representation or charge that its editor, Rev. Stuart Robinson, D.D., was disloyal. He was arrested and released, and again about to be arrested—which was avoided by his escape to Canada, and residence there until some time after the close of the war.

The following Kentucky ministers have presided as moderators over the General Assembly of the (O. S.) Presbyterian church, viz.: Rev. James Blythe, D.D., in 1816; Rev. James Hoge, D.D., in 1832; Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D.D., in 1839; Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D., in 1841; Rev. John T. Edgar, D.D., in 1842; Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., in 1851; Rev. John C. Young, D.D., in 1853; Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D.D., in 1855; Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge, D.D., in 1859. Rev. Thornton A. Mills, D.D., was moderator of the (N. S.) General Assembly in 1860; and Rev. Stuart Robinson, D.D., of the (Southern) General Assembly in 1869, elected unanimously. Half of these had removed from Kentucky, and were citizens of other states, when thus honored by the church.

In 1860 the total number of Presbyterian churches in Kentucky was 164; total number of sittings or accommodations, 67,440—an average of 397 to each church; total value of Presbyterian church property, \$607,225—making the average cost or value of each church \$2,883.

Jedidiah Morse, in his "*American Geography, or View of the Present Situation of the United States of America*," published at Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, in 1789, p. 109, says that "in June, 1780, a large body of the enemy, commanded by General Kniphausen, landed at Elizabeth Town point, New Jersey, and proceeded into the country. They were much harassed, in their progress, by Colonel Dayton and the troops under his command. When they arrived at Connecticut Farms, according to their usual but sacrilegious custom, they burnt the Presbyterian church, parsonage house, and a considerable part of the village. But the most cruel and wanton act that was perpetrated during this incursion, was the murder of Mrs. Caldwell, the wife of the Presbyterian minister, Rev. Mr. Caldwell, of Elizabeth Town—done to intimidate the populace to relinquish their cause"—and followed, in a few months,

by the murder of Mr. Caldwell himself, so outrageous and inexcusable, that the villainous soldier who shot him was seized and executed. "Presbyterian churches were called *nests of rebellion*; and it appears by the number that were burnt, in every part of this continent where the British had access, that they were particularly obnoxious."

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF KENTUCKY, (Northern).—After the division of the synod was effected at Henderson, October 10, 1866, that part which determined to adhere to the "General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America" proceeded to the work of reorganization. An adjourned meeting was held in Lexington, November 20, 1866, and another in Covington, October 9, 1867, to perfect its plans.

At the adjourned meeting at Lexington, the proceedings of Louisville Presbytery in reference to the ministers, elders, and churches, who had renounced the authority of the General Assembly [i. e., the signers of the Declaration and Testimony, and those upholding them], was declared "constitutional and regular, entirely within the power of presbytery, under the Form of Government and the orders of the General Assembly." Those proceedings "recommended that the pastoral relations be dissolved and the pulpits declared vacant; that the stated supplies and missionaries be declared to have forfeited their commissions, and all right to occupy their pulpits or labor among the people under presbyterial sanction; that the ruling elders be suspended from the exercise of their functions; that when the majority of the session of any church remains faithful, they treat all who renounce the authority of the church as if they had joined another denomination, dropping their names from the roll of members; that when a majority of any session has gone into the schism, the minority, if sufficiently numerous to act, be recognized as the session; that when the whole session adheres to the schismatical party, it being dissolved by a previous provision, the members who adhere to the church be directed to choose new elders, who, after ordination and installation, shall be regarded as the true session of that congregation, that where the minority is so small as to render it impossible to perpetuate their organization, and desire further relief, they be requested to protest against the schism, and make a full report of the facts to the presbytery."

During the same meeting the synod, in the report on the minutes of the General Assembly, under the head of "Organic Union of the Old and New School," says: "There is much evidence going to show that the causes which led to disruption thirty years ago *do still exist*. This synod does not see that the way is prepared for organic reunion; and regards with grave apprehension the posture in which the business now stands; the zeal with which the measure is pursued is not, in our judgment, according to knowledge; it is hasty, untimely, not regardful enough of sound doctrine and scriptural order, and if concluded will lead to incalculable mischief. Should this measure be precipitated, instead of subserving the cause of Christian union, it would most assuredly promote dissension." In October, 1867, at Covington, the synod "expressed its decided opposition to said union upon the basis proposed by the joint committee of the General Assemblies of the two bodies, which is particularly objectionable."

The following statistics are from the official reports to the General Assembly:

PRESBYTERIES.	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Min'rs.	Memb.	Min'rs.	Memb.	Min'rs.	Memb.	Min'rs.	Memb.
Ebenezer.....	11	1727	9	1700	12	1711	20	2600
Louisville.....	13	1398	10	1560	16	1262	20	1819
Transylvania.....	13	1886	13	1059	10	1233	10	1302
West Lexington ...	5	446	5	514	6	721	.....	.....
Muhlenburg.....	9	834	3	248	4	244	.....	.....
Paducah.....	4	526	3	355	3	339	.....	.....
Total.....	55	6811	43	5436	51	5510	50	5721

The returns for the year 1868 probably include some churches which, having decided to unite with the other branch of the church, were afterwards omitted. The number of churches reported in 1871 was 119; and about \$100,000 was raised for their support, and for the work of missions.

Rev. WILLIAM L. McCALLA was, in some respects, one of the most eccentric and talented men in the Presbyterian ministry in Kentucky. Licensed to preach in 1814, he was settled a few years afterwards at Maysville, then at Philadelphia; next became a chaplain in the Texan navy about 1842; returning again to Philadelphia. He held public debates with Alexander Campbell, with the Christians of Milford, the Roman Catholics, and the New School Presbyterians. He was every way remarkable as a polemic.

The Rev. ROBERT STUART came to Kentucky in 1798. In December of the same year, he was appointed Professor of Languages in Transylvania University, but resigned in the year following. During the year 1803, he preached to the church of Salem; and in 1804, took charge of Walnut Hill church, about six miles east of Lexington, which he continued to retain for nearly forty years. He had performed much laborious service in the church, was a man of rare prudence and discretion—and esteemed by all who knew him, as “an Israelite indeed.”

Rev. JOHN HOWE, a younger brother of Rev. Joseph P. Howe, was installed pastor of Beaver Creek and Little Barren churches in April, 1798. Early in 1805 he removed to Greensburg, Green county, became pastor of the church there, and also taught a school in a jury-room of the new court-house, of which the use was granted him by a special order of the county court. He subsequently moved back to his former charges in Barren county, but in 1812 returned to the Greensburg church, and continued its pastor until the fall of 1845. During most of this time he had charge of two additional churches, Bethel and Ebenezer, and also of the New Athens Seminary in Greensburg. His great reputation as a classical scholar and successful teacher kept his school full of young men of promise. Many of his pupils in after life attained distinction, among whom were Asher W. Graham and Wm. V. Loving, of Bowling-Green, Andrew Barnett of Greensburg, and Richard A. Buckner, Jr., of Lexington, all circuit judges; Henry Grider and Aylett Buckner, members of Congress; Rev. John Howe Brown, D.D., successively pastor of the Presbyterian church at Richmond, the McChord church at Lexington, the 1st church at Springfield, Illinois, and now of the 26th street church at Chicago; Rev. Richard Howe Allen, D.D., pastor of the Pine street church, Philadelphia; Col. Wm. T. Willis, who was killed at Buena Vista; Dr. John Rowan Allen, formerly superintendent of the lunatic asylum at Lexington, and now of Memphis, Tennessee; and Judge Burr H. Emerson, of Missouri. As a minister, his sermons were plain, practical, and convincing—earnest, without pathos. He seldom, or never, wrote a sermon, except a few on funeral occasions, which were published. In stature, he was about five feet ten inches, active, erect, and rather corpulent. Born in North Carolina, December 31, 1769; he came to Kentucky in 1794, and removed to Missouri in 1845, where he spent his declining years among his children in Pettus county. He died in 1857, aged eighty-eight years.

Rev. NATHAN H. HALL, D.D., was the son of a Baptist minister, Rev. Randall Hall, and was born in 1783, in Franklin county, Virginia; emigrated to Garrard county, Ky., in 1799; was converted in the great revival of 1801; and placed himself under the teachings of Joshua L. Wilson, D.D., afterwards of Cincinnati, and of Thomas Cleland, D.D., with whom he studied theology. In 1805 he was licensed, and in 1807 ordained and installed over the churches of Springfield, Hardin's creek, and Lebanon, where he labored fifteen years; in 1822 became pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church at Lexington, for twenty-five years; spent two years as an evangelist; in 1845 was moderator of the synod of Kentucky; removed to Missouri in 1849, and preached the ensuing winter in the Central church, St. Louis; in 1851 was installed over the Pres-

byterian church at Columbia, and continued to labor there until his death, June 22, 1858. He was distinguished as a revival preacher; his appeals to the heart and conscience were remarkably tender and touching; his labors in protracted meetings, many and highly blessed of God. It has fallen to the lot of few ministers to reap such rich harvests of converted souls, of whom not a few are bright and shining lights in the church of God.

Rev. JOHN TODD EDGAR, D.D., was born in Sussex county, Delaware, April 13, 1792, and died of apoplexy, at Nashville, Tenn., November 13, 1860. His father was a farmer, and in 1795 removed with his family to Kentucky, settling in Scott county. True to the Scotch-Irish characteristic of his ancestry, he received the best education that could be obtained in his adopted State; pursuing his studies successively with Rev. John Tull, Rev. John T. Lyle, and at Transylvania University, and his theological course at Princeton Seminary. In 1817 he was ordained by Ebenezer Presbytery as pastor of the church at Flemingsburg, thence became pastor in 1823 at Maysville, in 1827 at Frankfort, and in 1833 at Nashville for the remainder of his life. From the first he took high rank for earnestness and eloquence, and was a fine specimen of a courtly Christian gentleman—attracting all classes by his genial, winning, and catholic manners. Henry Clay said of him, "If you want to hear eloquence, listen to the young Presbyterian preacher at Frankfort, named John Todd Edgar." He was moderator of the synod of Kentucky in 1831, and of the General Assembly in 1842; steadily refused a professorship in the theological seminary at Danville; and for awhile was editor of *The American Presbyterian* newspaper at Nashville. He was twice married; in 1816 to Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. Andrew Todd, one of the early settlers in Kentucky; they had a number of children, one of whom died in 1845 while a student for the ministry at Princeton. His second wife, a daughter of John Morris, of Frankfort, Kentucky, and the widow of the late Robert Crittenden, was still living in 1874.

Rev. JOHN CLARKE YOUNG, D.D., was born in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1803—after the death of his father, Rev. John Young, pastor of the Presbyterian church of that place. He received a liberal education, spending four years in a classical school in New York city, three years in Columbia college in that city, and graduating with the honors of his class, in 1823, at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, when that college was under the presidency of the distinguished Dr. John M. Mason. He was the subject of strong religious impressions in early youth, and chose the ministry as his life-work long before his public reception to the church in his eighteenth year. In 1824 he began at Princeton seminary his theological course, of four terms, and was licensed in 1828. So successful and full of promise were his earliest efforts that more than one important opening eagerly sought him. For two years he was pastor of the McChord church in Lexington, just left vacant by the resignation of Dr. John Breckinridge. In 1830 he accepted the presidency of Center college at Danville—the institution established by the Presbyterian church in Kentucky for the education of her sons for the ministry or for the business of life. The double duty, of this presidency and of the pastorate or co-pastorate of the church in Danville, he continued faithfully to discharge, for nearly twenty-seven years, until his death, June 23, 1857. Few men have ever been so beloved or so blessed in either relation. The number of students when he began was only 33 in all; when he died there were 187 students in college proper, and about 65 in the preparatory or grammar school; there were 6 graduates in 1830, 33 in 1846, 34 in 1848, 31 in 1854, and 47 in 1857. Dr. Young was twice moderator of the synod of Kentucky, in 1832 and 1841—an honor never repeated but in two other cases; and moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly (O. S.) in 1853. A few newspaper articles, half a dozen literary addresses and temperance speeches, an address in 1832 before the Kentucky Colonization Society, another in 1853 at the inauguration of the first professor of Danville theological seminary, another to Kentucky Presbyterians on the instruction and emancipation of their slaves, a few sermons, the opening sermon before the

General Assembly at Buffalo, 1854, and a tract on the efficacy of prayer, pp. 63, published after his death, comprise his published writings. His forte was as a speaker or preacher; without notes, except merely skeleton, and abounding in illustrations, fresh, original, striking. The matter of his sermons was never common-place, always good, and rising at times to the most eloquent and convincing. The power, tenderness, fascination of his appeals to the heart and conscience will never be forgotten. While there was much about him that was remarkable, he was an eminently useful man, combining the great and the good to a wonderful extent. Dr. Young was twice married; about 1829 to Frances Breckinridge, daughter of Hon. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge and sister of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, who left four daughters, all living in 1873; in 1841 he married Cornelia Crittenden, daughter of Hon. John J. Crittenden, by whom he had six children.

Rev. JOHN THOMSON, born near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1772, was the son of an Irish Presbyterian elder, who brought his family, in 1793, to Kentucky; pursued his studies at the Kentucky academy in Lexington; studied theology privately under Rev. James Blythe, D.D.; was licensed in 1799 by Transylvania Presbytery, and in 1801 ordained by Washington Presbytery, at Springdale, Ohio; was a pioneer missionary in South-western Ohio, and an earnest revival preacher; strayed off into New Lightism, but its errors and extravagancies developed so fast that Mr. Thomson left them and returned, in 1811, to the Presbyterian church; he was pastor of the Glendale church from 1801 to 1833, when he removed to Indiana and labored as an evangelist while his strength lasted. He was an eloquent and successful minister for nearly half a century; after 1838, in connection with the New School. He married Miss Nancy Steel, of Lexington, Kentucky, and had eight children. Of his seven sons, four became ministers, viz.: Rev. James Thomson, for many years pastor at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and for more than eleven years (to 1871) at Mankato, Minnesota; Rev. John Thomson, professor in Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he died in 1842; Rev. Wm. M. Thomson, D.D., for thirty-six years, and still in 1871, a missionary of the American Board at Beirut, Syria, and author of "The Land and the Book;" and Rev. Samuel Steel Thomson, for many years professor of Wabash college, Indiana. A fifth son, Alexander Thomson, was a ruling elder in the Crawfordsville church, and at his house his father died, of paralysis, February 15, 1859, in his 87th year.

Rev. JAMES KERR BURCH was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, August 2, 1785; graduated at Washington college, Lexington, Virginia, and studied theology privately; was licensed and ordained in 1807 by Orange Presbytery, and preached for several years in Newbern and Washington, North Carolina; was a member of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which met at Philadelphia, in 1809, where his preaching was so popular and made such an impression that he was called in 1810 to preach for a Reformed Dutch congregation in Philadelphia; as they were unwilling to unite with the Presbyterian church, he left them and took charge of a colony organized as the Fifth Presbyterian church, in Locust street, where he labored until 1821; thence he came to Kentucky, preaching at Flemingsburg, Lexington, and Georgetown, for some time at each place; resided at Danville for several years, and was connected with a young ladies' seminary; while there was elected by the synod of Kentucky as professor of theology, in the theological department of Centre college, in 1829, which important trust he filled for one year; enjoyed the singular popularity of serving three times, in 1823, 1827, and 1837, as moderator of the synod of Kentucky—an honor in seventy years never accorded more than once to any of the distinguished ministers of the state, except to Dr. James Blythe three times, and to Dr. John C. Young twice. His ministry extended over half a century; he was very fond of preaching, and during the latter years of his life, preached in destitute neighborhoods some forty miles south-west of St. Louis, Missouri, although still holding his connection with Transylvania Presbytery. He died of inflammation of the stomach, July 28,

1858, aged 73, at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D.D., in Chicago, Illinois.

REV. ROBERT JEFFERSON BRECKINRIDGE, D.D., LL.D., born March 8, 1800, at Cabell's Dale, Fayette county, Kentucky; died at Danville, Kentucky, December 27, 1871; was the seventh child and fourth son of Hon. John Breckinridge and Mary Hopkins Cabell, and connected, through his grandmother Letitia Preston Breckinridge, with the Prestons of Virginia, Kentucky, and South Carolina, and with the Marshalls, Browns, and other distinguished families of Kentucky. His Protestant lineage was unbroken from the days of the Reformation, and his ancestors took part in the memorable defense of Londonderry, in the seventeenth century. He was educated in Kentucky, until sixteen, under Dominic Thompson, Wilson, Kean O'Hara, and Brock, well-known and successful teachers. He spent two years at Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, one winter at Yale college, and graduated in 1819, at Union college, Schenectady, New York. In 1824 he commenced the practice of law, and took an active part in politics—being elected, in 1825, on the Old Court ticket, a representative from Fayette county in the Kentucky Legislature, and reelected in 1826, '27, and '28. After this he had a spell of sickness of great length and severity—during which his religious impressions were deepened and a change of life resolved on. He retired from politics, and joined the Presbyterian church; shortly after was elected a ruling elder of Mt. Horeb church, near his Breadalbane farm, and as such was a commissioner from West Lexington Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, which met in Cincinnati, in 1831. In 1832 he was licensed to preach the Gospel, and removed with his family to Princeton, to pursue his theological studies in the seminary. While still a student there he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian church, in Baltimore, late the pastorate of his distinguished brother, Dr. John Breckinridge. For thirteen years he occupied that pulpit, and made a national reputation as a controversialist of the highest ability. His controversy with the Roman Catholics was so violent and heated that great fears were entertained of personal violence, but that did not moderate his earnestness or vehemence. He attacked the Universalists also, and was a decided advocate of the temperance or total abstinence cause. He was the author of the celebrated "Act and Testimony," June 19, 1834, the bold and determined spirit and strength of which, followed up by energetic speaking in the General Assembly, and out of it by frequent and vigorous writing, threw him in the front rank of the leading Old School Presbyterians in the exciting controversy with the New School which ended in the rupture of 1837. He was the last survivor of the great leaders of that side, at that day; and singularly enough, in 1866–7, thirty-two years after, was the severest as he was the ablest denouncer of the "Declaration and Testimony," of which Rev. Dr. Samuel R. Wilson, of Louisville, was the author, and which was one of the noblest defenses of true Presbyterianism, and of the crown rights of the Head of the Church ever penned.

In 1836, for his own health and that of his wife, he visited Europe and spent a year—engaging at Glasgow, Scotland, in an exciting public discussion with the infidel abolitionist, George Thompson, and also writing a letter upon the slavery question to the celebrated Presbyterian minister, Dr. Wardlaw. In 1845 he accepted the presidency of Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Pa.; but resigned, in 1847, to become pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Lexington, Ky. Soon after, Gov. Owsley appointed him state superintendent of public instruction—an open door to distinguished and lasting usefulness from which he could not turn away. Gov. Crittenden re-appointed him, and the people, by election in Aug., 1851, extended his term to 1853. His labors were almost incredible, and their results wonderful; he was the founder of our really beneficent system of public education.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly of 1853, the Kentucky commissioners—realizing the power for good of a great theological seminary for the west, in their midst—offered to endow three chairs, donate ten acres of ground for a site, and obtain valuable charters for the control of its property and funds. The Assembly, accordingly, located the seminary at Danville, and filled the

four chairs—electing Dr. Breckinridge to that of exegetic, didactic, and polemic theology, which position he held until about two years before his death; besides this he managed its finances or endowment funds with singular ability and success.

For nearly a quarter of a century after the famous "Old and New Court" times—of which Dr. Breckinridge was no uninterested or silent observer—Kentucky knew no such agitation as that of 1849. Delegates were to be chosen to a convention to revise the old or form a new constitution. A restless public clamored for change. If other formidable issues interested, the slavery question fairly convulsed, the people. The political wisdom of the state was invoked. Its time-honored institutions were in danger. In Fayette county the friends of gradual-emancipation resolved to stand or fall by their dogma. They nominated Dr. Breckinridge as one of their candidates. He consented, but with reluctance; took the stump; made one of the ablest, most exciting, and most stormy canvasses ever known; was beaten by a small majority. His party friends—though limited in numbers, yet great in intellectual prowess—were signally defeated all over the state; electing, out of the one hundred, a solitary representative of their principles and faith. Dr. B. believed that the highest economy and the noblest humanity favored the emancipation of the slaves; not suddenly and by violence, or as the war policy which he afterward advocated or justified—but gradually and guardedly; with some opportunity for education and business training and husbanding of wages, to prepare them for advantageous colonization in the new republic of Liberia, the home of African freedom. He was never an anti-slavery man, as the word was generally understood—as his two unanswerable letters to Charles Sumner and Wm. H. Seward, in 1855, and before, bear great and noble evidence.

In 1861, and throughout the civil war, the same unwavering and determined faith in himself and in the justice of his cause—which characterized him in the courts and councils of the church, from 1831 onward to within a year of his death—found gradual development, and then full and vigorous sway. He was a "Union" man, decidedly, from the beginning of the contest to its close; but more actively and intensely so than his writings in 1861–2 gave earnest of—sustaining many of even the most extreme war measures in Kentucky, where his influence with the military authorities, as also with the administration at Washington, was commanding if not controlling. He was one of the giants of the intellectual and religious world, and the power of the government was strengthened by his coöperation and support. He encouraged the Church to make deliverances on "the state of the country," in which it left its true sphere to intermeddle with things civil. In 1860 the measure of his fame was full—as a statesman, as a writer, as a preacher of the gospel, as a theologian. His subsequent course, during the war, while it gained him many new friends, lost him the confidence and regard of many of his oldest and best friends; more than one of whom observed of him that he resembled the Apostle Peter, not merely in boldness, but even more in requiring great and distinguishing grace. He was irregular and sometimes strangely inconsistent within the period of a few years, in his views and feelings. In a company of gentlemen, of whom the author of this was one, in the evening of October 11, 1861, and again the next day in a speech in the synod of Kentucky at Harrodsburg, he remarked, playfully but emphatically, that "the unkindest and the unfairer thing in the world to him was to quote him on himself—to hold him responsible for views and sentiments he had uttered or written years before; he held himself responsible for his present expressions, not for his past utterances." Firmly and consistently he opposed, to the day of his death, the reunion of the Old School and New School Presbyterian churches; never consenting to "go back" upon, or acknowledge as wrong, the Old School action in which he took so prominent a part in 1834–38. During the last year of his life he was, as to church matters, literally "retired"—more the result of ill-health than of any unwillingness or indisposition to handle matters with his accustomed positiveness.

Dr. Breckinridge was in many respects an extraordinary man. His family—ancestry and cotemporary—is remarkable for many great qualities,

genius, education, culture, eloquence, energy, will, popularity, prominence, success. In all these Dr. Breckinridge excelled; he was the giant of his family: but at the same time the most impulsive of them all. In oral discussion, his very excitability and irritability often put him at a disadvantage; in written controversy, he had time to be cool, and was always powerful. In social conversation few men, living or dead, were so genial, versatile, lively, entertaining, or instructive. His published writings—newspaper, magazine, and review articles, travels, controversies, and theological works—if collected, would probably fill twenty octavo volumes. The "Act and Testimony" first made him famous as a writer. In 1835, conjointly with another he founded and edited the "Baltimore Religious and Literary Magazine," and seven years later its successor, "The Spirit of the XIXth Century." In 1839 was published in book form part of his letters from Europe, and in 1844 the whole—as "Memoranda of Foreign Travel" in 1836-7. The "Danville Review," in 1861-64 contains many able and brilliant articles from his pen—too often the reflex of his ardent temperament in those stormy times. In authorship, what he regarded as the great work of his life, and upon which he seemed to rest his hopes of enduring fame, was his theology; of which two volumes, "The Knowledge of God, Objectively Considered," and "The Knowledge of God, Subjectively Considered," were published in 1857 and 1859, while the third remains in quite an unfinished condition.

It was not alone in conversation that Dr. Breckinridge was versatile. He was great and brilliant in many departments of human learning and experience. "His elaborate defense of the constitutional rights of the South and of slavery, in a couple of letters, to Charles Sumner and to Wm. H. Seward, in 1855, was a magnificent vindication of a wronged and outraged people, and attracted universal attention. And, it is remembered of him, that in 1857, he won the prize for an essay on "Improved Modes of Agriculture," which was awarded without knowledge of the author's name, and although many prominent agriculturalists contested. He was as fond of farming as he was of theological or political disputation, and knew all the points of an animal as thoroughly as the most experienced stockbreeders."

Dr. Breckinridge was moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, in 1841, and of the synod of Kentucky in 1849. He was distinguished as an ecclesiastic, and very active and attentive usually in all the church courts. He was a member of fifteen General Assemblies—in 1831 and 1832 as an elder, and as a minister in 1837, 1838, 1841, 1842, 1846, 1850, 1853, 1854, 1857, 1858, 1862, 1867, and 1868; and, besides these, attended several other Assemblies, especially those of 1844, 1863, 1866, and 1867, and by outside consultations and conference, directed or helped to shape their policy and action. In all important church questions, when present, he was foremost in the discussions, always a power, and sometimes the controlling spirit.

Dr. Breckinridge was married three times; first, on March 11, 1823, to his relative, Miss Sophonisba Preston, daughter of Gen. Frank Preston, of Abingdon, Virginia, who died in 1844. Of their children six survived both parents—three married daughters, and three sons, Col. Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., and Col. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge (both officers of the Confederate army during the civil war, the former a member of the Confederate Congress in 1863-4, and since the war both distinguished lawyers), and Maj. Joseph C. Breckinridge, an officer in the Union army during the war, and since then in the regular army. His second wife was Mrs. Virginia Shelby, widow of Alfred Shelby, and daughter-in-law of Gov. Isaac Shelby—one of the most elegant and queenly ladies who ever led Kentucky society; one son survived as the fruit of this marriage. In 1868 he married Mrs. Margaret F. White, widow of Wm. White, and daughter of Gen. John Faulkner, who survived him.

Rev. NATHAN L. RICE, D.D., was born December 29, 1807, in Garrard county, Kentucky. His father, a farmer in moderate circumstances and with a large family, could only help him to an education in the most common branches, and to one year's teaching under that great teacher, Joshua Fry, during which he studied Latin. In his 17th year he taught school, and thus raised means to enter Centre college, Danville, in 1824-25. At the end of

eight months he was appointed teacher of the preparatory department, holding that position for four years and pursuing his studies as he could, with very infirm health, as the result of overtaxing himself.

During the great revival of 1826 he made a profession of religion, in the Presbyterian church; studied theology with Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D.D., then president of the college; and in 1828 was licensed to preach the Gospel, and ordained in 1833. Shortly after uniting with the church he began, in conjunction with Greenbury D. Murphy, to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation, in his father's neighborhood. The feeble church was greatly strengthened, built a comfortable house of worship, and was Mr. Rice's first charge, for a year after licensure. In 1829 he entered Princeton seminary to extend his course of theological study—returning, in the spring of 1832, to Kentucky. He had preached quite regularly, while in the seminary, and declined an invitation to settle in Philadelphia—preferring the unanimous call from the Bardstown church, where his pastorate continued for nine years. Thence, in 1841, he went to Paris, Kentucky, as pastor for three years, preaching part of the time in Woodford county. Indeed, during these twelve years, he preached in almost every part of the state, laboring in many powerful revivals.

In July, 1844, he removed to Cincinnati and took charge of the Central Presbyterian church—which had been organized with only thirty-three members, with a view to his becoming its pastor—and began his labors in an old Methodist church, on the corner of Fourth and Plum streets, known as "Brinstone Corner." The next spring a house of worship was erected on Fifth street. The church increased rapidly, and soon became the largest in numbers and most efficient Presbyterian church in Cincinnati. After nine years labor here he accepted, in the spring of 1853, a call to the Second Presbyterian church in St. Louis, remaining four years and a half; his pastorate was much blessed, the large edifice being filled to its utmost capacity, and the membership greatly increased.

In the fall of 1857, at the urgent solicitation of friends who believed him a chosen instrument for strengthening, in Chicago, the interests of Old School Presbyterianism, then in a feeble condition, he accepted the pastorate of the North Presbyterian church there—a small church, worshiping in a small frame house. After three years and a half his health broke down so completely as to compel a change; during this time his congregation became large, and erected a new and handsome church edifice, capable of seating 1000 persons.

The death of Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D., made a vacancy in the pastorate of the Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street Presbyterian church in New York city, probably the most influential and important charge in the whole church. To this Dr. Rice was called in the spring of 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War. The church and congregation were made up of very heterogeneous material—differing widely in their views of the exciting questions of the times. The field was a trying one; and efforts were made more than once, by outsiders, to disturb the peace of the church. The position was the more delicate and difficult, because Dr. Rice took ground in opposition to the action of the several General Assemblies on "the state of the country" and the war. He maintained that the church of Christ ought not to be identified at all with such a war; preaching to his people on this subject three sermons, which were published. He did not hesitate to declare what he believed to be the whole counsel of God, and, as a result of the faithful preaching of the word, the peace of his church was not disturbed. The large house in which he preached was crowded during the whole period of his ministry there; and the number of members in the church became greater than at any previous time.

But his struggles when a young man to get an education and to overcome, by severe study and by a persistent overtaxing of his physical powers the disadvantages under which he labored, had so undermined his constitution as to forbid too long continued exertion anywhere. At the end of six years in New York, the entire failure of his health compelled him to resign his pastoral charge and cease almost wholly to preach. The church acquiesced with sincere reluctance, adopting strong resolutions of sympathy, confidence, and love,

and giving other substantial and decisive testimonials of their appreciation of his labors; and the Young Men's Social and Benevolent Society of the church did the same thing. Dr. Rice retired to a small farm in New Jersey; but, continuing to grow worse, was persuaded, in the winter of 1868, to go to St. Louis and place himself under the care of his son-in-law, Dr. E. S. Lemoine—whose skill and attention were rewarded by a visible and steady improvement in the health of his patient. Such talents, and such willingness to spend and be spent in the service of Him who withholdeth not, could not long be permitted to rest. Westminster college, at Fulton, Missouri, had been exceedingly crippled by the war, and had lost most of its endowment. Dr. Rice was urged to accept its presidency. The change of climate, of occupation, and of responsibility proved just the relief he needed; and, with returning health, he was permitted to see the work of the Lord again prospering in his hands. He is now (January, 1874) discharging the duties of president, and of professor of theology, and is preaching twice on every sabbath. A great deal has been done, during five years, to place the college on a secure basis; much good has been accomplished, and the field of usefulness is steadily extending.

But while Dr. Rice was thus signally blessed and popular in all his pastoral charges, he felt it his duty to "occupy" his *ten* talents. For more than twenty years he used the religious press as an handmaid to the pastoral work. In 1836 he established and edited, for more than five years, at Bardstown, "The Western Protestant," or "The Protestant and Herald" (as it was called after "The Presbyterian Herald" of Louisville was united with it, and Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge, D.D., became co-editor for twelve months). This was patronized by the different Protestant denominations, and was extensively useful. During a large portion of his pastorate in Cincinnati he edited "The Presbyterian of the West," either alone or in conjunction with its publisher, Mr. John D. Thorpe—who died in the spring of 1870, after a long life of infirm health and suffering, and yet of singular usefulness and remarkable labor—as elder, Sunday-school superintendent, editor, publisher, bookseller, agent of the Young Men's Bible Society, and of all the Boards of the Presbyterian church, and trustee of many special trusts for religious uses. At St. Louis Dr. Rice found "The St. Louis Presbyterian" already established, and was its editor until the fall of 1857. At Chicago he published for two years a monthly periodical, "The Presbyterian Expositor;" and then, in deference to the wishes of others, but contrary to his own judgment, changed it to a weekly, and continued to edit it until his removal to New York in the spring of 1861.

While thus engaged in regular editorial labor his pen was busy in the more permanent field of authorship. During his residence in Cincinnati three of his works were published: "Romanism not Christianity," "God Sovereign and Man Free," and "Phrenology and Mesmerism," each 12mo. While in Chicago he delivered three discourses on slavery, which were published; and in New York three other discourses were published, viz.: on "The Doctrine of Justification," "The History of the Sabbath," and "The Relations of Science and Revelation." In St. Louis he published two small works, one on Baptism.

When Dr. Rice settled at Bardstown, in 1832, many Protestants were educating their children in the Roman Catholic college and nunneries there and in the vicinity. He saw the necessity of counteracting this influence, and so established the Bardstown Female academy, under the control of the Presbytery of Louisville—the first Protestant female institution in the West under ecclesiastical control, and which still lives and has been greatly useful. He then proclaimed the truth, since so generally recognized, that it was as important to found permanent female colleges as colleges for males. About the same time he became involved in controversy with the Romish clergy, who commenced publishing a weekly paper called "The Catholic Advocate." Though without a dollar to start with, Dr. Rice immediately began the publication of "The Western Protestant," which proved self-sustaining. In this paper, in answer to inquiries made of him by an Eastern religious paper, he published the facts relative to the case of Milly McPherson, a nun who left the nunnery of Calvary, near Lebanon, of which she was an inmate, in the fall of 1831, charging the presiding priest with immoral conduct; and who soon after disappeared in a mysterious manner. The president of St. Joseph's

college, as agent of the priest, but in his own name, sued him for libel, claiming \$10,000 damages. This suit was pending for ten months, and produced great excitement through the country. The array of counsel on both sides was remarkable for legal ability, eloquence and shrewdness—Charles A. Wickliffe, John J. Crittenden, Nathaniel Wickliffe, and T. P. Lynthicum for Dr. Rice, and on the other side, Judge John Rowan, Ben. Hardin, Ben. Chapeze, and Messrs. Hite and Tucker. The trial lasted over a week. The jury gave the priest *one cent* damages—and nine of the jurymen published a card, saying that not one of the jury was in favor of giving damages higher than one cent, and that “under all the circumstances, but for the instruction of the court, they would have been compelled to find a verdict for the defendant.” The missing nun has never been heard of. The testimony was taken down, signed by the judge, and in 1837 published at Louisville in book form.

The field in which Dr. Rice became most widely known is that of controversy. In the years 1842–3 he met the celebrated Baptist editor and controversialist, Rev. John L. Waller, D.D., in public debate *twice*—once at Nicholasville, which was an accidental meeting. The other debate, at Georgetown in the summer of 1843, on the mode and subjects of baptism, was to have been published; but Dr. Waller was delayed in writing out his part of it until after the more celebrated debate, at Lexington, between Dr. Rice and Elder Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va., which overshadowed, if it did not destroy, all interest in the debate with Dr. Waller.

The debate with Mr. Campbell was brought about (without any agency of Dr. Rice) by an agreement between Mr. Campbell and Rev. John H. Brown, D.D., then of Richmond, Ky. It began November —, 1843, and continued sixteen days, consuming about seventy hours—the great statesman, Henry Clay, Chief Justice George Robertson, and Hon. John Speed Smith, moderators. It was attended throughout by very large and highly intelligent audiences—many persons going several hundred miles to hear it. The subjects discussed embraced a wide range of theological investigation. No debate in the country ever excited so great interest, or was attended by so many educated or distinguished men. Dr. Rice and his friends were more than satisfied with the expression of the public sentiment at the time, and with the opinions expressed by editors and reviewers after the debate was published in book form.

While living in Cincinnati Dr. Rice held two public debates; one on slavery—specifically, whether slaveholding is *in itself* sinful—to which he was challenged by Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase and nine other gentlemen, and who selected the Rev. Dr. Blanchard to represent them; the other on Universalism, with Rev. E. M. Pingree. Each debate continued several days, exciting much interest, and was published in book form.

In 1845 the Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School) met in Cincinnati. The abolition excitement was then at its height; and as one result a number of anti-slavery petitions were sent to the Assembly. Dr. Rice, as chairman of the committee to which those petitions were referred, wrote the Report, which was almost unanimously adopted, and which stamped the Assembly and the church as conservative, and terminated the agitation of the slavery question in the Presbyterian church until the late civil war. In 1855 he was chosen moderator of the General Assembly, which met that year at Nashville, Tenn. The subject of slavery was introduced by the visiting delegates from several Congregational bodies in the East. This induced Dr. Rice to address to those delegates “Ten Letters on Slavery,” which were published in pamphlet form. The same Assembly appointed him the visiting delegate to the Consociation of Rhode Island, in 1856; in which body the subject of slavery was earnestly discussed, and Dr. Rice had the honor of defending the doctrine and the position of the Old School Presbyterian church on that subject. The discussion was reported for the “New York Observer,” and awakened much interest.

In 1845 the venerable Rev. James Hoge, D.D., of Columbus, Ohio (since deceased), Dr. Rice, and others, took steps to found in Cincinnati a theological seminary; for the reason that the Presbyterian theological seminary then in New Albany, Indiana, was likely to prove a failure, or to be used for the dissemination of abolitionist doctrines. Their purpose was to secure

a permanent seminary at Cincinnati; or, failing in that, to place the seminary for the West in the hands of the General Assembly—in which last they finally succeeded. Dr. Rice was professor of theology in that seminary for two years, when they passed it into the hands of the Assembly; and that body shortly after established the Danville theological seminary. Just before his removal to Chicago, in 1857, a movement was made to establish in that city a Presbyterian theological seminary under abolitionist auspices, by means regarded as unfair. Dr. Rice succeeded in arresting that movement, and in securing the seminary in Chicago under the control of the General Assembly—his personal friend, Cyrus H. McCormick, giving \$100,000 as endowment. The Assembly chose Dr. Rice the professor of theology, which office he filled for two years, when his health failed. We have already mentioned that, in addition to the duties of president, he is now (January, 1872) filling the chair of theology, in Westminster college, Missouri.

In October, 1832, Dr. Rice was married to Miss Catharine P. Burch, eldest daughter of Rev. James K. Burch, then of Danville—to whose many excellencies he is largely indebted for the singular usefulness of his life. They have had seven children, four daughters (three married) and three sons (one died in 1846). His youngest son is professor of English literature in Westminster college.

The Rev. ROBERT WILSON was descended from ancestors whom persecution had driven from the north of Ireland to western Virginia. He entered Kentucky as a missionary in 1798, and on the expiration of his engagement, married and settled in Washington, Mason county, where he remained till his death, October 31, 1823, in the fiftieth year of his age. He was an amiable and estimable man, possessing great equanimity of temper, and remarkable throughout his whole ministerial career, for his active, humble and devoted piety. While his labors were signally blessed among his own flock, it was through his unwearied exertions that the churches of Augusta and Maysville were organized; and those of Smyrna and Flemingsburg owed to him their preservation when languishing without a pastor.

The Rev. JOHN LYLE was a native of Rockbridge county, Va. born on 20th October, 1769. He was licensed to preach the gospel in 1795. In 1797, he came to Kentucky as a missionary, and in 1800 took charge of Salem church, where he remained for several years. Mr. Lyle subsequently removed to Paris, where he established a female academy, which became one of the most flourishing in the state, embracing from 150 to 200 pupils. In 1809, he declined teaching, but continued in the active discharge of his ministerial labors until 1825, on the 22d of July of which year he departed this life. He bore a prominent part in the trying scenes through which the church was called to pass during the early period of his ministry. He was a man of sound judgment and studious habits; his manner, in the pulpit, feeling and earnest, and his matter sensible. As an evidence of the blessed fruits of his faithful, earnest and affectionate style of preaching, on one occasion, at Mount Pleasant, the Rev. William L. McCalla noted the names of thirty-three persons impressed by the sermon, thirty-one of whom afterward became respectable members of the church.

In the year 1820, died the Rev. JAMES MCCORD. He was born in Baltimore in 1785, and removed to Lexington when five years of age. His education was liberal, and at an early age he proceeded to read law with the Hon. Henry Clay. Becoming pious, he devoted his life to the ministry. He was chosen the first pastor of the second Presbyterian church of Lexington in 1815, which situation he held till the year 1819, when he removed to Paris. His published writings were considerable, among them two volumes of sermons. Mr. McChord was a remarkably brilliant man—possessing a rapid and comprehensive intellect, a glowing and gorgeous style, and an exuberant imagination. His successors in the second or McChord church, were able and eloquent men—the Rev. John Breckinridge in 1823; Rev. John C. Young in 1829; Rev. Robert Davidson in 1832; Rev. John D. Matthews in 1841; and Rev. John H. Brown, in 1844; and Rev. Robert G. Brank in 1852.

Rev. THOMAS CLELAND, D.D., an able and useful Presbyterian minister in Kentucky for fifty-five years, 1803-58, was born in Fairfax co., Va., May 22, 1778, and died in Mercer co., Ky., on Sabbath evening, Jan. 31, 1858, in his 80th year. His parents removed to Maryland in 1781, and in the fall of 1789 to a farm in Washington co., Ky. His education was quite limited until he was 17; then under James Allen, a lawyer and clerk of the court at Greensburg, and in 1796, at Kentucky Academy, at Pisgah, Woodford co., his facilities were excellent, and most faithfully improved; and continued, for a few months, in 1799-1800, at Transylvania University, Lexington, until broken off by the death of both parents, within two months and nine days of each other. At 24, at the great camp-meeting at Cane Ridge, in June, 1801, he exhorted for two hours—several persons tracing their conversion to his appeal; and his exhortation, at a camp-meeting at Hite's Spring, near Harrodsburg, two months later, was similarly blessed. Circumstances soon led him to frequent exhortations and conducting of meetings, in a circuit of some miles around his home; and at the time of his marriage, Oct. 22, 1801, the Presbytery of Transylvania being in session in the New Providence church, that body pressed upon him the duty of entering the ministry—a matter he was long undecided about. He was licensed, at Danville, April 14, 1803, and began preaching near Springfield, and at Hardin's creek, now Lebanon; in 1813, was ordained over New Providence and Cane Run (Harrodsburg) churches—continuing to preach to the latter for 26 and to the former for 45 years. During these ministrations, he received to the latter church 240 and to the former about 700 members; and solemnized 712 marriages (for which his fees were \$2,875½). His house was a "school of the prophets," before the establishment of theological seminaries—fifteen young men in all having studied theology, from six months to two years each, under his care. At the division of the church in 1838-40, he took sides and continued with the New School. His principal published writings, twenty in number, were all but one before 1837—several of them controversial and important. His great forte was in the pulpit, where he had extraordinary control over the sympathetic feelings of his hearers; and although he preached much on doctrinal subjects, he was for more years than any other man probably the most popular Presbyterian preacher in Kentucky. Of his four sons, two, and a grandson, are Presbyterian ministers.

Rev. JOSHUA LACEY WILSON, D.D., was born in Bedford co., Va., Sept. 22, 1774; brought to Kentucky in 1781; raised to the trade of a blacksmith, and until he was 22, had no education except what his mother gave him; sold his little patrimony, and spent the proceeds in acquiring an education at Kentucky Academy, at Pisgah, Woodford co.; taught school for two years at Frankfort, during which he began reading law, but abandoned it for theology; at 28 years of age, was licensed, 1802; ordained pastor of Bardstown and Big Spring churches, 1804; sat as a member of the commission of synod in the Cumberland difficulties, 1805; was called to the First church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1808, where he remained for 38 years, until his death, Aug. 14, 1846, in his 72d year. During a portion of this time, he taught a classical school; and edited the *Pandect*, and the *Standard*. He prosecuted Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, and successfully, for heresy, 1835; was prominent and active in several controversies; was very tall, and of commanding presence; always impressive, dignified, and weighty as a speaker; firm and unyielding for the truth; a power in the church, and in the moral, educational, and social growth of Cincinnati.

His son, and successor in the pulpit of the First church, Rev. SAMUEL R. WILSON, D.D., is now (1873) pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Louisville—one of the ablest men in the pulpit and one of the greatest in controversy, in the state. He and his co-laborers in the same city, Rev. STUART ROBINSON, D.D., and Rev. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY, D.D., with others, have made the Presbyterian pulpit of Louisville, for years past, by far the ablest in any city in the United States, New York possibly excepted.

[The plan and limits of this work have excluded, with one exception (and he a non-resident), extended biographical sketches of *living* ministers.]

The Rev. GIDEON BLACKBURN was one of the most eloquent divines of the west; and his early history presents a most remarkable instance of perseverance in the face of difficulties. Left an orphan and penniless when about eleven years of age (being defrauded out of the handsome patrimony of twenty thousand dollars), a kind school-master gave him instruction gratuitously; and he obtained a situation in a saw-mill, where he tended the saw from dark till day-light, studying by a fire of pine-knots. In this way he earned a dollar every night, and made rapid proficiency in his studies. Thus he struggled on till ready to enter college. To defray this new expense, he labored as a surveyor for four months; frequently sleeping in a cane-brake to avoid the Indians, and having no shelter from the rain but a blanket. He received for his pay fourteen horses, valued at forty dollars a-piece. These he took to Maryland and sold for fifteen hundred dollars; with which he discharged all his debts, and went through Dickinson college. Thus early enured to hardships, he was admirably fitted for the arduous duties of a missionary to the Cherokee Indians, to which he was appointed by the general assembly in 1803, when 31 years of age. In 1827, he was appointed President of Centre College at Danville, which situation he filled till 1830, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Young. The last years of his life were spent in Illinois. He died in 1838, aged 66.

The Rev. JOHN McFARLAND and the Rev. DAVID NELSON were clergymen of a high order of talent. The former died, while pastor of the Paris church, in 1828; the latter departed this life, in Illinois, in 1844.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

EARLY ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, IN KENTUCKY;

WITH BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF THE PRINCIPAL CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES, WHO
HAVE SUCCESSIVELY LABORED IN THIS STATE.

THE glowing accounts of the surpassing beauty and fertility of Kentucky, furnished by the early pioneers on their return to the bosom of their families in North Carolina and Virginia, created a deep sensation throughout the western borders of these states, and awakened a spirit of adventure, which soon extended to Maryland and other adjoining states. Large bodies of emigrants began to pour into the newly discovered and but half explored wilderness, inhabited till then only by wild beasts and by roving bands of savages. The daring spirit of Boone, Harrod and Logan was soon communicated to large masses of population; and the consequence was, that in less than a quarter of a century from its first discovery or exploration, Kentucky had a sufficient population to be admitted as one of the independent states of this great confederacy; the second that was added to the venerable THIRTEEN, which had fought the battles of independence.

Maryland shared abundantly in the enthusiasm which had already set one-fourth of the adjacent populations in motion towards the west. The Catholics who settled in Kentucky, came principally from this state, which had been founded by Lord Baltimore, and a band of colonists professing the Roman Catholic religion. Bold, hardy, adventurous and strongly attached to their faith, but tolerant towards those of other denominations, the Catholic emigrants to Kentucky, proved not unworthy of their ancestors, who had been the first to unfurl on this western continent, the broad banner of universal freedom, both civil and religious.* They cheerfully underwent the labors, privations and dangers,

* Bancroft in his History of the United States, (Vol. I. Maryland), awards this praise to the Catholic colonists of Maryland; and so do our other historians, *passim*.

to which all the early emigrants were exposed; and they made common cause with their brethren in providing for the security of their new homes in the wilderness, and in repelling Indian invasions. Several of their number were killed or dragged into captivity on their way to Kentucky; others passed through stirring adventures, and made hair-breadth escapes.

The first Catholic emigrants to Kentucky, with whose history we are acquainted, were Dr. Hart and William Coomes. These came out in the spring of 1775, and settled at Harrod's station. Here Dr. Hart engaged in the practice of medicine; and the wife of William Coomes opened a school for children. Thus in all probability, the first practising physician and the first school teacher of our infant commonwealth were both Roman Catholics. A few years later they removed with their families to Bardstown, in the vicinity of which most of the Catholic emigrants subsequently located themselves. Previously to their removal, however, they were both actively employed in the defence of Harrod's Station during its memorable siege by the Indians in 1776-77. William Coomes was with the party which first discovered the approach of the savages; one of his companions was shot dead at his side; and he made a narrow escape with his life.

In the year 1785 a large colony of Catholics emigrated to Kentucky from Maryland, with the Haydens and Lancasters, and settled chiefly on Pottinger's creek, at a distance of from ten to fifteen miles from Bardstown. They were followed in the spring of the next year, by another colony led out by captain James Rapier, who located himself in the same neighborhood. In 1787, Thomas Hill and Philip Miles brought out another band of Catholic emigrants, and they were followed in 1788, by Robert Abell, and his friends; and in 1790-91, by Benedict Spalding and Leonard Hamilton, with their families and connexions. The last named colonists settled on the Rolling Fork, a branch of Salt river, in the present county of Marion.

In the spring of the year 1787, there were already about fifty Catholic families in Kentucky. They had as yet no Catholic clergyman to administer to their spiritual wants; and they felt the privation most keenly. Upon application to the Very Rev. John Carroll, of Baltimore, then the ecclesiastical superior of all the Catholics in the United States, they had the happiness to receive as their first pastor the Rev. Mr. Whelan, a zealous and talented Irish priest, who had served as chaplain in the French navy, which had come to our assistance in the struggle for independence. He remained with his new charge till the spring of 1790, when he returned to Maryland by the way of New Orleans.

After his departure, the Catholics of Kentucky were again left in a destitute condition for nearly three years; when they were consoled by the appearance among them of the Rev. Stephen Theodore Badin, who was sent out as their pastor by bishop Carroll, of Baltimore, in the year 1793. This excellent, learned, zealous and indefatigable religious pioneer of our state, still lingering in venerable old age above the horizon of life, labored with unremitting zeal among the Catholics of our state for more than thirty years, and even after this long term of service, though worn down with previous exertion, and induced to travel and take some relaxation for his health, he still continued to work at intervals in the vineyard which he had so dearly loved and so long cultivated.

His adventures and hardships would fill a volume; and the varied incidents of his remarkable life cannot even be alluded to in this brief sketch. Wherever there was sickness or spiritual destitution; wherever error or vice was to be eradicated, and virtue inculcated; wherever youth was to be instructed and trained to religious observances; wherever, in a word, his spiritual ministrations were most needed, there he was sure to be found laboring with all his native energy, for the good of his neighbor. Difficulties and dangers, which would have appalled a heart less stout and resolute, were set at naught by this untiring man. He traversed Kentucky on horseback hundreds of times on missionary duty; and he spent nearly half his time in the saddle. Through rain and storm, through hail and snow; along the beaten path and through the trackless wilderness, by day and by night, he might be seen going on his errand of mercy; often for years together, alone in the field, and always among the foremost to labor, even when subsequently joined by other zealous Catholic missionaries. He was intimate with the most distinguished men of Kentucky in the early

times, and his politeness, learning, affability and wit, made him always a welcome guest at their tables.

When he first came to Kentucky in 1793, he estimated the number of Catholic families in the state at *three hundred*; he has lived to see this number swell to more than *six thousand*. When he first entered on this missionary field, there was not a Catholic church in the entire commonwealth, and there were few, if any, Catholic schools; in 1846, there were more than forty churches, besides a great number of missionary stations, about forty Catholic priests, one religious establishment for men, two colleges for young men, four female religious institutions, eleven academies for girls, five or six charitable institutions: besides an ecclesiastical seminary, and some minor schools. The entire Catholic population of the State, in 1846, was estimated at thirty thousand.

After having remained alone in Kentucky for nearly four years, Rev. M. Badin was joined by another zealous Catholic missionary, like himself a native of France; the Rev. M. Fournier, who reached the State in February, 1797. Two years later—in February, 1799, the two missionaries were cheered by the arrival of another, the Rev. M. Salmon, likewise a Frenchman. But these two last named clergymen did not long survive the arduous labors of the mission. M. Salmon after a serious illness contracted by exposure, was suddenly killed by a fall from his horse near Bardstown, on the 9th of November, 1799; and the Rev. M. Fournier died soon after on the Rolling Fork, probably from the rupture of a blood-vessel.

Their places were filled by the Rev. Mr. Thayer, a native of New England, who had once been a Congregational minister in Boston, but had from conviction become a Catholic, and had been promoted to the ministry in our church. He arrived in Kentucky in 1799; having been sent out, like the rest, by bishop Carroll, of Baltimore, the venerable patriarch of the Catholic church in America; and he remained in the State till 1803. After his departure, M. Badin was again left alone for about two years,—until the year 1805.

This year is memorable in our religious annals, as marking the arrival among us of one among the most active and efficient of our early missionaries—the Rev. Charles Nerinckx, a native of Belgium, who, like many others of our first missionaries, had been compelled to leave Europe in consequence of the disturbances caused by the French Revolution. Strong, healthy, robust, and full of faith and religious zeal, he was admirably suited to endure the hardships necessarily connected with our early missions. He shrank from no labor, and was disheartened by no difficulties. He labored without cessation, both bodily and mentally, for nearly twenty years, and he died on a missionary excursion to Missouri, in 1824. He erected in Kentucky no less than ten Catholic churches, in the building of which he often worked with his own hands. Two of these were of brick, and the rest of hewed-logs.

For many years he had charge of six large congregations, besides a great number of minor stations, scattered over the whole extent of the State. Like M. Badin, he spent much of his time on horseback, and traveled by night as well as by day. On his famous horse *Printer*, he very often traveled sixty miles in the day; and to save time, he not unfrequently set out on his journeys at sunset. He often swam swollen creeks and rivers, even in the dead of winter; he frequently slept in the woods; and on one occasion, in what is now Grayson county, he was beset by wolves during a whole night, when he was saved, under the divine protection, by his presence of mind in sitting on his horse and keeping his persecutors at bay by hallooing at the top of his voice. Exact in enforcing discipline, he was more rigid with himself than with any one else. He cared not for his bodily comfort, and was content with the poorest accommodations. He delighted to visit the poor, and to console them in their afflictions; while children and servants were the special objects of his pastoral solicitude.

In order to promote female piety and education, this good man founded the Sisterhood of Loretto, in April, 1812. The objects of this establishment were; to enable those young ladies who wished to retire from the world, and to devote themselves wholly to prayer and the exercises of charity, to be useful to themselves and to others, by diffusing the blessings of a Christian education among young persons of their own sex, especially among the daughters of the poor. They were also to receive and rear up orphan girls, who, if left on the cold charities of the world, might have gone to ruin themselves, and have become an

occasion of ruin to others. The institution succeeded even beyond his most sanguine expectations. Within the twelve years which elapsed from its establishment to the death of its founder, the number of sisters who devoted themselves to this manner of life had already increased to more than a hundred; and they had under their charge more than two hundred and fifty girls, distributed through six different schools, besides many orphans, whom they fed, clothed, and educated gratuitously. The institution now reckons about one hundred and eighty members; and besides the mother house, which is at Loretto, in Marion county, it has eight branch establishments, five of which are in Kentucky, and three in Missouri. All of these have female schools attached to them, in which young ladies are taught not only the elements of English education, but also the varied accomplishments which fit them for the most refined society.

In the spring of the year 1806, a new band of Catholic missionaries came to Kentucky, and established themselves at St. Rose's, near Springfield. They were the Rev. Messrs. Edward Fenwick,* Thomas Wilson, Wm. Raymond Tuile, and R. Anger; the first a native of Maryland, and the three last Englishmen. They were all of the order of St. Dominic. They took charge of a considerable portion of the Catholic missions, and labored with great zeal and efficiency in the vineyard. Connected with their institution were a theological seminary and a college for young men, both of which continued to flourish for many years.

About a mile from St. Rose's, there was also established, at a later period, the still flourishing female institution of St. Magdalene's, conducted by sisters of the third order of St. Dominic, which has now a branch establishment at Somerset, Ohio. This latter institution, the permanent establishment of which is mainly due to the enlightened zeal of Bishop Miles, of Nashville, has done great good in promoting the diffusion of female education among all classes of our population.

In the fall of the year 1805, the Trappists came to Kentucky with the Rev. Urban Guillet, their superior; and they remained in the State, at their establishment on Pottinger's creek, near Rohan's knob, for about four years, when they removed to Missouri, and subsequently to Illinois. They were a body of religious monks who devoted themselves to fasting and prayer, and lived retired from the world. They were, however, of great assistance to the infant Catholic missions of Kentucky, not only by the influence of their prayers and good example, but also by their efforts to promote education, especially among the children of the poor. They established a school for boys, in which manual labor and instruction in the mechanical arts were combined with a religious training and the teaching of the ordinary rudiments of an English education.

In the year 1811, the Catholics of our State were cheered by the arrival among them of their first bishop, the Rt. Reverend Dr. Flaget, who had been consecrated in Baltimore by Bishop Carroll, on the 4th of November of the previous year. This venerable missionary pioneer, now in his eighty-fourth year, had been already in the west, having been stationed for two years at Post Vincennes, as early as 1792, shortly after his arrival in the United States from France, his native country. When he passed Cincinnati in that year, there were only four rude cabins in this now flourishing city; and Louisville was but little farther advanced. How different is the entire west now, from what it was on occasion of his first visit, or even on that of his second in 1811! What was then an unclaimed wilderness, filled with wild beasts and still fiercer savages, is now a smiling garden of civilization.

We cannot attempt to write even a rapid sketch of the life and labors of Bishop Flaget in Kentucky, during the last thirty-six years; a volume would be necessary to do full justice to his excellent and admirable character. The incidents of his life are familiar to all the Catholics of the State; while the many benevolent and literary institutions he has reared, are the best monuments to his memory. Suffice it to say, that he has ever blended the active benevolence and charity of the Christian missionary with the amiable politeness of the accomplished gentleman. He had and still has a multitude of warm friends, even among the dissenting communions: he never had one enemy.

Among the companions of Bishop Flaget, when he came to take up his

* Subsequently the first bishop of Cincinnati.

permanent abode in Kentucky, were the Rev. J. B. M. David, and the Rev. G. J. Chabrat—the latter not yet a priest; both of whom afterwards were successively appointed his coadjutors. The latter was the first priest ordained by Bishop Flaget in Kentucky.

The Rev. Mr. David, or, as he was familiarly called, *Father David*, was consecrated bishop in the newly dedicated cathedral of Bardstown, on the 15th of August, 1819; and he died on the 12th of July, 1841, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was the founder of the theological seminary of Bardstown, and of the order of Sisters of Charity, in Kentucky. In the former institution, founded in 1811, were educated most of the clergymen now on the missions of Kentucky, many of them under his own eye. The society of Sisters of Charity was commenced at St. Thomas, four miles from Bardstown, in November, 1812; and the number of its members increased apace, until it was soon able to send out new colonies to different parts of the State. The society now has four branch establishments under the general supervision of the parent institution at Nazareth, near Bardstown; it has more than seventy-five members; it educates annually about five hundred young ladies, and has charge of an infirmary and orphan asylum, in the latter of which there are at present about seventy orphan girls, rescued from want, and trained to virtue and learning.

Among the most zealous and efficient deceased Catholic clergymen of our State, we may reckon the Rev. William Byrne and the Rev. G. A. M. Elder; the former an Irishman, and the founder of St. Mary's college, in Marion county; the latter a Kentuckian, and the founder of St. Joseph's college, in Bardstown. These two institutions, which have continued to flourish ever since, and which have been of immense advantage to the cause of education in Kentucky, stand forth the fittest and most durable monuments to their memory. Having been for many years bound together by ties of the closest Christian friendship, they were both ordained together in the cathedral of Bardstown, by Bishop David, on the 18th of September, 1819.

As an evidence of the unconquerable energy of these two men, we may remark, that the two institutions which they respectively founded, and in the welfare of which they felt so lively an interest, were both reduced to ashes under their very eyes,—St. Mary's college at two different times; and that they were immediately rebuilt by their founders, who, far from being discouraged by the afflicting disaster, seemed in consequence of it to be clothed, on the contrary, with new vigor and resolution. No difficulties terrified them; no obstacles were deemed by them insurmountable. The State never contributed one dollar to either of these institutions, nor were they erected by the wealth of their founders or the liberal contributions of individuals. The persevering industry and untiring energy of two men, wholly unprovided with pecuniary means, and yet determined to succeed at all hazards, built up, rebuilt, and maintained those two institutions of learning. They and their associates asked no salary, no worldly retribution for their labors; and the entire proceeds of the institutions thus went towards paying the debts contracted for the erection of them. So great was the confidence reposed in the two founders by all classes of the community, that they had credit, to an unlimited amount; and it is almost needless to add, that not one of their creditors ever lost a dollar by the trust reposed in their integrity and ability to meet all their liabilities.

The Rev. William Byrne died of the cholera, at St. Mary's college, on the 5th of June, 1833; and his friend followed him on the 28th of September, 1838. The latter died at St. Joseph's college, of an affection of the heart, which he had contracted many years before, while a student at Emmetsburgh college, Maryland. Both fell victims of their zeal in the discharge of the duties of their office; both died in the arms of their dearest friends, in the institutions which they had reared, and which they left behind them as their sepulchral monuments.

Here we must close this hasty and imperfect sketch. The narrow limits by which we were confined, prevented us from speaking of several other things worthy of notice in our religious history; while we have on purpose abstained from saying much of those who are still living, whose biographies will be more appropriately written when they shall be no more.

HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF
BIBLE SOCIETIES IN KENTUCKY.

THE founders of the Commonwealth and the pioneers of the gospel in Kentucky were alike profoundly impressed with the importance of the Bible and of Bible truth to the welfare of the State and the formation and growth of good society. This faith was early shown by corresponding works; and steps were taken to organize societies for the general circulation of that book which is at once "the palladium of liberty and the standard of righteousness."

In England was formed, in 1804, the "British and Foreign Bible Society," the first in the world with the exclusive purpose of circulating the Bible without note or comment. As early as 1796, the "Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge," among other objects of usefulness embraced in its workings, had published an edition of 10,000 Welsh Bibles, besides smaller lots previously issued. The dissemination of these produced valuable results, and developed destitution beyond anticipation. A Welsh missionary named Thomas Charles appealed to that society for more, but without much success. He then essayed an edition by subscription, but failed in this also. In 1802 he went to London, and after various suggestions, proposed to organize a society for the purpose of furnishing Bibles for Wales. He found sympathizing friends—one of whom, a Baptist minister, Rev. Joseph Hughes, wrought up to enthusiasm by the simple earnestness of Mr. Charles, cried out, "Certainly: and if for Wales, why not for the world?" The idea was acted upon; and on March 7, 1804, in London tavern, about 300 persons—including Quakers, who till that time had never acted but in one instance with other Christian sects—met and organized the "British and Foreign Bible Society," with a president and other officers, including an executive committee of 15 Church of England laymen, 15 dissenting, and 6 foreigners, and a subscribed fund of \$3,500; the members were to pay a guinea annually, and have a discount on Bibles. The first edition ordered was 20,000 Bibles and 5,000 Testaments, to supply Wales—so intensely delighting the Welsh population, that they drew the first load by hand through the city, with great rejoicing. Auxiliary societies, both at home and on the continent, were gradually formed.

In 1808 the "Bible Society of Philadelphia" was formed—the first in America; followed, in 1809, by one in Connecticut and one in Massachusetts; in 1811, by the "*Kentucky Bible Society*" at Lexington; in 1813, by one at Halifax, Nova Scotia; in 1814, by one in Antigua, one of the West Indies; and in 1816, by the "American Bible Society," at New York—five years after Kentucky had pioneered the idea in the new West—and embracing among its vice-presidents, two Kentucky governors, Isaac Shelby and George Madison. The first year's receipts of the American Bible Society were \$37,779, and its circulation of Bibles and Testaments reached 6,410 volumes. Forty-two years after, in 1858, its receipts were \$386,960, and its issues 712,114 volumes. Its total circulation of the Bible, or parts of the Bible, in all cases without note or comment, in 1858 had reached 12,804,083 volumes.

In 1804, when the first Bible society was formed, the Bible was printed and circulated in 50 tongues. In 1858, it was printed and circulated in 166 versions—of which 99 were new versions, including 14 European languages, 15 Asiatic, 11 Polynesian, 11 African, and 7 American. Many of these were first made written languages by the societies.

A great cause for thankfulness is the extreme cheapness of the Bible, under the auspices of the American Bible Society. Good editions of the Bible can now be bought for from 25 to 50 cents per copy, and of the Testament as low as 8 cents.

The formation and success of the Kentucky Bible Society, about the fourth
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in order, doubtless gave a powerfully directing influence to the organization of the American Bible Society, five years later, and to which it became auxiliary in 1817. Among its founders and active managers and supporters were Revs. James Blythe, D.D., Robert H. Bishop, D.D., James Fishback, D.D., Nathan H. Hall, D.D., John T. Edgar, D.D., James McChord, John Lyle, and R. M. Cunningham; and of statesmen and public men, Ex-Governors Isaac Shelby, George Madison, Gabriel Slaughter, and John Adair, Hon. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Judge Benjamin Mills, Col. James Morrison, John Tilford, John W. Hunt, David A. Sayre, and others. Under such auspices, a deep interest was awakened all over the State, and coöperative Bible Associations formed—among them the Lexington, Paris, Mason County, Pisgah, New Providence, Chaplin Hills, and Louisville Associations. In September, 1814, the Kentucky Bible Society sent to Philadelphia for Bibles and Testaments, to be distributed among the soldiers of the war of 1812.

So important a field for distribution was opened in the West, and so irregular and expensive was the transportation from the East, that Lexington was selected by the American Bible Society as a central point or depot for publishing and circulating the Scriptures in the West and South; and two sets of stereotype plates of the entire Bible were sent out—from which, by 1823, three editions of 2,000 copies each had been printed, on paper of an "excellent quality," made near Georgetown, Ky., and "equal in workmanship to any." They were sold at \$1.50 for large octavo size, 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents for common 12 mo., and 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents for a Testament for Sunday-schools. These prices were in Western *currency*, which was at a large discount compared with Eastern funds. This was in 1821—fifty years ago!

From 1819 to 1826, New York and Lexington were the publishing depots for the Society, for the whole country. The parent Society adopted the policy of county auxiliary societies, of which there were 112 in Kentucky, in October, 1871, to carry on its work. This system, and the increased publishing and commercial facilities of New York, made the further editions at Lexington not so advantageous; and the Kentucky Bible Society—having faithfully fulfilled its mission, and made a lasting impression for good—was discontinued, or passed into and became a part of the American Bible Society. During its existence, all the governors, lieutenant-governors, and other chief officers of the State, were either presidents, vice-presidents, or managers of the Kentucky Bible Society, or selected to deliver addresses at its anniversaries.

But while men of large and liberal views were making this noble record for the State and society, Christian women were helping also, by organizing similar societies with the same worthy object. The Female Bible Society of Lexington was organized December 12, 1822, and continues its good work to this day (1871). The contributions since its organization amount to \$4,556. One of the managers at its formation, and who soon became its energetic President—Mrs. Thomas T. Skillman—at the ripe age of eighty-five, was still (in 1871) directing its operations.

The American Bible Society has managed the work in Kentucky through general agents selected from among the distinguished clergymen of various denominations. Rev. George S. Savage, M. D., was the general agent in 1871. A system of Bible colportage, by which the poor and destitute were supplied, has been a leading feature of its work. In addition to the volumes printed at Lexington, of which a portion was sent to the State of Ohio, and to the territories of Indiana and Louisiana, the total number sent to Kentucky from New York, from its organization in 1816 to the 1st of October, 1871, was 614,699 volumes—a yearly average of 11,279 volumes. Although in several years before 1836 the number sent was less than 500, yet, since 1844, only three times has there been as few as 10,550 received; while, in 1855, the number was 20,720, it rose to 33,164 in 1862, 31,378 in 1863, 67,269 in 1864, 22,465 in 1868, and 26,938 in 1871. For the ten years preceding April, 1871, the total sent to Kentucky was 256,278 volumes—a yearly average of 25,627.



KENTUCKY JUDGES.

SKETCH

OF THE

COURT OF APPEALS.

THE Constitution of Kentucky—like that of the United States, and those, also, of all the States of the Anglo-American Union—distributes among three departments of organic sovereignty, all the political powers which it recognises and establishes. And to effectuate, in practice, the theoretic equilibrium and security contemplated by this fundamental partition of civil authority, it not only declares that the Legislature shall exercise no other power than such as may be legislative—the Judiciary no other than that which is judicial—nor the Executive any other than such as shall be executive in its nature; but it also, to a conservative extent, secures the relative independence of each of these depositaries of power. If courts were permitted to legislate, or the legislature were suffered not only to prescribe the rule of right, but to decide on the constitutional validity of its own acts, or adjudicate on private rights, no citizen could enjoy political security against the ignorance, the passions or the tyranny of a dominant party: And if judges were dependent for their offices on the will of a mere legislative majority, their timidity and subservience might often add judicial sanction to unconstitutional enactments, and thereby, instead of guarding the constitution as honest and fearless sentinels, they would help the popular majority to become supreme, and to rule capriciously, in defiance of all the fundamental prohibitions and guaranties of the people's organic law. As the legislature derives its being and authority from the constitution, which is necessarily supreme and inviolable, no legislative act prohibited by any of its provisions, can be *law*; and, consequently, as it is the province of the judiciary, acting as the organ of the judicial function of popular sovereignty, to declare and administer the law in every judicial case, it must be the duty, as well as privilege, of every court to disregard every legislative violation of the constitution, as a nullity, and thus maintain the practical supremacy and inviolability of the fundamental law. But the will to do so, whenever proper, is as necessary as the power; and, therefore, the constitution of Kentucky provides that the judges of the Court of Appeals, and also of inferior courts, shall be entitled to hold their offices during good behavior; and, moreover, provides that no judge shall be subject to removal otherwise than by impeachment, on the trial of which there can be no conviction, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate—or by the address of both branches of the legislature, two-thirds of each branch concurring therein.

The first constitution of Kentucky, which commenced its operation on the 1st of June, 1792, also prohibited the legislature from reducing a judge's salary during his continuance in office. But the present constitution, adopted in 1799, contains no such prohibition. It is not difficult to perceive which of these constitutions is most consistent with the avowed theory of both as to judicial independence; for, certainly, there can be no sufficient assurance of judicial indepen

dence, when the salary of every judge depends on the will of a legislative majority of the law-making department.

But to secure a permanent tribunal for adjudicating on the constitutionality of legislative acts, the existing constitution of Kentucky, like its predecessor in this respect, *ordained and established* "A SUPREME COURT," and vested it with ultimate jurisdiction. Section one and two of the 4th article reads as follows:

"Sec. 1. The judicial power of this commonwealth, both as to matters of law and equity, *shall* be vested in one Supreme Court, which *shall* be styled the Court of Appeals, and in such inferior courts as the General Assembly may, from time to time, erect and establish.

"Sec. 2. The Court of Appeals, except in cases otherwise provided for in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this constitution, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by law."

As long as these fundamental provisions shall continue to be authoritative, there must be in Kentucky a judicial tribunal with appellate jurisdiction "co-extensive with the State," and co-ordinate with the legislative and executive departments. And this tribunal being established by the constitution, the legislature can neither abolish it nor divest it of appellate jurisdiction. The theoretic co-ordinacy of the organic representatives of the three functions of all political sovereignty, requires that the judicial organ, of the last resort, shall be as permanent and inviolable as the constitution itself. The great end of the constitution of Kentucky, and of every good constitution, is to *prescribe salutary limits to the inherent power of numerical majorities*. Were the political omnipotence of every such majority either reasonable or safe, no constitutional limitations on legislative *will* would be necessary or proper. But the whole tenor of the Kentucky constitution implies that liberty, justice and security, (the ends of all just government,) require many such fundamental restrictions: And not only to prescribe such as were deemed proper, but more especially to *secure their efficacy*, was the ultimate object of the people in adopting a constitution: And, to assure the integrity and practical supremacy of these restrictions, they determined that, as long as their constitution should last, there should be a tribunal, the judges of which should be entitled to hold their offices as long as the tribunal itself should exist and they should behave well and continue competent, in the judgment of as many as one-third of each branch of the legislature, on an address, or of one-third of the senate, on an impeachment: And, to prevent evasion, they have provided that, whilst an incumbent judge of the Appellate Court may be removed from his office by a concurrent vote of two-thirds, neither the appellate tribunal, nor the office itself, shall be subject to legislative abolition.

There is a radical difference in the stability of the supreme and inferior courts. The first is constitutional—the last is only statutory. As the constitution itself establishes the Court of Appeals, this tribunal can be abolished by a change of the constitution alone. But as the circuit courts are established by statute, the supreme power, that is, a legislative majority, may repeal it, and thereby abolish these courts; and, of course, the office of judge ceases with the abolition of his court. It would be certainly incompatible with the genius of the constitution to abolish the circuit courts, merely to get clear of the incumbent judges: Yet, as the power to abolish exists, the motive of the abolition cannot judicially affect the validity of the act. And, as the organization of inferior courts is deferred, by the constitution, to legislative experience and discretion; and as, moreover, a new system of such courts may often be usefully substituted for one found to be ineligible, the legislature ought not to be restrained from certain melioration, by a fear of shaking the stability of the judiciary. The constitutional inviolability of the Court of Appeals, which may rectify the errors of the inferior tribunal, may sufficiently assure judicial independence and rectitude.

The fundamental immutability of the Court of Appeals, and the value of the durable tenure by which the judges hold their offices, have been impressively illustrated in the history and results of "*the relief system*," and resulting "*old and new court*," which agitated Kentucky almost to convulsion for several years—the most pregnant and memorable in the annals of the State. That system of legislative "*relief*," as it was misnamed, was initiated in 1817-18, by retrospective prolonga-

tions of replevins, of judgments and decrees—and it was matured, in 1820, by the establishment of the Bank of the Commonwealth, without either capital or the guaranty of state credit, and by subsidiary enactments extending replevins to two years in all cases in which the creditor should fail to endorse on his execution his consent to take, at its nominal value, local bank paper greatly depreciated. The object of the legislature, in establishing such a bank, and in enacting such co-operative statutes as those just alluded to, was to enable debtors to pay their debts in much less than their value, by virtually compelling creditors to accept much less, or incur the hazards of indefinite and vexatious delays.

The constitutionality of the Bank of the Commonwealth, though generally doubted, was sustained by many judicial recognitions by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and finally by an express decision in which the then judges (Robertson, chief justice, and Underwood and Nicholas, judges) without expressing their own opinions, deferred to those incidental recognitions by their predecessors, and also to the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Craig vs. Missouri*, in which that court defined a "*bill of credit*," prohibited by the national constitution, to be a bill issued, as currency, by a State and *on the credit of the State*. The notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth, though issued by and in the name of the State of Kentucky, were not issued on the credit of the State, but expressly on the exclusive credit of a nominal capital dedicated by the charter—and this known fact produced the rapid depreciation of those notes; and, consequently, the same Supreme Court of the United States, affirmed the said decision of the Appellate Court of Kentucky, as it was compelled to do by its own authority, in *Craig vs. Missouri*, unless it had overruled so much of that decision as declared that it was an indispensable characteristic of a prohibited "*bill of credit*," that it should be issued *on the credit of the State*. There is much reason for doubting the correctness of these decisions by the national judiciary—and, if they be maintained, there is good cause for apprehending that the beneficent policy of the interdiction of State bills of credit may be entirely frustrated, and the constitutional prohibition altogether paralysed or eluded.

When the validity of the statutes retrospectively extending replevins, was brought before the Court of Appeals, the three judges then constituting that court, (Messrs. Boyle, chief justice, and Owsley and Mills, judges,) delivered separate opinions, all concurring in the conclusion that those statutes, *so far as they retroacted on contracts depending for their effect on the law of Kentucky*, were inconsistent with that clause in the federal constitution, which prohibits the legislatures of the several states in the union from passing any act "*impairing the obligation of contracts*," and also, of course, with the similar provision in the constitution of Kentucky, inhibiting any such enactment by the legislature of this State. A more grave and eventful question could not have been presented to the court for its umpirage. It subjected to a severe, but decisive ordeal, the personal integrity, firmness and intelligence of the judges, and the value of that degree of judicial independence and stability contemplated by the constitution. The question involved was new and vexed; and a majority of the people of the State had approved, and were, as *they* seemed to think, vitally interested in maintaining their constituent power to enact such remedial statutes.

Under this accumulated burthen of responsibility, however, the court being of the opinion that the acts impaired the obligation of contracts made in Kentucky antecedently to their date, honestly and firmly so decided, without hesitation or dissent. The court argued, 1st. That every valid contract had two kinds of obligation—the one moral, the other *legal* or civil; that the fundamental interdicts applied to the *legal* obligation only, because, as moral obligations are as immutable as the laws of God, and depend on the consciences of men, and therefore cannot be impaired by human legislation or power—consequently, it would be ridiculously absurd to suppose that the constitution intended to interdict that which, *without any interdiction*, could not be done. 2d. That, as moral obligation results from the sanctions of natural law, so civil obligation arises from the sanctions of human law; that, whenever the laws of society will not uphold nor enforce a contract, that contract possesses no civil obligation, but may be alone morally obligatory; that the obligation, whether moral or civil, is the chain, tie, or ligature, which binds, coerces, persuades, or *obliges* the obligor; that all *civil* obligation, therefore, springs from and is regulated by the punitive or remedial

power of human law; that the destruction or withdrawal of all such power, must annihilate all merely civil obligation; that, consequently, that which impairs such power must, to the same extent, impair such obligation; and, that, whatever renders the remedial agency of the law less certain, effectual or valuable, impairs it; and, also, necessarily impairs, therefore, the obligation which it creates. 3d. That the civil obligation of a contract depends on the law of the place when and where it is made; and that any subsequent legislation that essentially impairs the legal remedy for maintaining or enforcing that contract, must, consequently, so far, impair its legal obligation. 4th. That, if a retro-active extension of replevin from three months to two years, would not impair the obligation of a contract made under the shorter replevin law, the like prolongation to one hundred years would not impair the obligation; and, if this would not, the abrogation of all legal remedy could not. 5th. *That it is impossible that legislation can destroy or impair the legal obligation of contracts, otherwise than by operating on the legal remedies for enforcing them;* and, that, consequently, any legislation retro-actively and essentially deteriorating legal remedy, as certainly and essentially impairs the legal obligation of all contracts on which it so retro-acts: And, finally, therefore, that the retrospective extension of replevin in Kentucky, was unconstitutional and void.

Unanswerable and conclusive as this mere skeleton of the court's argument may be, yet the decision excited a great outcry against the judges. Their authority to disregard a legislative act as unconstitutional was, by many, denied, and they were denounced as "*usurpers,—tyrants,—kings.*" At the succeeding session of the legislature, in the fall of 1823, a long, verbose, and empty preamble and resolutions, for addressing them out of office, were reported by John Rowan, to which the judges responded fully and most effectually. But after an able and boisterous debate, the preamble and resolutions were adopted by a majority less than two-thirds. The judges—*determined to stand or fall by the constitution*—refused to abdicate. At the next session of the legislature, in 1824, there then being a still larger majority against the judges and their decision,—*but not quite two-thirds*,—the dominant party now became furious and reckless, passed an act, mis-entitled "an act to *reorganize* the Court of Appeals;" the object and effect of which, if sustained, were to abolish the "*old*" constitutional "*court*," and substitute a "*new*" legislative "*court*." The minority in that legislature united in a powerful protest against the "*reorganizing act*," which, on the presentation of it to the house of representatives by George Robertson, by whom it was written, was, unceremoniously, ordered to be entered on the journal of that house, *without being read*. A copy, however, which was read in the senate, was refused a place on the journal of that body,—and a "*new court*" senator, coming into the other house immediately afterwards, and there learning that the protest had, unheard, been admitted to the journal of that house, told Mr. Rowan that it was "*the devil*," and if embalmed in the record, would blow "*the new court party sky high*." Whereupon, a reconsideration was moved, and the memorable document was kicked out of that house also. But it could not be strangled. It lived and triumphed. It was published as an unanswerable text, and rallied and electrified the friends of the constitution, order, and justice.

The "*new court*" (consisting of William T. Barry, chief justice, and James Haggin, John Trimble, and Rezin H. Davidge, judges,) took unauthorized possession of the papers and records in the office of the Court of Appeals, appointed Francis P. Blair, clerk, and attempted to do business and decide some causes, their opinions on which, were published by Thomas B. Monroe, in a small duodecimo volume, which has never been regarded or read as authority. The judges of the constitutional Court of Appeals were thus deprived, without their consent, of the means of discharging official duties properly; and, the people not knowing whether the "*old*" or the "*new court*" was the constitutional tribunal of revision, some appealed to the one, and some to the other. In this perplexing crisis of judicial anarchy, the only authoritative arbiter was the ultimate sovereign—*the freemen of the State at the polls*. To that final and only tribunal, therefore, both parties appealed; and no period, in the history of Kentucky, was ever more pregnant, or marked with more excitement, or able and pervading discussion, than that which immediately preceded the annual elections in the year 1825.

The portentous agony resulted in the election, to the house of representatives, of a decisive majority in favor of the "old court," and against the constitutionality of the "new court." But only one-third of the senators having passed the ordeal of that election, a small "*new court*" majority still remained in the senate; and, disregarding the submission of the question to the votes of the people, that little majority refused to repeal the "reorganizing act," or acknowledge the existence of the "old court." This unexpected and perilous contumacy, brought the antagonist parties to the brink of a bloody revolution. For months the commonwealth was trembling on the crater of a heaving volcano. But the considerate prudence of the "old court party" prevented an eruption, by forbearing to resort to force to restore to the "old court" its papers and records, which the minority guarded, in Blair's custody, by military means—and, also, by appealing, once more, to the constituent body, in a printed manifesto prepared by George Robertson, signed by the members constituting the majority of the popular branch of the legislature, and exposing the incidents of the controversy and the conduct of the defeated party. The result of this last appeal was a majority in the senate, and an augmented majority in the house of representatives in favor of repealing as unconstitutional, the "act to reorganize the Court of Appeals." That act was accordingly repealed in the session of 1826-7, by "an act to remove the unconstitutional obstructions which have been thrown in the way of the Court of Appeals," passed by both houses the 30th December, 1826—the governor's objections notwithstanding. The "new court" vanished, and the "old court," redeemed and reinstated, proceeded, without further question or obstruction, in the discharge of its accustomed duties.

As soon as a *quietus* had been given to this agitating controversy, John Boyle, who had adhered to the helm throughout the storm in a forlorn hope of saving the constitution, resigned the chief-justiceship of Kentucky, and George M. Bibb, a distinguished champion of the "relief" and "new court" parties, was, by a relief governor and senate, appointed his successor. Owsley and Mills retained their seats on the appellate bench until the fall of 1828, when they also resigned, and, being re-nominated by Gov. Metcalfe, who had just succeeded Gov. Desha, they were rejected by a relief senate, and George Robertson and Joseph R. Underwood (both "anti-relief" and "old court") were appointed to succeed them. Then Bibb forthwith resigned, and there being no chief justice until near the close of 1829, these two judges constituted the court, and, during that year, declared null and void all the acts and decisions of the "new court," and disposed of about one thousand cases on the docket of the Court of Appeals. In December, 1829, Robertson was appointed chief justice, and Richard A. Buckner judge of the Court of Appeals. And thus, once more, "*the old court*" was complete, homogeneous and peaceful, and the most important question that could engage the councils or agitate the passions of a state, was settled finally, and settled right.

This memorable contest between the constitution and the passions of a popular majority—between the judicial and legislative departments—proves the efficacy of Kentucky's constitutional structure, and illustrates the reason and the importance of that system of judicial independence which it guaranties. It demonstrates that, if the appellate judges had been dependent on a bare majority of the people or their representatives, the constitution would have been paralyzed, justice dethroned, and property subjected to rapine, by tumultuary passions and numerical power. And its incidents and results not only commend to the gratitude of the living and unborn, the proscribed judges and the efficient compatriots who dedicated their time and talents for years to the rescue of the constitution, but also, impressively illustrate the object and efficacy of the fundamental limitations in the will of the majority—that is, the ultimate prevalence of reason over passion—of truth over error—which, in popular governments, is the sure offspring, only, of time and sober deliberation, which it is the object of constitutional checks to ensure.

As first and now organized, the Court of Appeals consists of three judges, one of whom is commissioned "*chief justice of Kentucky*." In the year 1801, the number was increased to four, and Thomas Todd (who had been clerk of that court, and in the year 1807 was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States) was the first who was appointed fourth judge. In the year 1813,

the number was prospectively reduced to three; and, all the incumbents having immediately resigned, two of them (Boyle and Logan) were instantly re-commissioned, and Robert Trimble, who was commissioned by Gov. Shelby, having declined to accept, Owsley, who had been one of the four judges who had resigned, was afterwards also re-commissioned; and ever since that time, the court has consisted of three judges only.

All the judges have always received equal salaries. At first the salary of each judge was \$666.66. In the year 1801, it was increased to \$833.33; in the year 1806, to \$1000; in the year 1815, to \$1500; in the year 1837, to \$2000; and in the year 1843, it was reduced to \$1500. During the prevalence of the paper of the Bank of the Commonwealth, the salaries were paid in that currency, which was so much depreciated as, for some time, to reduce the value of each salary to about \$750.

The following is a chronological catalogue of the names of all who have been judges of the Appellate Court of Kentucky:

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Harry Innis,	com. June 28, 1792	John Boyle,	com. M'ch 20, 1810
George Muter,	" Dec. 7, 1792	George M. Bibb,*	" Jan. 5, 1827
Thomas Todd,	" Dec. 13, 1806	George Robertson,	" Dec. 24, 1829
Felix Grundy,	" April 11, 1807	E. M. Ewing,	" April 7, 1843
Ninian Edwards,	" Jan. 5, 1808	Thos. A. Marshall,	" June 1, 1847
George M. Bibb,	" May 30, 1809		

* Resigned Dec. 23, 1828.

JUDGES.

Benj. Sebastian,	com. June 28, 1792	William Owsley,	com. April 8, 1810
Caleb Wallace,	" June 28, 1792	John Rowan,	" Jan. 14, 1819
Thomas Todd,	" Dec. 19, 1801	Benjamin Mills,	" Feb. 16, 1820
Felix Grundy,	" Dec. 10, 1806	George Robertson,	" Dec. 24, 1828
Ninian Edwards,	" Dec. 13, 1806	Jos. R. Underwood,	" Dec. 24, 1828
Robert Trimble,	" April 13, 1807	Richard A. Buckner,	" Dec. 21, 1829
William Logan,*	" Jan. 11, 1808	Samuel S. Nicholas,	" Dec. 23, 1831
George M. Bibb,	" Jan. 31, 1808	Ephraim M. Ewing,	" March 5, 1835
John Boyle,	" April 1, 1809	Thos. A. Marshall,	" M'ch 18, 1835
William Logan,	" Jan. 20, 1810	Daniel Breck,	" April 7, 1843
James Clark,	" M'ch 29, 1810	James Simpson,	" June 7, 1847

* Resigned January 30, 1808.

Of the chief justices, Muter, Boyle, and Robertson were in commission, collectively, about 41 years—Muter for about 11, Boyle 16, and Robertson nearly 14 years; and of all the justices of the court, Logan, Mills, and Owsley held their stations longest.

In the year 1803, Muter, very poor and rather superannuated, was induced to resign by a promise of an annuity of \$300, which, being guarantied by an act of the legislature in good faith, was complained of as an odious and unconstitutional "*provision*," and was taken away by a repealing act of the next year.

Under the first constitution of 1792, the appellate judges were required to state in their opinions such facts and authorities as should be necessary to expose the principle of each decision. But no mode of reporting the decisions was provided by legislative enactment until 1815, when the governor was authorized to appoint a reporter. Previously to that time, James Hughes, an eminent "land lawyer," had, at his own expense, published a volume of the decisions of the old District Court of Kentucky whilst an integral portion of Virginia, and of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, rendered in suits for land—commencing in 1785 and ending in 1801: Achilles Sneed, clerk of the Court of Appeals, had, in 1805, under the authority of that court, published a small volume of miscellaneous opinions, copied from the court's order book; and Martin D. Hardin, a distinguished lawyer, had, in 1810, published a volume of the decisions from 1805 to 1808, at the instance of the court in execution of a legislative injunction of 1807, requiring the judges to select a reporter. George M. Bibb was the first reporter appointed by the Governor. His reports, in four volumes, include opinions from 1808 to

1809. Alexander K. Marshall, William Littell, Thomas B. Monroe, John J. Marshall, James Dana, and Benjamin Monroe were, successively, appointed, and reported afterwards. The reports of the first, are in three volumes—of the second, in six—of the third, in seven—of the fourth, in seven—of the fifth, in nine—and the last, who is yet the reporter, has published seven volumes. Consequently, there are now forty-six volumes of reported decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Of these reports, Hardin's, Bibb's, and Dana's are most accurate—Littell's, Thomas B. Monroe's and Ben. Monroe's next. Those of both the Marshall's are signally incorrect and deficient in execution. Dana's in execution and in the character of the cases, are generally deemed the best. Of the decisions in Dana, it has been reported of Judge Story that he said they were the best in the Union—and of Chancellor Kent, that he said he knew no state decisions superior to them. And that eminent jurist, in the last edition of his Commentaries, has made frequent reference to opinions of chief justice Robertson, and has commended them in very flattering terms.

The comprehensive jurisdiction of the court imposes upon it duties peculiarly onerous. An act of Assembly of 1796, confers on this Appellate Court jurisdiction of appeal or writ of error, "in cases in which the inferior courts have jurisdiction." A writ of error may be issued to reverse a judgment or decree for one cent; but, by an act of 1796, no appeal can be prosecuted to reverse a judgment or decree, unless it relate to a franchise or freehold, or (if it do not) unless the amount of it, "exclusive of costs," be at least \$100. But in cases of decretal divorces, and in fines for riots and routs, the legislature has denied to the court any revising jurisdiction. Still, although it has no original jurisdiction excepting only in the trial of clerks, and although it has no criminal jurisdiction in any case of felony, the average number of its annual decisions has, for many years, been about five hundred. The court is required to hold two terms in each year—one commencing the first Monday in May, the other the first Monday in September: and no term is allowed to be less than forty-eight juridical days. By a rule of court, any party may appear either by himself or his counsel, and in person or by brief. And a majority of the cases have been decided without oral argument.

A statute of 1816 enacted, that "*all reports of cases decided in England since the 4th of July, 1776, should not be read in court or cited by the court.*" The object of this strange enactment was to interdict the use of any British decision since the declaration of American independence. The statute, however, literally imports, *not* that no such decision shall be read, but that "*all*" shall not be. And this self-destructive phraseology harmonises with the purpose of the act—that is, to smother the light of science and stop the growth of jurisprudence. But for many years, the Court of Appeals inflexibly enforced the statute—not in its letter, but in its aim. In the reports, however, of J. J. Marshall, and Dana, and Ben. Monroe, copious references are made (without regard to this interdict) to post-revolutionary cases and treatises in England, and now that statute may be considered dead.

The Appellate Court of Kentucky has generally been able, and always firm, pure, and faithful. It has been illustrated by some names that would adorn any bench of justice or age of jurisprudence. And it might have been oftener filled by such jurists, had not a suicidal parsimony withheld from the judges an adequate compensation for the talents, learning, labor, and responsibility which the best interests of the commonwealth demand for the judicial service, in a court appointed to guard the rights and the liberties of the people, and to settle conclusively the laws of the commonwealth.

The foregoing Sketch of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky was prepared for the original edition of this work, in 1847, by ex-chief justice GEORGE ROBERTSON. He was selected for the purpose, by Judge Collins, and invited to write the sketch, as of all men living probably the best qualified to prepare it. He was then in his prime, 57 years old; had been upon that bench more than fourteen years, its chief justice for more than thirteen years; had been—not a silent and interested observer merely—but an actor and leader in the thrilling scenes and trying times when that court stood up as a breakwater,

in the wildest of civil storms, against the most tempestuous waves that ever threatened the public safety, the law and order, and tranquillity of the State. He felt a delicacy about writing it, for he must needs speak of himself; but he consented, upon Judge Collins' assurance that the author's name should not be published with it. The proper acknowledgment was given, in the Preface, by saying it was contributed by "a distinguished citizen of the State."

The author of the present work appealed to Judge Robertson, in 1871, while an invalid in body but his mind still "clear as a bell," to take up the thread of the sketch, where he had dropped it in 1846, and weave it complete—that it might be entirely *his* handiwork. He was gratified at the compliment, but thought most prudent to decline.

From the date of the foregoing sketch, in 1847, until the important change in the construction of the court in 1851, under the new Constitution of 1850, only one change upon the bench occurred; Judge Ewing resigned, and was succeeded by Asher W. Graham, who was commissioned May, 1849.

The following is a chronological catalogue of all who have been judges of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky since June, 1847—(continued, from the list on page 498). The dates in August are all the first Monday, and those in May, 1851, the second Monday:

CHIEF JUSTICES.

James Simpson...June, 1851 to Aug., 1852
 Elijah Hise.....Aug., 1852 to Aug., 1854
 Thos. A. Marshall..Aug., 1854 to Aug., 1856
 B. Mills Crenshaw*.Aug., 1856 to May 5, 1857
 Zachariah Wheat.June 15, 1857 to Aug., 1858
 James Simpson...Aug., 1858 to Aug., 1860
 Henry J. Stites....Aug., 1860 to Aug., 1862
 Alvin Duvall.....Aug., 1862 to Aug., 1864
 Joshua F. Bullitt†...Aug., 1864 to June., 1865
 William Sampson‡.June 5, 1865 to Feb. 5, 1866
 Thos. A. Marshall..Feb. 12, 1866 to Aug., 1866
 Belvard J. Peters...Aug., 1866 to Aug., 1868
 Rufus K. Williams..Aug., 1868 to Aug., 1870
 George Robertson§.Aug., 1870 to Sept. 5, 1871
 William S. Pryor...Sept. 6, 1871 to Aug., 1872
 Mordecai R. Hardin...Aug., 1872 to Aug., 1874
 Belvard J. Peters....Aug., 1874 to Aug., 1876

JUDGES.

Asher W. Graham.....com'd May 1, 1849
 James Simpson...May, 1851 to Aug., 1852
 Elijah Hise.....May, 1851 to Aug., 1854
 Thos. A. Marshall..May, 1851 to Aug., 1856
 B. Mills Crenshaw*.May, 1851 to May 5, 1857
 James Simpson...Aug., 1852 to Aug., 1860
 Henry J. Stites....Aug., 1854 to Aug., 1862
 Alvin Duvall.....Aug., 1856 to Aug., 1864
 Zachariah Wheat.June 15, 1857 to Aug., 1858
 Henry C. Wood†..Aug., 1858 to Feb. 11, 1861
 Belvard J. Peters..Aug., 1860 to Aug., 1868
 Joshua F. Bullitt‡.M'ch 20, 1861 to June, 1865
 Rufus K. Williams..Aug., 1862 to Aug., 1870
 George Robertson§.Aug., 1864 to Sept. 5, 1871
 William Sampson...June 5, 1865 to Aug., 1865
 William Sampson...Aug., 1865 to Feb. 5, 1866
 Thos. A. Marshall..Feb. 12, 1866 to Aug., 1866
 Mordecai R. Hardin..Aug., 1866 to Aug., 1874
 Belvard J. Peters.....Aug., 1868 to Aug., 1876
 William Lindsay....Aug., 1870 to Aug., 1878
 William S. Pryor...Sept. 6, 1871 to Aug., 1872
 William S. Pryor...Aug., 1872 to Aug., 1880
 Martin H. Cofer...Aug., 1874 to Aug., 1882

* Died May 5, 1857.

† Died Feb. 11, 1861.

‡ Removed by address, June 5, 1865. See pp.

160, 161, ante.

§ Died Feb. 5, 1866.

§ Resigned, from protracted indisposition, Sept. 5, 1871.

Under the new Constitution, the court of appeals—which has appellate jurisdiction only, co-extensive with the State—consists of four judges, elected by the people, one each second year, for a term of eight years; the last two years of which the incumbent shall be chief justice; compensation is not to be diminished during their term of office; each of four appellate districts elects one judge, alternately; vacancies are to be filled by election, but if the unexpired term be less than one year the governor appoints the judge; the qualifications are—citizenship, two years' residence, at least 30 years of age, and eight years' practice (inclusive of service, if any, upon the bench of a court of record); its sessions to be held at the seat of government, but the legislature may change the location. Appeals lie whenever the amount in controversy is \$100, in all but a few excepted cases. Of these, one was felony; but since the criminal code of July 1, 1854, repealing this exception, many cases have been appealed, and some most important decisions rendered upon intricate points of criminal law.

If the court is equally divided in the decision of a cause, the judgment of the inferior court stands affirmed. Two terms were held annually, beginning on the first Mondays in June and December, until the new General Statutes went into effect, Dec. 1, 1873; since when, the court fixes the terms, and is to sit, if necessary, every juridical day except in July and August. The

court directs which of its decisions shall be published, and elects the Reporter biennially—to whom the State formerly paid \$1, but now pays \$1.50 for every 100 pages of, formerly 200, but now 300 copies of his bound reports, for State use. His further compensation comes from the private sales of his reports.

The following is a chronological catalogue of the Reports and Reporters of the Court of Appeals:

REPORTS AND REPORTERS OF KENTUCKY.

Hughes' Reports, 1 vol.....	By James Hughes, 1785-1801, 7 years.
Printed Decisions (Sneed's Reports), 1 vol....	By Achilles Sneed, 1801-05, 4 years.
Hardin's Reports, 1 vol.....	By Martin D. Hardin, 1805-08, 3 years.
Bibb's Reports, 4 vols.....	By George M. Bibb, 1808-17, 9 years.
Marshall's Reports, 3 vols.....	By Alex. K. Marshall, 1817-21, 4 years.
Littell's Reports, 5 vols.....	By William Littell, 1822-24, 3 years.
Littell's Select Cases, 1 vol.....	By William Littell, 1795-1821.
Monroe's Reports, 7 vols.....	By Thomas B. Monroe, 1824-28, 5 years.
J. J. Marshall's Reports, 7 vols.....	By John J. Marshall, 1829-32, 4 years.
Dana's Reports, 9 vols.....	By James Dana, 1833-40, 7 years.
Ben. Monroe's Reports, 18 vols.....	By Ben. Monroe, 1840-58, 18 years.
Metcalfe's Reports, 4 vols.....	By James P. Metcalfe, 1859-63, 4 years.
Duvall's Reports, 2 vols.....	By Alvin Duvall, 1863-66, 3 years.
Bush's Reports, 8 vols.....	By Wm. P. D. Bush, 1866-72, 6 years.

Bush's 9th volume was passing through the press, in July, 1874.

The salary of the judges was reduced to \$1,500, in 1843; was raised March 9, 1854 to \$2,000; Jan. 1, 1866 to \$2,700; Jan. 1, 1867 to \$4,000, and the terms increased to 100 juridical days; Jan. 30, 1871 to \$5,000, and the terms abolished—the court to sit every juridical day, if the business requires, except the months of July and August, and from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2. The salary of circuit judges was \$1,400 in 1851; raised on March 9, 1854, to \$1,800; Feb., 1865, to \$2,000; Jan. 1, 1866, to \$2,200; again raised; and on Feb. 11, 1871, raised to \$3,000.

On Nov. 21, 1865, the office, at Frankfort, of the clerk of the court of appeals and several other offices were destroyed by fire: consuming all the books and records of the court then in the office. [See *ante*, p. 165.]

In the case of *Griswold vs. Hepburn*, 2 Duvall, 20, decided June 17, 1865. Judge Robertson delivered the opinion of the majority of the court (3 out of 4); Judge Williams dissenting. The court decided that so much of the act of congress of Feb. 25, 1862, as enacted that "United States treasury notes (authorized by that act) shall also be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, in the United States," on private contract, was clearly unconstitutional. Congress and the States are alike prohibited from making anything but *coined* money a legal tender; no State shall coin money; Congress alone has that power. To make treasury notes a legal tender in satisfaction of a contract for money, deriving its obligation from State laws, unconstitutionally impairs the obligation of the contract. Congress has no power to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts, beyond the expressly granted power over bankruptcy.

On Sept. 29, 1866, in *Hall vs. Hiles*, 2 Bush, 532, the court decided that inasmuch as—since the legal tender enactment of Feb. 25, 1862—gold, silver, &c., and legal tender notes of the United States, have different marketable values, contracts to pay in gold or silver, &c., should be specifically enforced by the courts.

The court has decided many other questions entirely new in American jurisprudence, and not a few never passed upon in any court in the world—most of them growing out of the civil war, or out of the actions and practice introduced by the civil and criminal codes. Its contributions to the jurisprudence of the country have continued since 1847, as before, fresh, discriminating, and important; and have maintained the high character of a court theretofore renowned all over the United States, and favorably known in England, for the eminence of its jurists, and for its sound and able expositions of the law and the Constitution. Kentucky has had good reason to be proud of her supreme court, the Court of Appeals.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY.

THE Statutes of Kentucky show that the first experiments to extend the fostering aid and care of State patronage to the interests of general education were made nearly three-quarters of a century ago. An act of the Legislature, approved February 10, 1798, donated and set apart, of the public lands of the Commonwealth, 6000 acres each, for the benefit and support of Franklin, Salem, and Kentucky Academies, and for Lexington and Jefferson Seminaries. Similar acts were approved December 21, 1805, and January 27, 1808, embracing like provisions, and extending them to all the existing counties of the State. Within twenty years from the passage of the first act above, the following additional academies and seminaries were endowed with the grant of 6000 acres each: Shelby, Logan, Ohio, Madison, New Athens, Bethel, Bourbon, Bracken, Bullitt, Fleming, Hardin, Harrison, Harrodsburg, Lancaster, Montgomery, Newport, Newton, Rittenhouse, Stanford, Washington, Winchester, Woodford, Somerset, Transylvania, Glasgow, Greenville, Liberty, Rockcastle, Lebanon, Knox, Boone, Clay, Estill, Henry, Greenup, Grayson, Warren, Breckinridge, Caldwell, Gallatin, Henderson, Union, Adair, Allen, Daviess, and Pendleton.

A law provided "that all the lands lying within the bounds of this Commonwealth on the south side of Cumberland river, and below Obed's river, now vacant, etc., shall be reserved for the endowment and use of seminaries of learning throughout the Commonwealth." The county courts of the several counties were authorized to have surveyed, located, and patented within their respective counties, or within the above reserve, or elsewhere in the State, 6000 acres each for Seminary purposes, and all such lands were exempted from taxation. These grants were noble in purpose and liberal in plan. But by subsequent ill-considered and unwise acts, the lands were allowed to be sold by county authorities; and the proceeds of sales, in the hands of self-existing and self-perpetuating trusteeships, were prodigally expended and squandered in every conceivable way. In some counties these proceeds are altogether lost to view; in others, the remains are lodged in the hands of the trustees appointed, and forgotten or neglected by the interested public; while in others, again, these remains of funds or lands are yet held for their original uses by the trustees. But, for the want of wise laws and more competent and guarded management, a great plan, and its means of success, for the establishment and support of a system of public seminaries of a high order in each county, was rendered an abortive failure. It has been affirmed that in a single county, these lands, if they had been held and rented or leased out, could now be sold for near \$500,000. This is an extreme instance, but we may safely assume that the lands might have been made to realize a permanent and producing average school fund of \$60,000 in each county, under proper direction and control.

An act of December 18, 1821, provided that one-half the net profits of the Bank of the Commonwealth should be set apart as the "Literary Fund," to be distributed in just proportions to the counties of the State for the support of a general system of education, under legislative direction; and that one-half of the net profits of the branch banks at Lexington, Danville, and Bowling Green, should be donated to Transylvania University, Center College, and the Southern College of Kentucky, respectively. Until the failure of the old Commonwealth's Bank of Kentucky, a few years later, this last appropriation yielded about \$60,000 per annum.

Hons. Wm. T. Barry, J. R. Witherspoon, D. R. Murray, and John Pope, from a committee appointed at the same time to confer with eminent educators, collect information, and prepare a plan of common schools, to be supported

by these revenues, made an able and elaborate report to the next General Assembly in 1822, with an accompanying report from Hon. Geo. Robertson. In the report of the Committee they publish most able and instructive letters in advocacy of public education, as an essential element of good statesmanship, and as incidental to the successful maintenance of republican institutions, from Ex-Presidents John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and from Hon. Robert G. Payne. Though the report of the Committee was sent in to the Legislature with an approving message by Gov. Adair, that honorable body failed to improve the occasion and to pass suitable laws in behalf of the great interests involved.

It is a singular phenomenon of the history of the internal economy of our State for seventy years, that our main attempts at internal improvement and public education, at State expense, and under State superintendence, have been embarrassed or defeated almost wholly by the misdirection and mismanagement of incompetent legislation.

About the same time resolutions were passed by the Legislature requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to advocate a bill for distributing the proceeds of the public lands to the older States—as the newer States had been greatly favored by Congressional grants—“*for the purposes of education.*” The resolutions went on to state the fact that 15,000,000 acres had been donated to the new States, and that 10,000,000 should now be granted to the older, to establish a just equilibrium; and that 1,000,000 should be appropriated to Kentucky, for the purposes named.

It was not, however, until the act of Congress approved June 23, 1836, that any practical results were attained by the importunities of the State. Instead of land, Congress apportioned about \$15,000,000 of surplus money in the Treasury to the several older States, in the form of a loan—of which Kentucky's share was \$1,433,757. Though no provision of the law imposed on our State the obligation to devote this fund exclusively to “*purposes of education,*” yet it was asked on this plea, and granted with this expectancy. Yet, by act of February 23, 1837, \$1,000,000 only of the fund was set apart as the financial basis of our educational system; and, by act of February 16, 1868, this amount was actually reduced to \$850,000. This is the origin and principal resource of our permanently-invested school fund, from the interest of which, for many years, we derived our only public school revenues, and from which a portion of our annual school revenues are now derived. By accumulations of unexpended surplus from year to year, and the continual addition of this to the principal this permanent fund is now \$1,327,000.

In 1838 the first law was enacted for the establishment of a general system of Common Schools in Kentucky; but, for ten years, the system languished and struggled with feeble life and doubtful success, under the ruthless hands of unsympathizing and crude legislation. The State treasury and credit began to weaken and totter under the ill-advised system of internal improvements into which the State had embarked, and by which she was lavishing her finances on a multitude of isolated experiments, with the prospect of finishing nothing. The revenues of the school fund were the first to suffer. As early as 1840, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund declined payment of the interest on the school bond due by the State, when a deficit occurred in the Treasury, and the Legislature sustained the action on the plea that, as it was in the nature of a debt due herself by the State, there was no loss of credit in refusing payment, or repudiation. Up to 1843, there had been paid, for the benefit of common schools, \$2,504, while there was \$116,375 of interest due and unpaid. By act approved February 10, 1845, all the school bonds were required to be delivered to the Governor, to be burned in the presence of the Auditor and Treasurer, and duplicate lists of the same ordered to be made out, but not deliverable or transferable. It was on account of this spirit of inconsiderate and unjust spoliation that the resentment of the friends of common schools was aroused in opposition to the legislative policy.

By the indefatigable efforts of Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D., then Superintendent of Public Instruction, an act was passed, in 1847-8, directing the Governor to issue a new bond for all arrears of interest due, and also providing for the submission of a proposition to a vote of the people to levy a tax

of two cents on the one hundred dollars, to increase the revenues for common school purposes. Both objects were realized. The people ratified the proposition for an *ad valorem* tax of two cents by a majority of 36,882 votes.

Beginning in the fall of 1849, the Convention for framing a new constitution for the State of Kentucky was held. Fortunately, owing to the able and eloquent advocacy of Messrs. Larkin J. Proctor, John D. Taylor, William K. Bowling, Ira Root, Thomas J. Hood, and Charles A. Wickliffe, members of the Convention, the school funds for which the State had executed her bonds to the State Board of Education were forever dedicated to common school purposes in the terms of the Eleventh Article, together with all other funds which may be hereafter raised for said purposes.

One of the fiercest and most spirited contests of the day, however, was sprung between Governor John L. Helm and Superintendent Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, during the session of 1850-1, over the question as to "whether or not the common school fund should be considered a part of the regular State debt, the interest of which was payable out of the Sinking Fund?" The question was of the more importance because of the yet embarrassed condition of the State finances. If the interest on the school bonds should be decided not payable out of the Sinking Fund, it became necessary to increase the taxes by a special levy to meet this annual liability of nearly \$80,000, which would probably make the common school system unpopular. The point was hotly discussed and ably championed on either side by the distinguished heads of the two Departments. The Legislature took up the issue, and a large portion of their time was occupied during the winter with the discussion of it. Finally, Senator Magoffin (since Governor) introduced a bill directing the commissioners of the Sinking Fund to pay out of said Fund the interest due from year to year on the school fund bonds, which was passed, but vetoed by the Governor. The question recurring on its passage, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, it became a law by a vote of 28 to 6 in the Senate, and 64 to 26 in the House—to the great honor of the two bodies.

Excepting that, in 1855, the people, by a majority of 57,980 votes out of a total of 109,492 votes cast, ratified a proposition to increase the *ad valorem* tax from two to five cents, but little organic change was made in the school system until after the close of our recent civil war. It was well administered, in the hands of able and faithful Superintendents, and steadily progressed with natural life and growth, until the restoration of peace and comparative order in our Commonwealth seemed to justify an attempt at a general reform and increase of financial endowment.

In the fall of 1867, on the accession of Zach. F. Smith to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, he projected and planned a series of bold and liberal reforms for the system of common schools, designed to secure an ample endowment of money, and to introduce measures of improvement in the organic laws, which would place our educational *regime* on a scale of excellence and efficiency equal to the best in the United States. His programme of action and development was set forth in a special report, prepared by the first of December, 1867, and made an accompanying document by Governor Stevenson, in his message to the Legislature at that date. Superintendent Smith advocated the immediate increase of the *ad valorem* tax for school purposes, from five to the maximum of twenty cents, the addition of a poll tax of one or two dollars per head, and the privilege given in the law to the people of any county, district, town, or city, to vote an additional *ad valorem* local tax of thirty cents to build, repair, or furnish the school-house, pay better wages to better qualified teachers, or extend the free session beyond the prescribed limits of the law, etc. He, at the same time, advocated the complete remodeling of the law and reconstruction of the old and effete system—the improvement of school-house accommodations—the normal training of the teachers, and the organization of these into a professional class—the consolidation of districts, and the extension of the jurisdiction of district boards—the enforced uniformity of text-books in the schools—the elevation of the qualifications of local school officers—the encouragement of graded schools in all cities, towns, and populous centers—and the extension of the legal session of the common schools, from three months, to five or six months.

Early in the session of 1867-8, he prepared and caused to be introduced a bill inaugurative of this programme of reform. Great opposition was aroused in the Legislature to the measure, under many and varied pretexts; but by vigilant and persistent effort, the bill was passed through the House the same session, and through the Senate at the adjourned session of the winter following—submitting at the August election of 1869, for popular ratification, the proposition to increase the *ad valorem* school tax fifteen cents, and, in the event of success, instructing the Superintendent to draft a bill for a new school law to be submitted to the Legislature of 1869-70. Though active efforts were made to prejudice the public mind against the proposition during the canvass—at a time, too, when it was peculiarly morbid and apprehensive—yet these were counteracted by the arguments and measures of the Superintendent and the zealous friends throughout the State. The proposition was ratified by a majority of 24,677 votes.

The last step was reached which, if rightly and boldly taken, would have placed our Commonwealth in the honorable list of the most favored among the sisterhood of States, in her educational provisions—the enactment of a wise, efficient, and liberal school law. A bill for such a law was carefully prepared and presented to the succeeding Legislature by the Superintendent. But an unfriendly spirit was engendered, which led it to reject the overtures for a liberal policy, for the present. A law was enacted, however, which, although modeled much upon the provisions of the old one, embodied some features of improvement over any former policy. Though this new law is far below the standard which is represented in the modernized systems of mature and studied professional experience of some of our more fortunate States, yet, with the large increase of school revenues from increased taxation, the first year's operations under it developed that a vital and grand impetus had been given to our common school interests by the active and persevering labors of reform between the years 1868 and 1871. More auspicious even than these material results, a profound interest on the subject has been awakened in the public mind on the importance of a liberal educational policy. The question has been forced to engross a considerable share of the proceedings of legislation for the past four sessions, and has been carried to the arena of journalistic discussion. It has more than ever attracted the attention of public men and political parties, and can not any longer be slighted or ignored in the politics of the State. This interest has become deep and widespread. The popular demand has grown fierce and clamorous, and the waves of agitation refuse to be quieted until the consummation of a grand and efficient school system, fully endowed and equipped for its mission of statesmanship and philanthropy, shall honor the name of Kentucky throughout the civilized world. The wheels of progress do not turn backward among the enlightened and free of earth; and the day is near at hand when the labors of the friends of education shall be crowned with eminent and satisfactory success, and the hearts of parents and children made glad with the proffered and priceless heritage of free and universal education.

Of the material results of the first year's operations under the effects of the late school reforms, and the status of the common school interests in 1871, the following data will furnish some idea:

The number of white pupil children reported in the school census for the State, for the school year beginning July 1, 1871, is 405,719, against 376,868 reported for the last school year under the old system, ending December 31, 1869—showing an increase of 28,851 within less than two years.

The amount of school fund disbursed for the year 1869—the last under the old law—was \$282,948.61, while within two years after, under the operation of the more liberal policy, the amount for disbursement was increased to \$968,176.80.

The number of school districts reported in 1869 was 4,477, and the number of schools taught, 4,477; while for the first year of the new law the districts reported are increased to 5,177, and the schools taught, to 5,068.

The legal sessions of the schools up to 1869 were three months each; while under the new system, and by the increase of funds, the sessions are five months each.

Thus the aggregate amount of schooling given has been more than doubled,

by the recent liberal and energetic policy, throughout the State. But this advance is fully equaled by the improvement in the quality of the education given. While the old system only secured the teachers from twelve to thirty dollars per month, for three months, the new guaranties wages from thirty to forty-five dollars per month, for five months. Under such inducements, a far superior class of teachers have conducted the common schools, and a far superior education has been given, than during any previous year of our common school policy. The interest awakened in the public mind to the importance of a liberal system of education, the stimulus given to professional pride and improvement among teachers, the earnest and active reformatory steps taken by the friends of education, and the introduction of the question as a living issue in our State politics, by the persistent and uncompromising advocacy of the past two or three years, are an earnest that the animus and principles are at work which must steadily advance our system of popular instruction to the highest attainable standard of excellency, and, in time, give it rank with the best systems of the more favored States of the Union.

The School Fund proper, on July 1, 1871, consisted of one State bond, payable at the pleasure of the Legislature, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, for.....\$1,327,000
And seven hundred and thirty-five shares of Bank of Kentucky stock. 73,500

Total.....\$1,400,500

Besides the interest and dividends on those above, the revenues of the School Fund are increased by

1. An annual tax of five cents on the one hundred dollars of property.
2. An additional annual tax of fifteen cents on the same, which was collected for the first time in 1870.
3. A tax on the capital stock of certain banks named below.
4. A tax of one dollar on each dog over six months old, in excess of two, kept by a housekeeper; or in excess of one, if kept by other than a housekeeper.
5. Fines and forfeitures for gambling, including a tax on billiard tables.
6. The proceeds of sales of certain carriers, over and above charges.

The actual receipts from these sources are shown in the following comparative tables, which exhibit a remarkable increase—one of the most encouraging features of the growing interest in the education of the masses. It is proper to state that in order to make out the *pro rata* coming to each county for educating each child per year, and authorize the school trustees to make their arrangements for fall schools, the Hon. D. Howard Smith, Auditor of State, was required to *estimate*—several months in advance of its collection or payment—the sums which could probably be realized:

	Collected for years ending		Estimated receipts for years ending	
	Dec. 31, 1868.	Dec. 31, 1869.	July 1, 1871.	July 1, 1872.
Amount of school tax collected at 5 cents.....	\$176,179	\$196,118		
Amount of school tax, as per valuation of preceding year, at 20 cents.....			\$812,551	\$818,418
From interest on State school bond.....	67,013	67,013	67,003	132,036
“ “ “ County school bonds.....	18,313	18,759		
“ dividends on stock of Bank of Kentucky	5,145	5,145	5,000	6,000
“ tax—Farmer's Bank of Kentucky stock	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
“ “ —Bank of Ashland stock.....	1,914	1,913	950	1,000
“ “ —Bank of Shelbyville stock.....			950	950
“ “ —Commercial Bank of Kentucky do.	8,477	8,156	8,000	7,500
“ “ —Farmers' and Drivers' Bank stock				500
“ “ —German Bank and Insurance Co. stock				900
“ “ on billiards.....	1,600	1,577	2,000	1,500
“ “ on dogs	3,152	1,995	2,000	2,000
“ sheriffs, on old balances.....			10,000	15,000
Balance from Treasury from previous year....	62,042	76,042	23,853	85,339
Total of actual and estimated receipts....	\$352,587	\$385,419	\$776,239	\$968,176

The following table shows the yearly progress of the school system in Kentucky, from the year 1841—the first year when district schools appear to have been regularly reported—up to and including the school year ending July 1, 1873, a period of 32 years, or the life-time of one generation :

	No. of Counties in the State.	No. of Counties reporting.	Whole number of chil- dren reported to the Superintendent.	Whole number of chil- dren in State, report- ed by the Assessors.	Highest number attending the District Schools.	Lowest number attending the District Schools.	Average number at School.	Number of Districts.	Pro rata to each child.	Total amount of school fund received.
1841	90	18	4,950	.....	.....	.....	2,160	83	.....	.....
1842	92	23	10,221	.....	.....	.....	3,384	81	.....	.....
1843	98	24	15,839	.....	.....	.....	8,533	167	.....	.....
1844	"	37	17,538	.....	.....	.....	8,294	197	.....	.....
1845	"	39	26,564	.....	.....	.....	13,493	289	.....	.....
1846	99	39	27,845	.....	.....	.....	13,053	314	.....	.....
1847	"	27	20,602	173,968	.....	.....	12,220	174	.....	.....
1848	"	44	31,501	183,458	.....	.....	20,418	410	.....	.....
1849	100	71	87,498	192,990	.....	.....	42,594	929	.....	.....
1850	"	98	178,559	202,840	.....	.....	73,110	2,707	.....	.....
1851	"	99	186,111	205,557	.....	.....	78,343	2,961	.....	.....
1852	101	99	194,963	215,195	.....	.....	69,825	2,994	.....	.....
1853	"	101	201,223	220,645	.....	.....	72,010	3,112	.....	.....
1854	103	102	207,210	227,123	.....	.....	76,429	3,257	.....	.....
1855	"	103	215,002	229,424	.....	.....	73,035	3,374	.....	.....
1856	104	103	243,025	.....	.....	.....	92,367	3,888	.....	.....
1857	"	104	254,111	.....	.....	.....	88,931	4,221	.....	.....
1858	105	105	267,712	.....	.....	.....	97,001	4,457	.....	.....
1859	"	"	280,466	245,819	155,772	46,140	98,915	4,516	.....	336,559
1860	"	"	286,370	246,810	.....	.....	107,219	.....	.....	.....
1861	110	110	182,976	253,022	92,558	32,441	61,375	2,631	.....	347,188
1862	"	"	158,989	249,122	82,718	27,992	43,654	2,225	.....	316,518
1863	"	"	224,318	254,932	.....	.....	73,306	.....	.....	233,985
1864	"	"	249,920	267,268	.....	.....	80,986	.....	.....	.....
1865	"	"	297,772	287,847	144,364	48,280	92,957	3,984	.....	278,232
1866	"	"	334,566	306,481	.....	.....	104,481	.....	.....	243,186
1867	"	"	355,590	319,456	.....	.....	112,508	.....	.....	289,654
1868	112	112	358,002	335,155	160,446	51,430	102,534	4,269	.78	254,808
1869	"	"	376,868	342,732	169,477	58,245	112,630	4,477	.76	352,872
1870	114	114	389,836	.....	178,457	51,285	120,866	5,177	2.00	310,548
1871	115	115	405,719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30	859,700
1872	116	116	416,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.20	898,660
1873	"	"	427,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....

In his Common School Report for the year ending June 30, 1871, Superintendent Smith embodied a "Manual on School Houses for the people of the State," 65 pages, with engravings, floor plans, and estimates of cost.

The honorable and responsible position of Superintendent of Public Instruction has been successively filled by the following distinguished citizens, representing nearly all political parties and nearly all religious denominations :

Rev. Joseph J. Bullock, D.D.	.....Presbyterian	From 1837 to 1839.
Rev. Hubbard H. Kavanaugh, D.D.	.....Methodist	" 1839 " 1840.
Right Rev. Benjamin B. Smith, D.D.	.....Episcopal	" 1840 " 1842.
Rev. George W. Brush	.....Methodist	" 1842 " 1843.
Rev. Ryland T.illard, D.D.	.....Baptist	" 1843 " 1847.
Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., LL.D.	.....Presbyterian	" 1847 " 1853.
Rev. John D. Matthews, D.D.	.....Presbyterian	" 1853 " 1859.
Hon. Robert Richardson, A.M., LL.B.	.....Presbyterian	" 1859 " 1863.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, A.M.	.....Methodist E.	" 1863 " 1867.
Hon. Zach. F. Smith	.....Christian	" 1867 " 1871.
Rev. Howard A. M. Henderson, D.D.	.....Methodist South	" 1871 " 1875.

On March 1, 1842, Rev. B. B. Sayre (Episc.), was appointed to fill a vacancy, but shortly declined; and on April 26, 1842, Rev. Robert Davidson, D.D. (Presbyterian), was appointed, but declined on May 15, 1862.

A CHAPTER OF FIRST THINGS IN KENTUCKY.

Like all things else, Kentucky had her beginning—her day of First Things. These first things were generally types of better things to come—forerunners of something to come after, indicating social and civil life, progress, power. From the day of her first settlement by white Americans, on Thursday, June 16, 1774, at Harrodsburg, to the present, 1874, just ONE HUNDRED YEARS have elapsed! The adventurers of that day found it “a desert land and a waste howling wilderness.” For their descendants, even for the children of the pioneers, “the wilderness and the solitary place have been made glad, and the desert has rejoiced and blossomed as the rose.”

If not the *First Born State* of the American Union, Kentucky was the first ready in population and strength; the first which applied for admission—in July, 1790; the first recommended to Congress by President Washington to that end, December, 1790; the first for which an act passed both houses of Congress, Feb. 4, 1791, and which act received the signature of President Washington. Vermont was admitted on March 4, 1791; but circumstances delayed the formal admission of Kentucky until June 1, 1792.

The First Governor was Isaac Shelby, of Lincoln county, and the first installation and reception ceremony took place June 4, 1792.

The First Lieutenant Governor (there was none provided for in the first constitution) was Alexander Scott Bullitt, of Jefferson county, in September, 1800; he had been the *First Speaker* of the Senate, and presided over that body for twelve years in succession, 1792–1804.

The First Speaker of the House of Representatives was Robert Breckinridge, also of Jefferson county, who was re-elected three times, 1792–96.

The First State Officers were:

Secretary of State—James Brown, June 5, 1792; succeeded, Oct. 13, 1796, by Harry Toulmin.

Attorney-General—George Nicholas, June 15, 1792; succeeded, Dec. 7, 1792, by William Murray; Dec. 19, 1795, by John Breckinridge; and by James Blair, 1796 to 1816, and longer.

Register of Land Office—Baker Ewing, June 26, 1792; succeeded in 1798, by Edmund Thomas; by John Adair on Dec. 19, 1803; by Mark Hardin on Nov. 5, 1805, who held the office until Jan. 31, 1814 (and is still living, April, 1874).

Auditor—William McDowell; succeeded, March 7, 1796, by George Madison, who held the office twenty years, or until he was elected governor, in 1816.

Treasurer—John Logan, June 18, 1792, who held the office until his death, in July, 1807, fifteen years.

Adjutant-General—Percival Butler, who held the office until during or after the war of 1812.

Quartermaster-General—John B. Campbell, Jan. 25, 1811. (If any was appointed previously, we have been unable to find his name.)

Public Printer—John Bradford; succeeded by James H. Stewart in 1796, John Bradford in 1797, Hunter & Beaumont in 1798, Wm. Hunter in 1799 to 1808, Gerard & Bledsoe in 1809, Wm. Gerard in 1810–11, Gerard & Berry, 1812–15.

Keeper of the Penitentiary—John S. Hunter, Dec. 17, 1800.

The First Senators in Congress were John Brown, 1792–1805, and John Edwards, 1792–1795. The same John Brown, a resident of Kentucky district when a part of the State of Virginia, had been one of the Representatives in Congress from Virginia, from March 4, 1789, to June, 1792; his second term was unexpired when Kentucky became a state, and he was elected senator.

The First Representatives in Congress were Christopher Greenup (afterwards governor) and Alexander D. Orr, 1792–97.

The First Constitution of Kentucky was adopted and proclaimed, April 19, (508)

1792, in convention, at Danville—presided over by Samuel McDowell; the *Second*, Aug. 17, 1799, in convention at Frankfort—presided over by Alexander Scott Bullitt: and the *Third*, June 11, 1850, in convention at Frankfort—presided over by James Guthrie.

The *First Legislature* of Kentucky met at Lexington, June 4, 1792, and held a second session beginning Nov. 5, 1792. The *Second Legislature* met Nov. 4, 1793, at Frankfort—that place having been chosen as “the permanent seat of government.”

The *First State-House* of Kentucky was, of course, temporary; it was a two-story log building, in Lexington, that stood “on the east side of Main street,” about half way between Mill street and Broadway.

The *First Judges* of the Court of Appeals were Harry Innes, chief justice; Benjamin Sebastian, second judge; Caleb Wallace, third judge; on June 28, 1792. The fourth judge was added, and Thomas Todd appointed, Dec. 19, 1801. The chief justices resigned, and were succeeded as follows: Harry Innes by George Muter, Dec. 7, 1792; by Thomas Todd, Dec. 13, 1806; by Felix Grundy, April 11, 1807; by Ninian Edwards, Jan. 5, 1808; by George M. Bibb, May 30, 1809; by John Boyle, March 20, 1810 (for 17 years); by George M. Bibb again, Jan. 5, 1827; by George Robertson, Dec. 24, 1829 (for 14 years); by Ephraim M. Ewing, April 7, 1843; by Thomas A. Marshall, June 1, 1847. In 1851, under the new constitution, the official tenure of the chief justice was reduced practically to two years. (For the changes since then, see article on the Court of Appeals.) Only one chief justice has died in office—William Sampson, on Feb. 5, 1866.

The *First Judges of Oyer & Terminer* were, June 28, 1792, George Muter (succeeded, Dec. 9, 1792, by John Allen), Samuel McDowell, and Christopher Greenup (succeeded, Dec. 19, 1792, by John Coburn); their salary was fixed at \$100.

The *First Judges of District Courts*, appointed Dec. 19, 1791, were: Samuel McDowell, John Coburn, Buckner Thruston, Stephen Ormsby, James G. Hunter, Thomas Todd; Dec. 11, 1796, John Allen.

The *First Circuit Court Judges*, appointed Dec. 24, 1802, were: Samuel McDowell, John Coburn, Buckner Thruston, Stephen Ormsby, James G. Hunter, John Allen, Ninian Edwards, Christopher Greenup, Allen M. Wakefield.

The *First Increase of Salaries* of public officers was made Dec. 21, 1795. The three columns below show the salaries paid to the officers named, in

	June, 1792.	Jan. 1796.	Jan. 1874.
Governor	\$1,000	\$1,333½	\$5,000
Secretary of State.....	333⅓	600	1,500
Auditor.....	333⅓	600	2,500
Treasurer.....	333⅓	600	2,400
Attorney-General	333⅓	.....	and fees—2,161
Members of Legislature, per day.....	1	1½	5
Court of Appeals Judges.....	666⅔	.....	5,000

But Kentucky had her *FIRST THINGS* long before she became a State. Among them were the following:

The *First White Persons* who ever saw any part of Kentucky as now bounded, or are claimed to have seen it, were the Spanish explorers or adventurers, under Moscoso, the successor of De Soto, and who continued his expedition, in 1543. [See *Annals of Kentucky*, ante, p. 14.] It is not, however, positively authenticated, that the Spaniards were so high up the Mississippi as the southern boundary line of Kentucky.

The story of the Spaniards coming up the Mississippi and Ohio in 1669 [see *Annals* p. 14, ante] has received credence; but a letter to the Author from John G. Shea, LL. D., the most learned collator of recently discovered French books and documents, as also of Spanish documents, says “it has not a particle of authentic historical documents to build upon.”

The same pains-taking explorer says “he does not believe that Marquette ever saw the shore of Kentucky.” [See *Annals*, p. 14, ante.]

There is doubt, too, and some confusion, as to whether certain Englishmen,

for whom it is claimed that they saw Kentucky in 1654 and 1670, really were within its borders or in sight of it. [See Annals, p. 14, *ante*.]

But it is well authenticated and beyond cavil that, in Feb. 1780, Robert de la Salle, with a company of twenty-one Frenchmen, passed down the Mississippi (or Colbert) river to its mouth—claiming possession of the whole country, on both sides, for the French king, Louis the Great, after whom he named it Louisiana. They delayed a few days at the mouth of the Ohio, and made arrangements for trade and intercourse with the Indians; and as a portion of the latter lived in that part of now Kentucky south and west of the Tennessee river (commonly known as Jackson's Purchase, because bought from the Indians in Oct. 1819, at a treaty where Gen. Andrew Jackson was the most prominent of the commissioners), it is not improbable that the party of Frenchmen were actually upon Kentucky soil, if indeed they did not first land and remain there during the whole time.

Between 1680 and 1730, but in what years or whether at all before about 1700 is not certain, French Catholic priests passed down the Oubache (now Wabash) river in western Indiana, thence into and down the Ohio river (which was supposed to be a continuation of the Wabash), and into and down the Mississippi. The settlement at Vincennes as early as 1712 measurably confirms this.

In 1739, a party of Frenchmen (perhaps of French troops) under M. Longueil crossed from Canada to the Ohio river, and down that stream—visiting Big Bone Lick in now Boone county, Ky. [See Annals, pp. 15, 16, *ante*.]

The First White American known to have been in western Kentucky was John Salling, of Virginia, while a prisoner among the Cherokee Indians, about 1730. [See Annals, p. 16, *ante*.]

The First White American Woman ever in any part of Kentucky, was Mrs. Mary Inglis, *née* Draper, in 1756. The first in south-eastern or middle Kentucky, were the wife and nearly-grown daughter of Daniel Boone, and the wives of Hugh McGary, Richard Hogan, and Thomas Denton—who came in company, reaching their future homes at Boonesborough and at Harrodsburg on Sept. 8, 1775. [See Vol. II of this work, pages 53, 518.]

The First White Visitor in south-eastern Kentucky, through Cumberland Gap, was Dr. Thomas Walker, in 1748; in his company were Cols. Wood, Paton, and Buchanan, Capt. Charles Campbell, and others. In his second expedition, in 1758, he passed Powell's Valley, across the headwaters of Clinch river and the Cumberland mountains, and traversed eastern Kentucky. Some doubt exists as to whether the first expedition was in 1748 or in 1750, and as to the extent they progressed toward the interior. [See Vol. II of this work, p. 415.]

The First White Visitor to southern and western Kentucky was Capt. James Smith, in 1766, with four others. [See Annals, p. 16, *ante*.]

The First White Americans who descended the Ohio river its entire length, to the Falls, and thence to New Orleans in 1769, were Hancock Taylor, his brother Col. Richard Taylor (father of President Zachary Taylor), and others; they returned to Virginia by sea.

The First Village in Kentucky was on the bank of the Ohio river, in Greenup county, opposite now Portsmouth, Ohio—built after 1756 (except one cabin), by the Shawnee Indians and some French traders, when driven from their own Shawnee town opposite, by probably the highest flood ever known in the Ohio. It only existed some twenty years—having, in 1773, 19 or 20 log cabins, with clapboard roofs, doors, windows, chimneys, and some cleared ground; but disappeared in a few years after. [See Vol. II, pp. 53, 300, 495.]

The First Authorized Surveys, by official surveyors, and under which patents were issued in 1772, were in the N. E. corner of the state, in now Lawrence and Greenup counties—one of them, in the name of John Fry, embracing the town of Lonisa, in the former county. This survey, and one other for John Fry, had the corners marked with the initials "G. W.;" and it is generally believed and claimed in the neighborhood, that they were made by George Washington himself. None, however, of his journals

or papers which have been published mention these surveys; and hence it is doubted whether he made the surveys in person.

The next surveys were in 1773, by several parties, some private and others official. But in 1774, many official surveys were made.

The First Settlement of Kentucky was on Thursday, June 16, 1774, at Harrodsburg. [See Vol. II, pp. 517-20.]

The First Families who settled in Kentucky were those of Daniel Boone at Boonesborough, and of Hugh McGary, Thomas Denton, and Richard Hogan, at Harrodsburg, each on Sept. 8, 1775. They came from Virginia, in company, through Cumberland Gap. [See Vol. II, p. 518.]

The First Road, or (as it was properly called, in pioneer language) *Trace*, marked out was, in 1775, by Daniel Boone, the great Kentucky explorer and pioneer—from Cumberland Gap to Boonesborough, under contract with the new proprietary government of Henderson & Co. In 1874, ninety-nine years after, much of it was distinctly visible, and still known as Boone's Trace. [See Vol. II, p. 497, etc.]

The First White Americans made captive by the Indians, on the soil of Kentucky, were, on Dec. 22, 1769, Daniel Boone and John Stewart—two of the six hunters who, for seven months, had been "wandering" together over the "mountainous wilderness" and "beautiful level of Kentucky." They escaped, after seven days' confinement, only to find their "old camp plundered and the company dispersed and gone home."

The First White Man killed by Indians, in Kentucky, was this same John Stewart, some time in January or February, 1770.

The First Express Messengers were Daniel Boone and Michael Stoner, sent from Virginia, in June, 1774, by Gov. Dunmore, "to go to the Falls of the Ohio, to conduct into the settlement a number of surveyors who had been sent thither by him some months before." The tour of 800 miles occupied 62 days; and the warning of danger and order to return probably saved the lives of half the surveyors—one only, Hancock Taylor, falling a victim to the Indians "on the war path."

The First Contest or Skirmish with Indians in Kentucky, was just before day, on Saturday morning, March 25, 1775, about 5 miles s. of Richmond, Madison county. A black man was killed, and two white men dangerously wounded—one of whom, Capt. Wm. Twetty, died. The whites sprang up and to their guns, rallying for a fight, but the Indians soon retreated. [See Vol. II, p. 497.]

The First Fort built in Kentucky was Twetty's, or the Little Fort—near the spot of the night attack just mentioned. [See Vol. II, p. 520.]

The First Fortified Station was at Boonesborough—a small stockade fort which Col. Richard Henderson, on April 20, 1775, named Fort Boone, in honor of his pioneer path-finder, who built it, Daniel Boone. [See Vol. II, p. 520.]

The First Female Captives by Indians were three young daughters of Cols. Daniel Boone and Richard Callaway, from a canoe in the Kentucky river, near Boonesborough, on Sunday afternoon, July 14, 1776. They were rescued unharmed near the Upper Blue Licks, in thirty hours, having walked over thirty miles—by a party of eight, Col. Boone, the three lovers of the three girls, and four other friends. [See Vol. II, p. 526.]

The First Marriage in Kentucky was in the fort at Boonesborough, August 7, 1776—Samuel Henderson, one of the three lovers just referred to, to the eldest of the three girls, Elizabeth (or Betsy) Callaway. The ceremony was performed—most probably without any legal license first obtained, because of the distance to the county seat of Fincastle county (of which all Kentucky was then the western portion)—by Squire Boone (a younger brother of Daniel), who was an occasional preacher in the Calvinistic Baptist church. [See Vol. II, p. 521.]

The First White Child born in Kentucky, of parents who were married in Kentucky, was Fanny Henderson, of the marriage just mentioned, on May 29, 1777.

The First White Child born in Kentucky, it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain with certainty, at this late day. The number for

whom the honor—which of right belongs to one—is claimed, is "legion;" and some have been weak enough to claim it for a child born as late as 1787, or twelve years after the state was peopled with families—as if emigration had changed the universal law of the marriage relation.

1. Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Wm. Poague, who, when she was 11 years old, brought his family to Boonesborough, in company with that of Col. Richard Callaway, on Sept. 25, 1775 (the 5th and 6th families to enter Kentucky), and who removed, in March, 1776, to Harrodsburg, always said the first white child born in Kentucky was Harrod Wilson, at Harrodsburg. Date of birth not known.

2. Another source claims that the first child was William Hinton, who was born at Harrodsburg, and died about 1833, on Fox Run, in Shelby co., Ky. Date of birth not ascertained.

3. Others claim that the first child was Chenoe Hart (so called after the Indian name for Kentucky), daughter of Col. Nathaniel Hart, born probably at White Oak Spring, or Hart's Station, one mile above Boonesborough, where her father lived (or at Boonesborough) from 1775 to 1782. Miss Hart married Col. John Smith, three of whose sisters married James Blair, attorney-general of Kentucky from 1796 to 1816 or later, George Madison, who died while governor of Kentucky, in 1816, and Dr. Lewis Marshall, eminent as a college president and educator. Date of birth not ascertained.

4. A daughter of Daniel Boone, whose family reached Boonesborough on Sept. 8, 1775, was born there at an early day—claimed by some, as early as 1797, to have been the first white child born in Kentucky. Name and date of birth not ascertained.

5. Several persons living, aged 75 to 85 years, assure the Author that the first child born in Kentucky was Mrs. Levisa McKinney, daughter of Col. Wm. Whitley, who fell as one of the "forlorn hope" at the battle of the Thames. His widow always claimed that she was the third white woman who crossed the Cumberland mountains—believing Mrs. Daniel Boone and her daughter to be the first two—and that her child (named Levisa after one of the names of the new country) was born in a short time after they came. The original Whitley family Bible is lost; but from partial copies kept by several of her daughters, we believe that Levisa Whitley was born Feb. 25, 1776—possibly a year later; she removed to Missouri in 1819, and died Feb. 14, 1853. The late Col. Daniel Garrard, himself one of the early born of the state, claimed that Levisa Whitley was the *third* child born in Kentucky.

6. Mrs. Rhoda Vaughn, a daughter of Capt. John Holder, of Boonesborough, is claimed in Ranck's History of Lexington as the first white child born in Kentucky. She was the mother of the gallant adjutant Edward M. Vaughn, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, in Feb. 1847; she died at Lexington, in June, 1863. It is probable that she was born early in 1777, but not probable that she was the first native child.

7. Judge William Logan, eldest son of Gen. Benjamin Logan, born in the fort at Harrodsburg, on Dec. 8, 1776, was the most gifted and eminent of the early born sons of Kentucky; was twice a judge of the court of appeals, U. S. senator, and when he died, at 45, was looked forward to as the next governor. He is claimed by many as the first white *male* native; but we have the printed evidence of the late Gen. Robert B. McAfee, lieutenant governor of the state in 1824-28, that Mrs. Elizabeth Poague Thomas, above mentioned, who was then, and for more than nine months previous, a resident of that small fort, repeatedly told him that Harrod Wilson was the first child born in Kentucky. It must be remembered that Boonesborough and Harrodsburg were, until the summer or fall of 1776, the only two stations containing *families*; that Mrs. Thomas came to Boonesborough only seventeen days after Daniel Boone's family (which was the only family that preceded hers,) and lived there for six months, until the last days of February, 1776; that she then removed to Harrodsburg, and continued to live there until 1785, and of course knew all the dwellers there in 1776 and 1777. The birth of a child in the forts, in those earliest days, was a remarkable event, and not easily forgotten by the residents; and the commun-

ication between the forts so frequent and intimate that every matter of interest in one was soon known and discussed in the other.

8. Ann Poague, daughter of William Poague, and sister of Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas above mentioned, was born in the fort at Harrodsburg, April 20, 1777—so says the family Bible record which we have examined. She married her relative, Gen. John Poague, and died at his residence in Greenup co. Ky., in 1847. It was for many years understood that she was the fourth child born in Kentucky.

9. Fanny Henderson, already mentioned above as the first child born in Kentucky of parents married in Kentucky, was the daughter of Samuel Henderson and Betsy Callaway, and born in the fort at Boonesborough, May 29, 1777. Two of her sisters and a brother were still living in Feb. 1873—one of them, Mrs. Sallie Rivers, with her son, Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., a distinguished minister of the Methodist E. Church South, in Louisville.

10. Enoch Boone, son of Squire Boone and nephew of Daniel Boone, was born in a canebrake near Boonesborough, Nov. 16, 1777; he died Feb. 8, 1862, aged 84, on the bank of the Ohio river, in Meade co., Ky., at the residence of his son-in-law, Judge Collins Fitch. Many persons believed him to be the first child born in Kentucky; and yet it is not improbable that fifteen were born earlier.

The First Census of any part of Kentucky was taken on May 7, 1777, and another on Sept. 2, 1777, of the population of the station at Harrodsburg [see it, in Vol. II of this work, pp. 616, 606], which latter gave 65 children under 10 years, 24 women, and 198 in all. Boonesborough was then nearly as large, and there were families at McClelland's (Georgetown), Logan's (near Stanford), and several other stations.

The First General Corn-Shelling was at Capt. Joseph Bowman's near Harrodsburg, by a company of 37 men sent for the purpose; they were fired upon by Indians, 1 killed, and 6 wounded, of whom 1 died.

The First Town-plat laid off in Kentucky was Louisville, by Capt. Thomas Bullitt, in August, 1773. The second was Harrodsburg, in June, 1774.

The First Survey of land, which was afterwards included in a town plat, was at Frankfort, on July 16, 1773—by Hancock Taylor, for one of the McAfee brothers. It was probably abandoned for richer land, as no record of the survey exists.

The First Powder was made by Monk, a noted slave belonging to Capt. James Estill, of Estill's station, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles s. e. of Richmond; he was taken captive by the Indians, in March, 1782, and was with them a few days after at the battle of Little Mountain (Mount Sterling), or Estill's Defeat; but made his escape during the battle, and aided several of the wounded from the field. For his noble services there he was set free, or at least no longer required to labor—so that, practically, he was the first *Freed Slave* in now Kentucky.

The First Wheat sown was in the fall of 1776, in a field of four acres w. of the fort at Harrodsburg. It was reaped July 14 and 15, 1777. [See Vol. II, p. 616.]

The First Corn planted was in 1774, at Fontainebleau (or Fountain Blue, as they called it,) on the bank of Salt river, about three miles below Harrodsburg, by James Sodowsky, David Williams, and John Shelp.

The First Pumpkins were raised on "Hart's improvement," about 5 miles s. of Richmond, in 1779.

The First Turnips were sowed in the fall of 1775, by James Bridges, on a quarter acre cleared by him, 5 miles above the mouth of Muddy creek, in Madison county.

The First Watermelons and Muskmelons were raised on the s. bank of the Kentucky river, 6 miles above Boonesborough, in Madison county.

The First Peach Stones were planted in the fall of 1775, about 3 miles s. of Richmond, by John Boyle, father of the late chief justice John Boyle. The same year, Robert McAfee planted *Peach Stones* and *Apple Seeds* on the land where he afterwards settled, a few miles from Harrodsburg.

The First Potatoes were planted in 1775, by William Steele, and also by

Henry Thompson near by, both on the n. side of Hinkston creek, a few miles n. w. of Paris.

The First Beans ("roasting ears and snap beans" together) were raised, and *Apple Seed* sowed, by Joseph Lindsay, in 1775, on a fork of Elkhorn, 3 miles below Lexington. Next year he inclosed a quarter of an acre with a fence, and planted some fruit trees.

The First Seed Hemp was raised in 1775, by Archibald McNeill, on Clark's creek, not far from Danville.

The First Tannery was a very small one—a tan trough—made by Capt. James Estill, at his station near Richmond, in the spring of 1780.

The First Horse Races took place in April, 1783, at "Humble's race paths," and on May 10, 1783, at "Haggin's race paths," both near Harrodsburg. For betting a mare worth £12 at the latter, Hugh McGary was tried at Oyer and Terminer court in August, and found guilty. "The opinion of the Court was, that the said Hugh McGary, gentleman, be deemed an infamous gambler, and that he shall not be eligible to any office of trust or honor within this state—pursuant to an act of Assembly entitled An act to suppress excessive gaming."

The First Road ordered to be "viewed" and opened, by Lincoln county court, was from Lincoln Court House (then Harrodsburg) to Boonesborough, in the fall of 1783.

The First Tax levied and collected by court in Kentucky was by Lincoln county, Nov. 21, 1783—a head tax of 10 pounds of tobacco per tithe.

The First Mill which leave was obtained from court to build, and also to condemn an acre of land on the opposite side, was by Francis Underwood, on Dick's river, in 1783.

The First Buckets, Milk-pails, Churns, Tubs, and Noggins, were made at Boonesborough, in Oct. 1775, by Wm. Poague. He also, during the ensuing winter, or after his removal to Harrodsburg, in Feb., 1776, made the wood-work of the first *Plough* and the first *Loom*. His wife (afterward Mrs. Ann McGinty, who lived to quite a great age, and was well remembered by old citizens still living in 1873 at Harrodsburg) brought the first *Spinning Wheel* to Kentucky, and made the first *Linen* (from the lint of nettles), and the first *Linsey* (from the same nettle-lint and buffalo wool). She also made the first *Butter*. Their family brought to Kentucky, in Sept. 1775, the first *Hogs, Chickens, and Ducks*; also cattle, but not the first.

The First Stage Route opened was in 1803, from Lexington, via Winchester and Mt. Sterling, to Olympian Springs in Bath county.

The First Store was opened in April, 1775, at Boonesborough, by Henderson & Co., proprietors of Transylvania.

The First Fine House (frame) was built by Alexander Robertson, father of ex-chief justice George Robertson, about 1780, at Harlan's spring, the head of Cane Run, in Garrard county.

The First Stone House in Kentucky was that of the first governor, Isaac Shelby, in Lincoln county, about 4 miles s. of Danville, built in Aug., 1786. The property still (1874) remains in the family, being owned by one of his grandchildren, the wife of Col. J. Warren Grigsby; it is recorded as Entry No. 1., in the books of the Land Office. The late Col. Nathaniel Hart, of Woodford county, used to say that when it was reported that Col. Shelby had found stone suitable for building purposes, he received many letters from various portions of the state inquiring if it could possibly be true, as well as many visits to verify the fact; some from as great a distance as Mason county. This real scarcity of stone, then, seems almost incredible now—in view of the unlimited supply visible on all sides; but was doubtless due to the luxuriant growth of cane, and to the heavy foliage which so thoroughly covered the ground when it fell.

The First Jail was built at Danville, in 1783.

The First Penitentiary was several years in building, and not completed ready for use until 1800. Its first *Keeper* or manager was Capt. John Stuart Hunter. The first *Convict* confined in it was John Turner, from Madison county, sentenced for two years for horse stealing, but recommended to mercy because his first offense. The second convict was Samuel Moss, from

Mason county, in 1800; he was pardoned by the governor, March 18, 1801—the first *Pardon* by that officer.

The First Surgical Operations of great note were: 1. About 1806, Dr. Brashear, of Bardstown, took off at the hip joint the thigh of a mulatto boy, belonging to the Catholic priest of that place—the first case of that operation in America. The patient recovered, and lived for many years. 2. In 1809, at Danville, Dr. Ephraim McDowell successfully removed from Mrs. Crawford, a large ovarian tumor—the first case in the world of that dangerous operation. He performed the operation 13 times, with eight recoveries (over 62½ per cent). Another Kentucky surgeon, who died in 1871, Dr. Joshua Taylor Bradford, of Augusta, excelled the whole world in the success with which he performed it—losing only 3 cases in over 30 (more than 90 per cent. recovering).

The First Physician who visited Kentucky was Dr. Thomas Walker, of Albemarle county, Va.—who came, however, as an explorer, in 1748, and again in 1758. He was the first white man ever in south-eastern and middle Kentucky.

The First Practicing Physician was Dr. Hart, who settled at Harrodsburg in May, 1775.

The First Clergyman ever in Kentucky was the Rev. John Lythe, of the Church of England, who came to Harrodsburg in April, 1775. This same preacher held the first *Preaching*, or divine service, at Boonesborough, on Sunday, May 28, 1775, under the shade of a magnificent elm tree—which thus became the first *Temple of God* or meeting-place for Christian worship in the state. [See Vol. II, pp. 500, 501.]

The First Baptist Ministers in Kentucky were the Rev. Wm. Hickman, Sen., and Rev. Peter Tinsley, early in May, 1776; and the first sermon by either of them was by the latter, under the shade of a great elm tree, at the Big Spring, in Harrodsburg. [See Vol. II, p. 617.] The first organized Baptist church was that of Rev. Lewis Craig, which was constituted in Spottsylvania co., Va., and the members traveled together to their new home at Craig's station, on Gilbert's creek, in Garrard co., Ky., a few miles E. of where Lancaster now is. Wherever they camped for the Sabbath, while on their journey, they worshiped as a congregation, and could transact church business.

The First Presbyterian Sermon in Kentucky was by the Rev. Terah Tempelin, probably in 1781; he was not ordained until 1785. In the spring of 1783, Rev. David Rice ("Father Rice" he was generally called, although only in his 50th year) visited, and in October following immigrated from Virginia to Danville, and became a power in the church and in furthering the cause of education. In 1784, three Presbyterian meeting-houses were built—at Danville, Cane Run, and near Harrod's station; the men carrying their guns to meeting, as the Indians were in the habit of prowling about to steal horses and kill stragglers. Father Rice, on June 3, 1784, married a couple at McAfee station—all marriages previously having been solemnized by the magistrates. He also preached the first funeral sermon, on June 4, 1784—that of Mrs. James McCoun, Sen.; it was the first sermon ever preached on the banks of Salt river.

The First Methodist Minister in Kentucky was the Rev. Francis Clark who settled in Mercer co., about six miles from Danville, in 1783. The first meeting-house built for this denomination was at Masterson's station, 5 miles N. W. of Lexington, before 1790, possibly in 1788; it was a plain log structure, and was still standing in 1871.

The First Roman Catholic Priest in Kentucky was the Rev. Mr. Whelan, in 1787. About fifty Catholic families were then in the state, some of them having settled at Harrodsburg as early as 1776.

The First person in Kentucky immersed in the *Reformed Baptist*, or *Christian* church (now called, in some parts of the state, the Church of the Disciples of Christ) was David Purviance (afterward an elder or preacher), at Cane Ridge, Bourbon co., by Elder Barton W. Stone, in 18—; he lived to be 78, and died near Paris, Feb. 15, 1862.

The First School for children was at Harrodsburg in 1776, by Mrs. Wm

Coomes. The first taught at Boonesborough, so far as is now known, was by Joseph Doniphan, in the summer of 1779.

The First Fulling Mill (in 1789), and the first *Rope-Walk* in Kentucky were each established by the Rev. Elijah Craig, a Baptist preacher, at Georgetown.

The First Paper Mill was built at the same place, Georgetown, by the same Baptist preacher, Rev. Elijah Craig, and his partners, Parkers & Co. The enterprise was begun in the summer of 1791, but the manufacture of paper successfully was not accomplished until March, 1793. The mill house (as seen in 1818 by E. H. Stedman, who is still living (1874) a few miles distant, in Franklin county) was 40 by 60 feet in size, the basement of stone, and the two and a half stories above of wood—the best frame Mr. S. ever saw, with not a cut-nail in the building, even the shingles being put on with oak pins. The large volume of clear water from the Royal spring, running over a limestone bottom, was an attractive sight. The mill dam was erected in 1789. Here was turned out the first sheet of paper in the great West; made by hand, sheet by sheet. There was no machinery in those days to wind over fifty miles in one beautiful white continuous sheet. This first mill was burnt down in 1837. Some printed sheets of the paper still exist; and one other elegant relic, now in the paper mill of Mr. Stedman, on Elkhorn, in Franklin county—a powerful iron screw, of finished English make, 6 inches in diameter, 4½ feet long, and weighing 800 pounds. What enterprise, and at what cost, it required at that day of bad roads and poor freighting facilities, to get that screw from England to its place in this mill!

The First Bourbon Whisky was made in 1789, at Georgetown, at the fulling mill at the Royal spring.

The First Bibles printed west of the Allegheny mountains were at Lexington, in 1819.

The First Mammoth Bones (*Mastodon Giganteus*) found in the West, and the most of them, were found at Big Bone Lick, Boone co., in 1773, and subsequently.

The First Dancing School was opened in Lexington, in April, 1788.

The First Cannon ever in Kentucky were in 1780, brought by Col. Byrd, a British officer, at the head of 500 Indians and Canadians—when they captured Ruddle's and Martin's stations, in Harrison county. [See Vol. II, p. 328.] The first gun was fired on June 22, 1780, to announce their arrival before Ruddle's station.

The First Railroad in the West, and the second in the United States, was that from Lexington to Frankfort; begun, and the "corner-stone" laid at Lexington, on Oct. 21, 1831, but not finished through to Frankfort, 28 miles, until Dec. 1835. The first *Locomotive* in the world was built at Lexington, in the winter of 1826-27, by Thomas H. Barlow. [See Vol. II, p. 174.]

The First MacAdamized road in Kentucky was built in 1829, from Maysville to Washington, 4 miles toward Lexington. It was afterward extended to Lexington—to aid in which, the U. S. congress passed a bill subscribing \$150,000, but Gen. Jackson vetoed it, May 27, 1830. The state of Kentucky afterward took hold of the work, and paid \$212,000, one-half the entire cost.

The First Lunatic Asylum in the West, and the second state lunatic asylum in the United States, was that at Lexington, founded in 1816.

The First Insurance Company chartered in Kentucky, which was likewise the first *Bank* (the banking privileges being inadvertently granted by a legislature bitterly opposed to banks), was the Lexington Insurance Company, in 1801. It issued bills or notes of various denominations—with Wm. Morton, president, and John Bradford, cashier. It exploded in 1818.

The First (Cut) Nail Factory in the West was at Lexington, 1801, established by George Norton.

The First Masonic Lodge established in Kentucky was Lexington Lodge, No. 25, at Lexington, on Nov. 17, 1788, and the second was Paris Lodge, No. 35, at Paris, on Nov. 25, 1791—both by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and before Kentucky became a state. The first Grand Lodge was opened on Thursday, Oct. 16, 1800; and the first Grand Master was the distinguished lawyer, Wm. Murray.

The First Lodge of Odd-Fellowship was Boone Lodge, No. 1, at Louisville, formed Dec. 10, 1832. The first Grand Lodge was opened Sept. 13, 1836; and Wm. S. Wolford chosen the first Grand Master.

The First Type in the state of Kentucky, or any where west of the Allegheny mountains (except a small office at Pittsburgh), were brought down the Ohio river to Limestone (now Maysville), in July, 1787. While there awaiting transportation, were composed the first two pages (1st and 4th) of the *Kentucke Gazette*; but which partially fell into *pi*, in being wagoned thence to Lexington, where the first number was printed and published, Aug. 11, 1787. [See Vol. II, pp. 180, 195—where it is stated that the types and office material were conveyed from Maysville on pack-horses. A very intelligent gentleman, aged 82, writes to the Author that this is a mistake; and that they were taken thence in wagons, and not on horseback.]

It was a work of considerably more effort to establish the first newspaper in a state, than it is now each first office in a county. In May, 1785, at Danville, in the second convention held by the people looking toward a separation from Virginia and the formation of a state, a committee was appointed to arrange for "a printing press—to insure unanimity in the opinion of the people, and to give publicity to the proceedings of the convention." When their effort had failed, John Bradford (himself not a printer, nor the son of a printer, but only the brother of a printer) offered to establish a paper if the convention would guarantee to him the public patronage. That was agreed to by the next convention; and the trustees of Lexington indorsed the project to a small extent by ordering "that the use of a public lot be granted to John Bradford free, on condition that he establish a printing press in Lexington; the lot to be free to him as long as the press is in town." *Query*—Did the publication of the *Gazette* continuously, by the Bradford family and others, for nearly seventy years, make that a title in fee, or was it only a running lease? and what became of the lot?

The paper on which the *Gazette* was printed, as well as the few handbills and pamphlets of that early day, was all brought down the Ohio river on flatboats, or on pack-horses and by wagons from Virginia through Cumberland Gap; until the spring of 1793, when the paper mill of Craig, Parkers & Co., at Georgetown, got fully into operation, and furnished an ample supply, of improving quality.

The First Collegiate Institution in Kentucky and the West was Transylvania Seminary, in 1783, afterward Transylvania University, in 1798. [See its history, in Vol. II, pp. 183-4.] The first graduates of the latter, receiving the degree of A. B., were: Josiah Stoddard Johnston, Robert R. Barr, and Augustine C. Respass, in 1802.

The First Law School was a department of Transylvania University, established in 1799; the distinguished lawyer, Col. George Nicholas, its first professor.

The First Medical School was in the same connection. Its first graduate was John Lawson McCollough, in 1809.

The First Ferry established by law was over the Kentucky river at Boonesborough, in 1779.

The First Tobacco Inspection was established at the mouth of Hickman's creek, on the Kentucky river, in 1783; and the first *Flour and Bread* inspection, at Louisville, in 1787.

The First Recorded Town-plat was that of Boonesborough, in 1779.

The First Advertisement of a legal notice in a newspaper, by law, was in the *Kentucke Gazette*, in 1789; and the first posted up at the court house door, in 1780.

The First Book-binder in Kentucky, or more probably the first who bound large records and dockets for courts, was Wm. Essex. A record book bound by him in 1816 is still in the county clerk's office, at Owensboro.

The First Nightwatchman on duty in a town, was in Lexington, in the spring of 1811. He cried "in a shrill, unearthly tone, the time of night and the weather."

The First Female Academy in Kentucky or the West, was established in 1706, at Paris, by Rev. John Lyle; and had from 150 to 300 pupils.

The First Piano brought to Kentucky was in April, 1803, by Maj. Valentine Peers, who settled for several years at the Lower Blue Lick Springs, and in 1806 or '07 removed to Paris.

The First Divorce Law passed the legislature of Kentucky, Jan. 31, 1809.

The First Camp-Meeting was held in July, 1800, at Gaspar river church, in Logan county.

The First Division of Town Lots by drawing (LOTTERY, they called it) was set for Saturday evening, April 22, 1775, at Boonesborough. There were 54 lots, and no blanks; but dissatisfaction arising, the drawing was postponed until next day. Next morning, Sunday, April 23, Col. Henderson's journal says they "drew lots, and spent the day without public worship."

The First Division of Cabins—LOTTERY CABINS, they called them—took place in June, 1774, in now Mercer and Boyle counties, among a company of 31 explorers under Capt. James Harrod, who came down the Ohio and up the Kentucky river in periogues or canoes, selected spots of rich land near some fine spring, and built upon each spot an "improver's cabin," designing them for homes in the early future.

The First Great Drouth in Kentucky of which any record is kept, was in 1782. For four months, from some time in April to the 11th of August, says the journal of Col. Richard Henderson, there was "no rain of any account. Quere, Whether corn will be made!"

The First Cattle Show in Kentucky, or west of the Allegheny mountains, free to every body, took place on the farm of Lewis Sanders, adjoining Sandersville, Fayette co., in July, 1816. The first five judges of cattle at that fair, were: Judge Harry Innes, Col. Nathaniel Hart, Capt. John Fowler, Col. Hubbard Taylor, and Capt. John Jouett—all of them men popular and prominent, and the first-named one quite distinguished, in the early history of Kentucky.

The First Kentucky State Agricultural Society was formed, in 1818, at Lexington, ex-Gov. Isaac Shelby, the first president.

The First Cargo brought up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, was 136 kegs of powder, in the winter of 1776-7 and spring of 1777—by Capt. Wm. Linn and George Gibson. When they reached the Falls of the Ohio (now Louisville), they unexpectedly met there John Smith (who was still living in 1819, in Woodford co., Ky.), who assisted them in conveying it around the rapids—the first *portage* there—each man carrying on his back three kegs at a time. They delivered the powder at Wheeling, but it was afterward transported to Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh).

The First Steamboats in the world were built by Kentuckians: by John Fitch, in 1787, '88 and '89, who had first conceived the idea while sitting upon the bank of the Ohio river, in June, 1780 (see vol. II, p. 649); by James Rumsey, in 1787 and 1793 (see same page); and, in 1794, by Edward West, on a different plan, for which he received a patent in 1802 (see same volume, p. 174).

The First Steamboat which ascended the rivers from New Orleans to Louisville, was the *Enterprise*, 45 tons, commanded by Henry M. Shreve, of Louisville. The citizens gave him a public dinner, for making an up-trip in 25 days (May 6 to May 30, 1817), which had hitherto required barges and keel boats at least three months. The same boat had made the down trip from Pittsburgh to New Orleans in 14 days, in Dec., 1814; and then assisted in carrying small arms and troops for the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. She was the fourth steamboat ever built to run upon the western waters.

The First Mail conveyed by steamboats on the western waters, was in 1819, by Capt. Henry M. Shreve, of Louisville, upon the steamboat *Post Boy*, 200 tons, between Louisville and New Orleans.

The first steamboat navigation of the Big Sandy river, as high up as Prestonsburg, Floyd co., and Beaver creek, 10 miles above, was in 1837.

The First Steam Mill was in Lexington, in 1812. Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois, in his Life and Times, says "the first attempt to erect a steam mill he ever saw" was that, in the spring of 1812.

The First Pension granted by the state of Kentucky for public services,

was to chief justice George Muter, on Dec. 26, 1806. The act granting same was repealed, over the governor's veto, on Jan. 30, 1809.

The First Tree ever marked in Kentucky with initials of a white man's name, was at the mouth of the Kentucky river, in 1754, by James McBride.

The First Almanac printed in the West, was at Lexington, in 1788.

The First Brick House erected in Louisville was in 1789, by Mr. Kaye. It is not certain how many elsewhere in the state were erected at a prior date, or whether any except that of Col. Wm. Whitley in 1786, or 1787, near Walnut Flat, some 5 miles west of Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county. The latter was two stories, each story very high for those days. The windows were placed high from the ground, to prevent the Indians from shooting in at the occupants. The window-glass was brought from Virginia on horse-back, the boxes being suspended on a pack-saddle. The stairway in the hall had 23 steps, each ornamented with the head of an eagle, bearing an olive branch in its mouth. For the whisky drank by the hands while engaged in building this house, Col. Whitley paid a farm adjoining his residence.

The First Packet Boat arrangement for taking passengers up the Ohio river was opened on Nov. 16, 1793, from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh.

The First "Port of Entry" in the West was Louisville, declared so to be in Nov., 1799.

The First Family Carriage was brought to Maysville, Ky., in April, 1803, by Maj. Val. Peers. He also brought the first *Muscovy Ducks*.

The First Fire Engine in the state was probably that purchased by the state for use in Frankfort, in 1809.

The First Retaliation act passed by the legislature was that of Feb. 9, 1809, forbidding Ohio attorneys to practice law in Kentucky courts, until Ohio should repeal her law prohibiting Kentucky lawyers from practicing in Ohio.

The First Scalp Law passed was on Jan. 26, 1810, allowing pay for wolf scalps only.

The First Library incorporated was that at Washington, Mason co., in January, 1811.

The First State Appropriation to pay "for digging stumps out of the state-house yard," and probably the last one for that interesting object, was on Feb. 8, 1812.

The First Brigadier-General's commission given to a Kentuckian, was that of Col. George Rogers Clark, by Gov. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia (of which State Kentucky was then a part), on Jan. 22, 1781.

The First Major-General's commission conferred by the state of Kentucky upon one not a citizen, was conferred by Gov. Charles Scott, in June, 1812, upon William Henry Harrison, of Ohio. The tribute was most worthily bestowed, and the honor as worthily worn. He resigned it, May 14, 1814, after the war was over.

The First State-House burned was on Nov. 25, 1813; the second, on Nov. 4, 1824.

The First Great Treaty of Peace with a foreign government in which a Kentuckian (Henry Clay) was a conspicuous commissioner, was that concluded, Dec. 14, 1814, with Great Britain, at Ghent, in Belgium, and which closed the war of 1812.

The First Death of a governor in office, was that of Gov. George Madison, Oct. 16, 1816. Great excitement in relation to the succession, and the question was definitely settled for the future.

The First Suspension of Specie Payments by banks in Kentucky, was on Nov. 20, 1818.

The First President of the United States who visited Kentucky was James Madison, who partook of a public dinner in Louisville, June 24, 1820.

The First Fugitive Slave movement in the legislature, was in Nov., 1820—when that body by resolution requested the President of the United States to negotiate with Great Britain in relation to restoring the fugitive slaves in Canada.

The First Educational appropriation in the Ky. legislature of a general

character, was the law of Dec. 18, 1821—setting apart one-half the profits of the Commonwealth's Bank as a "literary fund, for the establishment and support of a system of general education." A committee was also appointed to "digest a plan of schools of common education." [See *ante*, pages 29, 30.]

The First Unanimous Election of U. S. senator, by the legislature, was that of Col. Richard M. Johnson, Oct. 29, 1822.

The First Colored Schools to any extent in Kentucky were in 1825; 15 were reported to the legislature, in Feb., 1826, as then in operation.

The First Indictment for Murder, of a surviving duelist, was in Simpson county, in May, 1827; C. M. Smith, of Tennessee, was indicted for killing Mr. Brank, in a duel.

The First Great Meteoric Shower since Kentucky was settled, was on Tuesday night, Nov. 12, 1833. [See *ante*, pp. 38, 42.]

The First Convention of Editors was at Lexington, Feb. 22, 1837.

The First Geological survey or reconnoissance in Kentucky, was in 1838.

The First Celebration of the First Settlement of Kentucky was at Boonesborough, in Madison county, May 24 and 25, 1840. (See *ante*, pp. 45, 46.)

The First Railroad Accident in Kentucky occurred March 16, 1836, 2 miles E. of Frankfort; a train leaped over an embankment, killing 3 persons and wounding many.

The First Sale of Kentucky Securities, \$100,000 of Kentucky internal improvement scrip, was made in New York, at a premium of 3.10 per cent.

The First Born-Blind Person restored to sight, was in Nov., 1836, by the late Dr. Benj. W. Dudley.

The First Great Balloon Ascension was by Richard Clayton, July 31, 1837, from Louisville—who traveled 100 miles. The same aeronaut ascended from Lexington, Aug. 21, 1835, sailing only 15 miles.

The First Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed was Rev. Joseph J. Bullock, on Feb. 28, 1838.

The First Raw Silk produced in the state, was on Jan. 10, 1842, at Somerset, Pulaski co. The first *Silk Factory* was at Newport, in Oct., 1844.

The First Remarkable Crops of Corn were raised in 1840; 198½ bushels, 195 bushels, 158 and 2.9th bushels, 120 bushels, and 110 bushels, per single or average acre raised. [See *ante*, pp. 47, 49, 61.]

The First Thanksgiving Day appointed in Kentucky, was Sept. 26, 1844, by Gov. Robert P. Letcher.

The First Giant Hogs in a lot, were 7, raised by Edwin Bedford, of Bourbon co., of 720 pounds average weight, and sold Nov. 22, 1847.

The First Wire Suspension Bridge erected in the state, was at Frankfort, July 19, 1851.

The First Election for Judges in Kentucky, was on May 12, 1851, when 4 judges of the court of appeals, 12 circuit judges, and 100 county judges were chosen.

The First Gas Works were erected at Louisville, in 1840.

CONDENSED GENERAL HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

FREEMASONRY,

WITH BRIEF DETAILS AS TO KENTUCKY.

BY CHARLES EGINTON, P. G. M.

ACCORDING to well authenticated tradition, this Order assumed organic form at the time the King of Israel summoned the craftsmen of the valley of Tyre, the bearers of burden, and hewers in the mountain, to assist in building the Temple at Jerusalem. The cardinal points then enunciated date their origin from the beginning of time; and not only guided King Solomon and his brethren, but have been observed by the craft through succeeding generations, down to and inclusive of the present—keeping pace with the development of humanity, the advancement in moral intelligence, and the march of the world in science and art.

Masons are all of one mind in regard to their traditional history; and sensibly assume that the son of David was not ignorant of the customs of the nations that preceded or were around him; was well advised in regard to all prevailing mysteries; and could readily see in them a singular unity of design, and recognition of the God of his father—of the God who directed Moses through the wilderness, had gone with Joshua down into the land of Canaan, and in obedience to whose command he was erecting the wonder of the world. And it is but reasonable to suppose, that this man of wisdom—either from his own judgment, or in imitation of antecedent or existent mysteries—instituted an organization wherein the types and shadows of the Jewish Dispensation, and the interesting incidents of the past, were woven into a net-work that would thoroughly commemorate and carry them unchanged into all future time.

And when the past and present of Freemasonry is considered, it may with great propriety be asserted—that if Solomon and his colleagues did not originate this Order, then the wisdom of those who did is entitled to the admiration of all the wise and good who have succeeded them.

Masonry is not Religion or a substitute for Religion, but recognizes the same Supreme Divinity, makes His Holy Word its own Great Light, and as children of one family gather around the same altar, bend in adoration, and reverence the same parental authority. Faith in God, Hope in Immortality, and Charity towards all mankind, are the principal pillars of the Temple. It declares all the brethren are upon a level, opens wide its doors to all nations, admits of no rank except the priority of merit, and its only aristocracy is the nobility of virtue. The symbols and allegories thereof are veils, within which they who are in search of truth may enter, and gaze upon its pure effulgent light—every ceremony, word, and token pointing to some great moral and religious truth. Often in that truth are embedded other truths of greater importance; so that the patient seeker advances step by step into the full blaze of its brightness and unity, and in progressing realizes that he is acquiring a Symbolism intended to promote individual and social happiness, essentially the same, not only in every part of his own country, but throughout the world, and which other associations have in vain endeavored to modernize and adapt to their contracted and (as to most of them) short-lived history. Concerning this Order, the Grand Master in 1870 is recognized as having truthfully declared:

“ Her towers and monuments fade not away,
Her truth and social love do not decay;
Her actions, tending all to one great plan,
Have taught mankind what man should be to man.

“ The object and purpose is the same everywhere; and every member—however much he may differ in language or nationality, sectarian attachment

or political preference—has the same rights and duties, and is in thorough unity with every Freemason throughout the world. No other mere moral organization possesses the power of which Masonry can boast; none other can effect as much as the Craft in disseminating sunshine and dispelling gloom. Meddling not with politics, interfering not with the affairs of Church or State, it has not suffered the instability of other human institutions."

It is not Religion; but it sympathizes with the Christian when he points to Palestine and joyfully recognizes it as the hallowed land—where God gave to man a revelation of His holy will, with whose people are the endearing memories of the elder dispensation, where the Saviour was born, preached, and died, and from the summit of the mountain ascended unto glory. And whilst admitting that it was in Jerusalem that the fully developed gospel was first proclaimed, there exercised its first great power, and thence started upon its great mission to the world—overthrowing idolatry, causing the potentates of earth to tremble, overcoming the wild beasts in the arena—convinced the doubting and carried heaven to the despairing heart, spoke for itself before the judgment-seat of kings, and planted its standard in every land, upon every mountain top, and in every valley; and yet the Mason, whilst admitting all this to be true, points to that same Jerusalem as the very center of the Masonic world. Her traditions all go there, from the quarries of Zeradatha and forests of Lebanon, to the ford of Joppa; and from thence to where David's contributions, and Solomon's offerings, and those of Hiram of Tyre and Hiram the "cunning man," were expended in erecting the temple dedicated to the only true and living God.

There, the first vow of the Entered Apprentice was uttered—there, the Fellow Craft for the first time beheld the Pillars crowned with peace, unity, and plenty—there it was, the widow's son traced his designs and became immortal—

" There, as westward you go,
Near the brow of the hill
The master lies low "—

There, the secrets of the Master Mason were made known to those who waited with time and patience—there, the workmen were taught to draw wages—there, the trusty Giblemites conducted Solomon in his declining years to the oriental chair—and it was there, the Most Excellent Master dedicated the Cap-stone—and there, the laborers were rewarded for their important discoveries—there, Masonry built her first Altar, baptized it with the dew of Hermon, the dew that descended from the mountains—and there, the Lord commanded a blessing, even life forevermore. It was there, Masonry received her first charge of light, and thence went forth on her world-wide pilgrimage into every land, erected her altars in every clime, and has her ceremonies uttered in every language.

The ever memorable land of Palestine is, and ever will be, dear to the heart of the true Mason; and, with the Christian, the Mason exclaims—

" If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning.
" If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth."

Tradition continues its details down to the year 926—when the *written* history begins, with the charter issued by King Athelstan directed to the Master Masons of England, and the convening of a Grand Lodge at York. From that date, Masonry has made an enviable historic record in every nation; and except where proscriptive supremacy reigns, is very general and flourishing.

England, Ireland, and Scotland have presented a succession of their most eminent philanthropists, statesmen, and nobility in the Most Worshipful Grand Master's chair, exercising the powers of that great office; with a present most happy, harmonious, and numerous Fraternity in every part of the United Kingdom. The American Masonic excursion party, of June and July, 1873, fully realized this, in the magnificent receptions and entertainments given them as they passed through Great Britain and Ireland, *en route* to the Continent; and which will no doubt be followed by joyful greetings

through Germany, Italy, France, and other European localities, the details whereof will not be known until after this sketch will be with the printer.

The first Masonic Lodge in the New World was instituted July 30th, 1733, under a grant from the Earl of Montague, then Grand Master of England. Henry Price was therein designated "Provisional Grand Master of New England and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging;" and upon the day designated, the Brethren named assembled "*in a secure room of Y^e Bunch of Grapes tavern*" in Boston, organized, and appointed the necessary officers.

In 1734, Benjamin Franklin published the Masonic Book of Constitutions; and in this year Henry Price was constituted Grand Master over all North America, and established a Lodge in Philadelphia, with Benjamin Franklin as first Master.

In 1735, two Lodges were established in Charleston, S. C.

Nov. 4, 1752, George Washington was initiated in Fredericksburg Lodge, Virginia.

June 24, 1769, Joseph Warren (afterwards a Revolutionary general) was created first Provincial Grand Master of Massachusetts; and in 1773, his Patent was enlarged to embrace the Continent of America. That position did not prevent him from being among the foremost to resist what he justly regarded as the oppression of the ministry of King George, and at Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, 1775, to yield up his life, in behalf of National Freedom. His death dissolved the Grand Lodge over which he had been presiding, but in the succeeding year it was established as the First Independent Lodge in America.

In 1777, Gen. David Wooster, the Provincial Grand Master of Connecticut, was killed whilst battling for Independence.

Saint John's day, 1778, Gen. Washington appeared in a public Masonic procession at Philadelphia, and listened to an oration delivered in Christ Church. In 1793—then the first President of the young Republic, but in his Masonic capacity—arrayed in the paraphernalia of the Craft, and attended by the imposing ceremonies of the Order—he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol at Washington. His confidence in and partiality for the Masonic organization was well known, and regarded all through the eventful struggle for Independence; and nearly every officer above or of the rank of Captain, and a large proportion of the privates, were, like their great commander, members of the Mystic tie; the principles and practice learned in the matters of subordination, obedience to constituted authority, and respect for law and order, necessarily making them among the best soldiers of the Revolution.

Page after page could be filled with interesting Masonic incidents, and the part taken in them by John Marshall, Marquis de La Fayette, and other great and good men: who justly regarded every member of the fraternity as doubly bound to his *God*, his *Country*, and his *Fellow-men*. But the steady advance of the Order and its present enviable status are sufficient to attest the purity of purpose that is so surely guiding it to a prosperous future.

The Grand Lodge is composed of representatives from the subordinate Lodges, and is the only true and legitimate source of Masonic authority under which the subordinates congregate. It has the inherent power to investigate and determine all Masonic matters, relating to the Craft in general, to particular lodges, or to individual brethren; and is required to preserve the ancient landmarks. The Constitution declares that "it is the duty of every Freemason to live in peace, harmony, and love with all mankind; to despise hatred, malice, and calumny; to practice universal charity and benevolence; to avoid as much as possible, all law suits, and to submit all differences that may arise between brethren—except such as may relate to real or personal property—to be reconciled by the several Lodges to which they belong, or by the Grand Lodge."

The Subordinate Lodge is composed of Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts, and Master Masons; and those 3 degrees, all taken together, make up Blue Lodge Masonry, and constitute the corner-stone and foundation of the *Ancient Masonic Temple*—which is the most important and controlling part of the Order. Every well informed Royal Arch, Knight Templar, or Scottish Rite Mason, readily recognises that the Blue Lodge is the root, the magnificent trunk—growing in ancient symmetrical beauty; while all con-

tained in Capitular, Templar, or Scottish Rite Masonry are branches of the parent tree; and membership in those branches is only attainable in regular progression by those who are Master Masons in good standing.

The following table indicates the progress of Blue Lodge Masonry, and shows

Date of Organization of Grand Lodges in the United States, number of Subordinate Lodges, and total of active members in each at close of year 1871.

States and Territories.	Year when Organized.	Working Lodges.	Enrolled Members.	States and Territories.	Year when Organized.	Working Lodges.	Enrolled Members.
Alabama	1821	221	10,643	Missouri.....	1821	361	23,118
Arkansas	1832	262	9,831	Mississippi	1818	296	11,528
California.....	1850	170	9,909	Montana Territory...	1866	14	678
Colorado Territory...	1861	16	1,079	Nebraska	1857	31	1,579
Connecticut	1789	103	13,715	New Hampshire.....	1789	71	7,056
Delaware	1806	20	1,046	Nevada.....	1865	14	1,028
Dist. of Columbia....	1810	19	2,443	New Jersey.....	1786	118	9,161
Florida.....	1839	54	1,769	New York.....	1787	683	79,849
Georgia.....	1786	272	15,095	North Carolina.....	1787	199	11,148
Idaho Territory.....	1867	8	283	Ohio.....	1808	403	27,392
Illinois.....	1822	626	36,503	Oregon.....	1851	39	1,440
Indiana.....	1818	437	23,308	Pennsylvania	1786	315	33,328
Iowa	1844	293	14,541	Rhode Island	1791	25	3,892
Kansas	1855	96	2,425	South Carolina.....	1787	146	6,476
Kentucky.....	1800	474	20,469	Tennessee.....	1813	338	19,401
Louisiana	1812	148	7,307	Texas	1837	263	12,771
Maine.....	1820	153	15,518	Vermont.....	1794	91	8,099
Maryland.....	1781	76	5,161	Virginia.....	1778	173	8,825
Massachusetts.....	1777	182	24,622	Washington Territory	1858	13	496
Michigan.....	1826	286	23,996	West Virginia.....	1865	43	2,126
Minnesota.....	1853	80	4,588	Wisconsin.....	1843	160	9,203

It will thus be seen that the 12 old Colonial or Provincial Grand Lodges became independent in the following order: 1. Massachusetts, 2. Virginia, 3. Maryland, 4. Pennsylvania, 5. Georgia, 6. New Jersey, 7. New York, 8. South Carolina, 9. North Carolina, 10. New Hampshire, 11. Connecticut, and 12. Rhode Island.

The Grand Lodge of Virginia exercised jurisdiction over Kentucky, before and for eight years after the latter was admitted into the Union as a state; and established,

Nov. 17, 1788.....	Lexington Lodge as No. 25.
Nov. 25, 1791.....	Paris " " No. 35.
Nov. 29, 1796.....	Georgetown " " No. 46.
Subsequently.....	Abraham " " U. D.

Upon the 8th of September, 1800, delegates from those Lodges met in convention at Mason's Hall, in Lexington, with John Hawkins, of Georgetown, in the chair, and Thos. Bodley, clerk. Wm. Murray, Alexander MacGregor, Thomas Hughes, Simon Adams, and Samuel Shepherd were appointed a committee to draft an address to the G. L. of Virginia—setting forth the necessity for the establishment of a Grand Lodge in Kentucky, and designated the 16th of October, 1800, for the purpose of constituting the same. Upon that day the meeting was held, in the same place, James Morrison, the oldest Past Master, presiding. William Murray was elected Grand Master; and the numbers of the Lodges changed as follows: Lexington, No. 1; Paris, No. 2; Georgetown, No. 3; Hiram, No. 4; Solomon's, late Abraham, No. 5.

Those five Lodges have increased until there are now 474 working Lodges in Kentucky, with 20,469 active members. This does not include the many thousands who, from long service and other reasons, are non-affiliated, but retain a steadfast adherence to the principles of the Order.

Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky from its formation, Oct. 16, 1800, until August 1, 1873.

1800	William Murray,	1824	John Speed Smith,	1849	John D. McClure,
1801	James Morrison,	1825	Thomas H. Bradford,	1850	*John M. S. McCorkle,
1802	James Morrison,	1826	Samuel Daveiss,	1851	*Chas. G. Wintersmith
1803	John Jordan, Jr.,	1827	Daniel Breck,	1852	Thomas Ware,
1804	Geo. M. Bibb,	1828	Robert Johnston,	1853	*Thomas Todd,
1805	Geo. M. Bibb,	1829	Wm. W. Southgate,	1854	Marcus M. Tyler,
1806	Geo. M. Bibb,	1830	John M. McCalla,	1855	*David J. Montsarrat,
1807	Geo. M. Bibb,	1831	Levi Tyler,	1856	*Theodore N. Wise,
1808	John Allen,	1832	John Payne,	1857	Philip Swigert,
1809	John Allen,	1833	Abraham Jones,	1858	*Robert Morris,
1810	† John Allen,	1834	Richard Apperson,	1859	*Harvey T. Wilson,
1811	† Joseph Hamilton Daveiss,	1835	Willis Stewart,	1860	Lewis Landram,
1812	Anthony Butler,	1836	William Brown, Jr.,	1861	*Hiram Bassett,
1813	Anthony Butler,	1837	James Rice, Jr.,	1862	*John B. Huston,
1814	James Moore,	1838	*Derrick Warner,	1863	*Thomas Sadler,
1815	Daniel Bradford,	1839	Geo. Breckinridge,	1864	*J. D. Landrum,
1816	Wm. H. Richardson,	1840	Abner Cunningham,	1865	*M. J. Williams,
1817	Wm. H. Richardson,	1841	*Thomas C. Orear,	1866	Isaac T. Martin,
1818	Thomas Bodley,	1842	Henry Wingate,	1867	*Elisha S. Fitch,
1819	Samuel H. Woodson,	1843	Leander M. Cox,	1868	Elisha S. Fitch,
1820	Henry Clay,	1844	*Bryan R. Young,	1869	*Charles Eginton,
1821	John McKinney, Jr.,	1845	Wm. Holloway,	1870	Charles Eginton,
1822	David G. Cowan,	1846	*Wm. B. Allen,	1871	*E. B. Jones,
1823	Asa K. Lewis,	1847	James H. Daviesa,	1872	*Edward W. Turner.
		1848	*Chas. Tilden,	1873	*Thomas J. Pickett.

In all 64, of whom 22 marked thus (*) are living. Geo. M. Bibb served 4 terms, John Allen 3, James Morrison 2, Anthony Butler 2, Wm. H. Richardson 2, Elisha S. Fitch 2, and Charles Eginton 2.

† Killed at the battle of River Raisin.

‡ Killed at the battle of Tippecanoe.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, in October, 1872, reported 105 working chapters and a membership of 3,949.

Grand High Priests, from the formation of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky in 1817, to the 1st of August, 1873.

YEAR.	GRAND HIGH PRIESTS.	YEAR.	GRAND HIGH PRIESTS.	YEAR.	GRAND HIGH PRIESTS.
1817.....	*James Moore,	1835	*Nathaniel Hardy,	1856	*Marcus M. Tyler,
1818.....	*James Moore,	1836	Did not meet this year	1857	*William H. Forsythe,
1819.....	*James Moore,	1837	Did not meet this year	1858	*William M. Samuel,
1820.....	*David G. Cowan,	1838	Did not meet this year	1859	Thomas Todd,
1821Jan.	*David G. Cowan,	1839	*Caleb W. Cloud,	1860	Theodore N. Wise,
1821Dec.	*David G. Cowan,	1840	*William Brown, Jr.,	1861	*Theodore Kohlhaas,
1822.....	*Wm. Gibbes Hunt,	1841	Derrick Warner,	1862	Thomas Sadler,
1823.....	*Jn. McKinney, Jr.,	1842	*Abner Cunningham,	1863	*Sam'l D. McCullough,
1824.....	*Tho. McClanahan	1843	*John M. McCalla,	1864	William E. Robinson,
1825.....	*James M. Pike,	1844	*Richard Apperson,	1865	Harry Hudson,
1826.....	*Robert Johnston,	1845	*Herman Bowmar, Jr.,	1866	J. H. Branham,
1827.....	*Tho. H. Bradford,	1846	*Dempsey Carrell,	1867	*Isaac T. Martin,
1828.....	*Henry Wingate,	1847	*Willis Stewart,	1868	*R. G. Hawkins,
1829.....	*Levi Tyler,	1848	*Humphrey Jones, Jr.,	1869	E. B. Jones,
1830.....	Andr. M. January,	1849	*James H. Daviesa,	1870	Henry Bostwick,
1831.....	*Warham P. Loomis,	1850	Chas. G. Wintersmith,	1871	J. P. Rascoe,
1832.....	*John Payne,	1851	*Thomas Ware,	1872	William Ryan,
1833.....	*Jas. M. Bullock,	1852	*Isaac Cunningham,	1873	David P. Robb,
1834.....	*Churchill J. Black- burn,	1853	John M. S. McCorkle,		
		1854	*John D. McClure,		
		1855	Harvey T. Wilson,		

These (*) are dead.

In 1807, the office of Grand Orator was established by the Grand Lodge, and abolished in 1858. Between those dates the following distinguished citizens, now dead, were among those elected to that important position:

Henry Clay,
Joseph Cabell Breckinridge,
John Pope,
John Rowan,
William T. Barry,
Daniel Breck,

William W. Southgate,
Garret Davis,
Wilkins Tannehill,
Robert J. Breckinridge,
Chilton Allan,
James M. Bullock,

Samuel S. Nicholas,
William S. Pilcher,
John M. McCalla,
William S. Downey,
William M. O. Smith.

Besides those on the roll of the honored dead, there were many other bright lights whose labors added to the strength, moral status, and prosperity of the Fraternity.

The four great Executive continuous officers were Daniel Bradford, Philip Swigert, Albert G. Hodges, and John M. S. McCorkle.

In addition to the service rendered by the first named in other stations, and as publisher, he, acceptably and with great credit, between 1801 and 1831, performed the duties of Deputy Grand Master, Grand Master, and for 23 years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge. He was well worthy of being called "one of the Fathers in Masonry."

Philip Swigert, than whom a better name is not upon the roll of time, entered the Grand Lodge in 1820; in 1824-25-26-27 was Senior Grand Deacon; in 1828-29-30-31-32, Grand Treasurer; in 1833 became Grand Secretary, and continued as such until 1854; in 1855-56-57, was successively Junior Grand Warden, Senior Grand Warden, and Most Worshipful Grand Master; and for 45 years was Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. In every position—as clerk, legislator, man of business, private citizen, bank president, and Mason—he was eminently true, faithful, intelligent, and honorable. Those who knew him best, loved him most; and the Grand Chapter has fitly inscribed upon the memorial page dedicated to his memory, that he was—"For half a century a representative man in the business and Masonic circles of Kentucky, and died without a stain upon his honor."

Brothers Hodges and McCorkle have been in active Masonic service so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; and are yet exercising the vigor of youth, with the earnest wish of the entire Brotherhood of Kentucky that the Love, Purity, and Light, which they so pre-eminently reflect may be dispensed by them in person to yet another generation.

The Councils of Royal and Select Masters compose another branch of the flourishing Masonic tree—whereof the following are in a prosperous condition in Kentucky:

NO.	NAME OF COUNCIL.	WHERE HELD.	NO.	NAME OF COUNCIL.	WHERE HELD.
1.	Washington.....	Lexington.	35.	Wingate	Marion.
4.	Louisville.....	Louisville.	36.	Maysville	Maysville.
5.	Frankfort.....	Frankfort.	37.	Antioch	Ballard county
6.	Versailles.....	Versailles.	38.	Franklin	Franklin.
10.	Greensburg.....	Greensburg.	39.	Mayfield.....	Mayfield.
11.	Glasgow	Glasgow.	40.	New Concord.....	New Concord.
12.	Graham.....	Bowling Green	41.	Bransford	Lodgeton.
13.	Kenton	Covington.	42.	J. P. Foree.....	Christiansburg
18.	Hickman.....	Hickman.	43.	Princeton	Princeton.
24.	Eliot.....	Elizabethtown	44.	Shelbyville.....	Shelbyville.
25.	Kassidean.....	Hardinsburg.	45.	Mt. Sterling.....	Mt. Sterling.
26.	Philip Swigert.....	Eddyville.	46.	Henderson	Henderson.
28.	McClure	Owenton.	47.	Bewleyville.....	Bewleyville.
31.	Adoniram	Carlisle.	48.	Danville.....	Danville.
32.	Paducah.....	Paducah.	49.	Harrison.....	Cynthiana.
33.	Jeffries.....	Newport.	50.	Murray	Murray.
34.	Owensboro	Owensboro.			

Representatives from those subordinate Councils meet annually in Louisville, in October, and constitute a *Grand Council*. The following are the officers in 1873:

Comp. Thomas Todd.....G. P.	Comp. A. H. Gardner.....G. Treasurer.
" Henry Bostwick.....D. G. P.	" Rev. Howard A. M.
" Joseph H. Brauham.....D. T. I.	Henderson, D. D...G. Chaplain.
" William Ryan.....G. P. C. W.	" Lorenzo D. Croninger G. C. G. <i>protem</i> .
" Albert G. Hodges.....G. Recorder.	" Joseph T. Davidson...G. S.

The *Grand Council of the Order of High Priesthood* holds an annual communication in the Masonic Temple at Louisville, on the Tuesday succeeding the 3d Monday in October of each year. The Grand Officers in 1873 were:

M. E. Comp. Thomas Todd, of Shelbyville.....	Grand President.
M. E. " Henry Bostwick, of Covington.....	Grand Vice President.
M. E. " Rev. Peter H. Jeffries, of Newport.....	Grand Chaplain.
E. " John H. Davis, of Hickman.....	Grand Treasurer.
E. " Wm. C. Munger, of Franklin.....	Grand Recorder.
E. " Lorenzo D. Croninger, of Covington.....	Grand M. of Ceremonies.
E. " Charles Eginton, of Covington.....	Grand Conductor.
E. " Garret D. Buckner, of Lexington.....	Grand Herald.
E. " Henry Hudson, of Louisville.....	Grand Guard.

The *Knights Templar* are in prosperous progress, with the following Subordinate Commanderies in Kentucky in 1872:

COMMANDERIES.	LOCATION.	COMMANDERIES.	LOCATION.
Louisville, No. 1.....	Louisville.	Paducah, No. 11.....	Paducah.
Webb, No. 2.....	Lexington.	De Molay, No. 12.....	Louisville.
Versailles, No. 3.....	Versailles.	Newport, No. 13.....	Newport.
Frankfort, No. 4.....	Frankfort.	Henderson, U. D.....	Henderson.
Montgomery, No. 5.....	Mt. Sterling.	Owensboro, U. D.....	Owensboro.
Covington, No. 7.....	Covington.	Cynthiana, U. D.....	Cynthiana.
Bradford, No. 9.....	Georgetown.	Ryan, U. D.....	Danville.
Maysville, No. 10.....	Maysville.		

A *Grand Commandery*—composed of Representatives from the Subordinates—assembles at stated periods and enacts all needed legislation. The Grand Officers in 1873 were:

Rt. Em. Sir Henry Bostwick.....	Grand Commander.
Very Em. Sir James A. Beattie.....	Deputy Grand Commander.
Em. Sir Samuel S. Parker.....	Grand Generalissimo.
Em. Sir Hiram Bassett.....	Grand Captain General.
Em. Sir Rev. Wright Merrick.....	Grand Prelate.
Em. Sir Jacob Swigert.....	Grand Senior Warden.
Em. Sir Matthew H. Lewis.....	Grand Junior Warden.
Em. Sir David P. Robb.....	Grand Treasurer.
Em. Sir Wm. C. Munger.....	Grand Recorder.
Em. Sir Henry C. Courtney.....	Grand Standard Bearer.
Em. Sir Jas. M. Poyntz.....	Grand Sword Bearer.
Em. Sir John O. Pearce.....	Grand Warden.
Em. Sir David M. Snyder.....	Grand Captain Guard.

PAST GRAND COMMANDERS.

Right Eminent Sir William C. Munger.	Right Eminent Sir Rev. Peter H. Jeffries.
Right Eminent Sir Hezekiah H. Culbertson.	Right Eminent Sir Charles R. Woodruff.
Right Eminent Sir Rev. John M. Worrall,	Right Eminent Sir Wm. A. Warner.
D. D.	Right Eminent Sir Martin H. Smith.

The *Ancient and Accepted or Scottish Rite of Freemasonry* was founded in Louisville, Aug. 20, 1852. Its originators and first officers were:

Henry Weedon Gray.....Gr. Com. in Chief.	Fred Webber.....Gr. Secretary.
Henry Hudson.....1st. Lieut. Com.	Lewis Van White.....Gr. Chancellor.
John H. Howe.....2d Lieut. Com.	C. Boerwanger.....Gr. Guard.
Isaac Cromie.....Gr. Treasurer.	

These composed the Grand Consistory of 32°, or Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret—which body supervises and controls the subordinate bodies of the Rite, viz.: Lodges of Perfection, 14°, Councils of Princes of Jerusalem,

16°, Chapters of Rose Croix, 18°, Councils of Knights Kadosh, 30°; and is itself subordinate only to the Supreme Council of 33°. degree.

The membership in Kentucky is small—not quite 200 in 1873—and its progress has been slow, but sure. To hold the highest rank in this Order, the applicant need only be a Master Mason in good standing.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND CONSISTORY OF KENTUCKY, IN 1873.

Ill. John W. Cook, K. C. C. H.....	33°	Grand Com. in Chief.
" Wm. Ryan, G. H. P.....	32°	1st Lieut. Com.
" I. B. Webster.....	32°	2d Lieut. Com.
" Henry H. Neal.....	32°	Grand Constable.
" R. B. Caldwell.....	32°	Grand Admiral.
" Wm. Clark, K. C. C. H.....	32°	Grand Min. of State.
" Levi Sloss.....	32°	Grand Chancellor
" John V. Cowling.....	32°	Grand Almoner.
" Wm. Cromey.....	32°	Grand Treasurer.
" Frederick Webber.....	33°	Grand Registrar,
and Treasurer General of Supreme Council 33°.		
" Wm. Alva Warner, P. G. C. of Ky.....	33°	Grand Primate.
" James C. Purdy.....	32°	Grand Master of Cer.
" Edwin L. Sessions.....	32°	Grand Expert.
" John Garhutt.....	32°	Assistant Grand Expert.
" Wm. Kreigshaber.....	32°	Grand Beau'fer.
" S. T. Norman.....	32°	Bearer Vexillum Belli.
" W. M. Bristol.....	32°	Master of Guards.
" Richard McQuillan.....	32°	Chamberlain.
" Ed. Grauman.....	32°	Grand Steward.
" Americus Wheedon.....	32°	Aid-de-Camp.
" Wm. Reinecke.....	32°	Grand Organist.

The following 33° also belong to the Grand Consistory :

John C. Breckinridge.....	Lexington.	James Alex. Beattie....	Louisville.
Henry Weedon Gray.....	Louisville.	John H. Howe.....	Little Rock, Ark.
John M. S. McCorkle.....	Louisville.	A. W. Freeman.....	St. Louis, Mo.

The Masonic Widow and Orphans' Home, at Louisville, Ky.—one wing whereof is finished, and occupied by a hundred happy children—is now in full progress of completion. And in order to give new life, and more thoroughly awaken, intensify, and concentrate the entire Masonic mind of Kentucky, and the friends of humanity generally in this state, the recent Anniversary of St. John the Baptist—June 24, 1873—was constituted an efficient help-mate in aiding the resources of this great Masonic charity. The magnificent demonstration at Louisville, which exceeded any thing of the kind ever attempted in behalf of the widow and the orphan, and the response from other points to the action of the Grand Lodge at its session in 1872, added at least \$30,000 to the treasury of the Home; and will cause the natal day of this distinguished Patron Saint of the Order to be appropriated annually to this holy work until an established fund is secured, from the *interest* of which this great benevolence will be sustained according to its unquestioned merit.

The Masons generally have halls and temples for their especial use, and in a great many places, including Kentucky, possess the most beautiful buildings in the vicinity. Throughout the United States they now (Sept., 1873,) have under way magnificent commodious structures, in value exceeding \$4,000,000—besides the one just completed in Philadelphia, at the cost of \$1,475,000.

Hitherto, the Masonic Order has had to withstand the concentrated *proscription* hurled with intense animosity against what the *persecutors* are pleased to call "Secret proceedings." And yet the chief objector is more of a secret society than all those complained of combined; but without their liberality, benevolence, or self-direction. It is clearly apparent that the real objection is because the alleged secret societies are extending the area of individual freedom, placing their members upon a platform of mutual support, defense, and equality during life, securing an honored burial and remembrance after death, and fostering care for the bereaved dependents that survive.

The Sons of Temperance, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Good Fellows, and other orders and societies of like character, are, in common with the Masons, experiencing the *proscription* which induces withdrawals and resignations, and prevents applications for membership. Hence the Ancient Fraternity will have help in resisting the oppressive intermeddling supervision, that claims the prerogative of dictation, and the right to restrain personal independence of thought and action. But whether this help is or is not effectual to prevent assumptive officious intervention and control, the Free and Accepted Mason should remember, that the time-honored principles of his Order requires of him, in his actions, to dignify humanity, exemplify a living faith, and throw over surrounding toil and trouble a bright reflection of brotherly love, relief, and truth; and which—when reasoned with the cardinal virtues of fortitude, temperance, prudence, and justice—practices charity that vaunteth not itself, tells not to the left hand what the right hand doeth, forgiveth seventy and seven times, and is yet rich in the treasures of pardon, visits the sick, smoothes the pillow of the dying, drops a tear with the mourner, buries the dead, educates and cares for the widow and the orphan, instructs the ignorant, and preaches good tidings to the poor and benighted; performing all these high ministrations in silent effective power, and declaring, in decisive terms, that all within the tabernacle who desire to be honored and useful, must cherish and illustrate the generous feeling and ennobling sentiment therein made known.

On March 14, 1874, the contract was awarded for erecting the walls and putting under roof the unfinished portion of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home at Louisville—the main building, and the south wing—for the sum of \$48,720. It was hoped to complete the house, with all its arrangements, during the year 1875—at the total estimated cost, including the north wing already occupied, of \$105,000. A similar concentrated effort to that made on June 24, 1873, was made on the same day in 1874; and the charities of the members and friends of the Order again flowed in the same beautiful channel, with a liberality and an unction that shows how deep and abiding is the hold of the widow and the orphan upon the great heart of the Masonic Order. At the date above, there were 117 children in the Home; with the additions to the building, there would be room for 500 inmates.

"This Home is the only successful institution of the kind in the United States. When completed, it would be the largest and most imposing charitable institution in the city of Louisville."

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWSHIP,

IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

BY REV. HOWARD A. M. HENDERSON, D. D.

Organization of Boone Lodge, No. 1.—The institution of Boone Lodge No. 1, Louisville, inaugurated the career of Odd-Fellowship in Kentucky, Dec. 10th, 1832. Nathaniel Eastham, Sidney S. Lyons, Thomas H. Bruce, and Joseph and Stephen Barkley, met at the house of M. C. Tallmadge, on the east side of Fourth street, and selected a committee to invite Thomas Wildey, Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to visit Louisville and institute a lodge. Mr. Wildey, being *en route* to New Orleans, stopped at Louisville, and directed the committee to apply immediately for a charter. The petition was signed by Nat. Eastham, Sidney S. Lyons, Stephenson Walters, Thos. H. Bruce, W. Sutcliffe, Geo. G. Wright, Joseph Barkley, Jno. G. Roach, and Thomas Mayberry. The following was the first cast of elective officers of Boone Lodge No. 1: Sidney S. Lyons, N. G.; Stephen Barkley, V. G.; W. Sutcliffe, Treasurer; Geo. G. Wright, Secretary; and John G. Roach, Recording Secretary.

The first few meetings were alternately held at the residences of Brothers Eastham and Tallmadge; but on the 20th, it was reported that a suitable hall had been procured of Rupert & Co., on Main st. The formal institution of the Lodge took place Jan. 28, 1833—Grand Sire Wildey (on his return from New Orleans) officiating and installing the officers. Of those present at the organization of this Lodge, but two are now connected with the Order—Stevenson Walters, and Sidney S. Lyons [the latter died , 1873].

About 1,000 members have been admitted to Boone Lodge, since its inauguration, forty years ago; of these over 300 now remain in full fellowship. Its total receipts in money aggregate more than \$50,000, of which \$35,000 have been spent in the relief of brothers, strangers, widows, and orphans, and in burying the dead.

Organization of the Grand Lodge.—We pass over an interval of years, during which time several lodges were instituted, and proceed to notice the organization of the Grand Lodge. On Sept. 13, 1836, a meeting of the Past Grands of Boone Lodge No. 1, Chosen Friends No. 2, Washington No. 3, and Lorraine No. 4, was held, at Louisville, to elect officers to fill the various chairs in the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. There were present—

Past Grands Joseph Metcalfe, Henry Wolford, Sidney S. Lyons, Harry Barker, Thos. Devan, Fountain North, Wm. H. Grainger, Wm. S. Wolford, Wm. Irvin, Charles Wolford, Jesse Gray, Peleg Kidd, G. W. Morrill, A. W. R. Harris, Charles Q. Black—15. By proxy—Past Grands Benj. Moses, Thos. Clarke—2. Total votes, 17.

P. G. Jesse Gray, of No. 3, was chairman, and P. G. Wm. S. Wolford, Secretary. Wm. S. Wolford was elected Grand Master, A. W. R. Harris, Deputy Grand Master, Wm. H. Grainger, Grand Secretary, and Henry Wolford, Grand Treasurer. Next day, the officers met for installation. Wm. H. Grainger resigned as Grand Secretary, and Charles Q. Black was elected unanimously. Deputy Grand Sire John Amour installed the Grand Officers.

Several meetings were held during the years 1836, '37, in which the work of organization was perfected. The first lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was Friendship No. 5, of Lexington.

At the session of May 6, 1837, P. G. Joseph Metcalfe was elected Grand Master, and P. D. Grand A. W. R. Harris, Grand Secretary—both without opposition.

In May, 1838, Henry Wolford was elected Grand Master.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge from 1837 to 1842.—The first regular communication of the second term of the Grand Lodge was held, in Louisville, (530)

Aug. 5, 1837. There were only 12 Past Grands present, and the proceedings cover but a single page. Now (1873) the Grand Lodge is composed of several hundred representatives, besides Past Grands; and a book of 200 pages is required for the annual publication of the minutes. This simple fact illustrates to what magnitude, from a small beginning, the Order has attained, and affords another demonstration of the propriety of observing the injunction—"Despise not the day of small things."

The session of May 4, 1839, was held in Covington, and Wm. H. Walker elected Grand Master.

At the meeting, in Louisville, Aug. 3, 1839, a resolution offered by Past G. Master Henry Wolford, giving authority to Deputy District Grand Masters to qualify Past Grands in their respective districts as members of the Grand Lodge to vote by proxy, without personal attendance, was unanimously adopted—which practice obtains to the present time.

A special session of the Grand Lodge, was called March 24, 1840, to consider the petition of seven brothers, residents of Frankfort, who were desirous of opening a Lodge in that city, to be denominated Capital Lodge No. 6. The petition was granted, and the Lodge instituted March 26, 1840. It is now one of the most flourishing lodges in the state—owning the handsomest building in the Capital city.

May 2, 1840, the Grand Lodge met in quarterly session in Lexington. Hamilton Martin was elected Grand Master. From 1837 to 1840, when Capital Lodge was added to the list, no new lodge had been instituted; but the existing lodges had strengthened in numbers and influence, furnishing a stable foundation upon which the subsequent grand superstructure went up.

May 1, 1841, J. W. Bright was elected Grand Master. June 2, 1841, was instituted Franklin Lodge No. 7, at Lancaster; Nov. 11, 1841, Central Lodge No. 8, at Danville; Nov. 22, 1841, Social Lodge No. 9, at Stanford; and Dec. 31, 1841, Union Lodge No. 10, at Nicholasville.

Proceedings from 1842 to 1852.—Jesse Vansickles was elected Grand Master in 1842. The application for charters for new lodges during this decade were so numerous that our space will not allow us to notice them *seriatim*. The growth of the Order was rapid.

May 6, 1843, Jas. S. Lithgow was elected Grand Master.

May 4, 1844, Wm. Mathews was elected Grand Master. Three new lodges had been instituted during the year. P. M. Jones was elected Grand Secretary—A. W. R. Harris retiring, after seven years service. Number of contributing members 538.

May 9, 1845, John B. Hinkle was elected Grand Master. At this meeting the Grand Master was authorized to grant dispensations for the opening of new lodges, subject to the sanction of the Grand Lodge. At the session of August 16, 1845, the constitution for the government of subordinate lodges was adopted.

May 6, 1846, Alex. K. Marshall was elected Grand Master; and during his incumbency ten new lodges were instituted.

May 5, 1847, John Fonda was elected Grand Master.

May 4, 1848, John W. Pruett was elected Grand Master.

July 18, 1849, Ballard Smith was elected Grand Master. The retiring Grand Master, in his annual address, mentioned that Franklin Lodge, at Lancaster, had established and controls one of the largest and best regulated schools in the state, and that Montgomery, Boyle, and Clay Lodges had instituted libraries.

July 17, 1850, George W. Johnston was elected Grand Master. At the semi-annual session, held Jan. 14, 1851, Geo. W. Morris, Amos Shinkle, and Milton J. Durham, who have since become so distinguished in the Order—the first named being the Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and the latter the Deputy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States—received the Grand Lodge degree.

July 16, 1851, Wm. Riddle was elected Grand Master, and James M. Moore Grand Secretary. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that Odd-Fellowship ignores all partisan or sectarian feeling.

In 1852, the Degree of Rebekah was introduced. July 22, 1852, Henry C. Pindell was elected Grand Master.

The following summary exhibits the strength of the Order, at the end of the decade under review :

Number of Working Lodges.....	89
Past Grands.....	687
Contributing Members.....	4,114
Revenue—Annual.....	\$33,674.83
“ Widows' and Orphans' Fund.....	28,035.12

For the year 1852 the following recapitulation shows the work of benevolence in which the Order was engaged :

Number of Brothers Relieved.....	407
“ “ Buried.....	45
Amount paid for Relief of Brothers.....	\$5,800.87
“ “ “ Widowed Families.....	583.59
“ “ “ Education.....	418.79
“ “ “ Burial of Dead.....	2,255.10—\$9,058.35

Proceedings from 1852 to 1862.—On Jan. 17, 1853, James M. Moore resigned the office of Grand Secretary, and Past Grand Wm. White was elected—who has held the office, with great credit to himself and profit to the Order, to the present time (1873).

July 20, 1853, Peter M. Jones was elected Grand Master.
 July 19, 1854, Atwood G. Hobson was elected Grand Master.
 July 18, 1855, Dr. John M. Mills was elected Grand Master.
 July 15, 1856, Col. Amos Shinkle was elected Grand Master.
 Nov. 4, 1857, Geo. W. Morris was elected Grand Master.
 Nov. 2, 1858, Milton J. Durham was elected Grand Master.
 Nov. 2, 1859, Cyrus A. Preston was elected Grand Master.
 Nov. 7, 1860, Ephraim M. Stone was elected Grand Master.
 Nov. 6, 1861, John M. Armstrong was elected Grand Master.
 Oct. 29, 1862, John F. Fisk was elected Grand Master.

At the close of this decade we find the following was the state of the Order:

Number of Working Lodges.....	115
“ “ Past Grands.....	1,373
Contributing Members.....	4,034
Annual Receipts.....	\$21,627.19

The Lodges numbered as high as 147, but 32 had surrendered their charters. The youngest born of the decade was Merit, No. 147, at Blandville, Ballard county.

The benevolent work of the year is thus recapitulated :

No. of Brothers Relieved.....	358
“ “ Widowed Families Relieved.....	113
“ “ Brothers Buried.....	33
“ “ Orphans under charge of Subordinate Lodges.....	331
Amount of Relief extended to Brothers.....	\$ 6,942.10
“ “ “ “ Widowed Families.....	1,800.00
“ expended for Education of Orphans.....	341.47
“ “ “ Burying the Dead.....	1,541.85

Total amount for benevolent purposes.....\$10,625.47

Proceedings from 1862 to 1872.—The following were the Grand Masters during this decade and the date of their election :

James Crockett Sayers, Oct. 12, 1863.	Joseph D. Trapp, Oct. 28, 1868.
Maslin S. Dowden, Oct. 26, 1864.	Speed Smith Fry, Oct. 27, 1869.
John D. Pollard, Oct. 25, 1865.	Edward W. Turner, Oct. 27, 1870.
Charles G. Cady, Oct. 24, 1866.	William W. Morris, Oct. 25, 1871.
Zach. Gibbons, Oct. 22, 1867.	John C. Underwood, Oct. 23, 1872.
William T. Curry, Oct. 23, 1867.	

At the session of 1865 a select committee was appointed to report at the next annual session the best plan by which the Order in Kentucky could establish a home for the widows and a school for the orphans of Odd-Fellows. P. G. Master Dowden had been the prime mover in the matter. In 1866,

this committee submitted a communication from Montgomery Lodge, No. 18, at Harrodsburg, making the following propositions:

1st. That if said Grand Body will establish a school for the widows and orphans of the Order in Kentucky, and permanently locate the same at Harrodsburg, this Lodge and the citizens of Mercer county will give the "Springs Property," now belonging to the United States, known as the "Soldiers' Home," or the property known as "Daughters' College," and the property adjacent thereto, belonging to J. B. Bowman, or \$25,000, if an endowment of \$100,000 is procured outside of Mercer county, or \$50,000 if an endowment of \$200,000 is procured as above.

2d. (1.) That this Lodge will, through herself or agents, undertake to raise, within twelve months, the sum of \$100,000 in cash, and as much more as she can, for the endowment of said school, said agent or agents to be paid — per cent. for their services and expenses out of said fund. Should said sum be not raised, then this Lodge and the citizens of Mercer county to pay said agents for their services and expenses. (2.) That should said amount be not raised within the time specified, then the fund so raised to be refunded to the donors.

3d. That said Grand Body, in the event of these propositions being accepted, appoint a committee to procure a charter for said institution at the next session of the General Assembly of Kentucky, permanently locating it at Harrodsburg.

4th. That the said Grand Body instruct the Grand Master to convene said Grand Lodge when he shall be notified by Montgomery Lodge, No. 18, that said amount has been raised as herein specified.

5th. The plan and arrangement of said institution this Lodge leaves to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; but suggests that the committee appointed to procure a charter have incorporated in that instrument every thing necessary for a college or university.

The proposition was accepted, and a committee of five appointed to further consider the matter—of which Wm. T. Curry was chairman. Before the close of the session the committee reported a comprehensive plan, which was adopted. Since that time the enterprise has been constantly growing in public favor, until it is understood that \$250,000 have been subscribed—the collection of which is steadily progressing. The day can not be far distant when this noble institution will open its hospitable doors to the wards of benevolent Odd-Fellowship. Prof. Hugh B. Todd is the present agent (Sept., 1873), and is meeting with gratifying success wherever he puts in his fraternal appearance.

The following recapitulation will show the state of the Order in 1872:

Initiations, 1871-2.....	1,280
Past Grands.....	1,917
Contributing Members.....	9,124
Revenue or Annual Receipts.....	\$70,761.39
Relief.—Number of Brothers Relieved.....	867
Number of Widowed Families Relieved.....	149
“ “ Brothers Buried.....	94
“ “ Orphans in charge of Subordinate Lodges.....	606
Amount of Relief extended to Brothers.....	\$17,680.41
“ “ “ “ Widowed Families.....	5,184.16
“ “ “ “ expended for Education of Orphans.....	822.17
“ “ “ “ Burying the Dead.....	4,758.37
Total amount expended for benevolence.....	\$28,667.60

[Compiled by Richard H. Collins.]

The Right Worthy Grand Encampment of Kentucky was organized at Louisville, Nov. 21, 1839, and the following officers installed: Henry Wolford, M. W. G. P.; Peleg Kidd, M. E. G. H. P.; Levi White, R. W. G. S. W.; Jesse Vansickles, R. W. G. J. W.; S. S. Barnes, R. W. G. Scribe; John Thomas, R. W. G. Treasurer. But two Subordinate Encampments had been formed in Kentucky, both chartered by the Grand Lodge of the United States: Mt. Horeb, No. 1, at Louisville, Aug. 18, 1834, and Olive Branch, No. 2, at Covington, May 15, 1837. The charter of the latter was subsequently surrendered, and re-issued in 1844 as No. 6.

Moreh, No. 3, at Lexington, was the first Encampment chartered by the Grand Encampment of Kentucky, Nov. 21, 1839; Pilgrim, No. 4, at Frankfort, the next, on Feb. 4, 1842; Berith, No. 5, at Nicholasville, the next, on Feb. 2, 1844; Kedron, No. 7, at Danville, Jan. 16, 1846; Salem, No. 8, at Shelbyville, Feb. 12, 1846; Pisgah, No. 9, at Maysville, May 4, 1846; Shaff-

ner, No. 10, at Harrodsburg, same day; Amnon, No. 11, at Louisville, July 9, 1846; Boone, No. 12, at Richmond, Aug. 26, 1847; Noah's Dove, No. 13, at Newport, Aug. 30, 1847; Mt. Ararat, No. 14, at Paris, Oct. 25, 1847; Bethesda, No. 15, at Lexington, Nov. 13, 1847; Woodford, No. 16, at Versailles, March 1, 1848; Mt. Zion, No. 17, at Henderson, June 12, 1848; Wolford, No. 18, at Louisville, Jan. 16, 1850; Mt. Nebo, No. 19, at Paducah, March 22, 1850; Magnolia, No. 20, at Owensboro, May 17, 1850; Station, No. 21, at Keene, July 6, 1850; Orion, No. 22, at Mountsterling, July 18, 1850; Union, No. 23, at Morganfield, Sept. 17, 1850; and Wildey, No. 24, at Perryville, same date.

From 1850 to 1860.—The annual report for the year ending July 1, 1851, showed 22 Encampments in the state, 778 contributing members, \$2,827 revenue, 145 Past Chief Patriarchs, and 127 initiations during the year.

In 1854, there were in the United States 28 Grand Encampments, 541 Subordinate Encampments, with 21,026 members, and an annual revenue of \$95,617, from which \$30,926 relief was extended. Kentucky was the sixth in number of Encampment members.

April 26, 1859, being the 40th anniversary of the organization of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows upon this continent, was generally celebrated by the Order as a day of thanksgiving.

From 1860 to 1870.—On July 1, 1860, the Grand Encampment of Kentucky had under her jurisdiction 23 Subordinate Encampments, with 828 contributing members; annual revenue, \$3,473; Past Chief Patriarchs, 172; initiations during the year preceding, 132. Seven Encampments have been wound up or discontinued.

Nov. 7, 1861, the Subordinate Encampments were requested to drape in mourning for one year their respective charters—in memory of Past Grand Sire Thomas Wildey, of Baltimore, Md., "the illustrious founder of Odd-Fellowship," who died Oct. 19, 1861, aged 81 years. Impressed in early life, in his native land (England), with the advantages afforded by the association of English mechanics known as the "Manchester Unity," he determined to carry out in his adopted country the idea of that organization in an improved and more practical form; and on April 26, 1819—in company with John Welch, John Duncan, John Cheatham, and Richard Rushworth, at the Seven Stars Tavern, in the city of Baltimore—he organized Washington Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. From one obscure Lodge of five men, he lived to see the Order in the United States alone grow to 36 Grand Lodges, 2,935 Subordinate Lodges, and 149,239 contributing members. [Sept. 20, 1865, the monument erected—by contributions from members of the Order, and from the Lodges, too—to commemorate the virtues of P. G. Sire Thomas Wildey (a beautiful statue of Charity) was unveiled in Baltimore in the presence of about 15,000 Odd-Fellows, drawn together from all parts of the country to witness the interesting spectacle.]

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States, in Boston, Sept. 19, 1864, a committee of five was appointed to "wait upon the President of the United States, or other proper authority, and respectfully ask for protection and relief against the vandalism of many Union soldiers—in throwing open many I. O. O. F. Lodge-rooms, in the path of war, to the gaze of the prying world, and in ruthlessly destroying the Lodge appurtenances, books, and papers." At this meeting every Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment "within the loyal states," was represented, except Vermont.

Oct. 26, 1864, the Grand Encampment of Kentucky made it "unlawful for members to use spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or dispense or cause the same to be dispensed to guests, at anniversary festival, ball, or party—where the regalia of the Order is worn, or the name of the Order is used or assumed."

At the annual meeting at Baltimore, Sept. 18, 1865, of the Grand Lodge of the United States, when the roll of representatives was called by state after state, every jurisdiction responded "here" except the two states of Florida and North Carolina—although but a few weeks after the close of the civil war. And a resolution passed by a *unanimous vote*—remitting all taxes accrued during the previous four years against those states which had not

been represented in that time. This action was so generous and so unlooked for, that "hearts were too full for utterance, and men who had braved a thousand dangers wept like children." The charity and kindness, the good will and brotherly love, which distinguished the Order before the war, was its most prominent and sweetest characteristic now.

The Grand Lodge of the United States, at its meeting in 1865, resolved that "no Lodge or Encampment, or any member thereof, should, in the name of the Order, resort to any scheme of raffles, lotteries, or gift enterprises, or schemes of hazard or chance of any kind, as a means to raise funds for any purpose of relief or assistance to such subordinates or to individual members." At the same meeting, prompt and effective means were adopted to obtain from the brethren in the states not subjected to the ravages of the late civil war contributions for the aid of the Order in the South, and \$1,000 were appropriated for that purpose by that body. \$11,195 additional were contributed by State Lodges and Encampments, up to Sept. 16, 1867, and several thousand dollars subsequently.

In 1870, the establishment of Odd-Fellows' Libraries was recommended, as calculated to promote the best interests of the Order; and in 1871, the Grand Lodge of the United States further commended and encouraged the establishment of schools, libraries, asylums, and general relief associations, and by name "held up to the admiration of the world" the action of Kentucky Odd-Fellows in founding at Harrodsburg, the Widows' Home and Orphans' University. Oct. 25, 1871, the Grand Patriarch announced the required sum to found this noble institution subscribed.

The following is a list of the succession of highest officers of the Grand Encampment:

WHEN ELECTED.	M. W. GRAND PATRIARCHS.	M. EX. GRAND HIGH PRIESTS.
Nov. 21, 1839	Henry Wolford..... Louisville.	Peleg Kidd..... Covington.
Jan. 2, 1841	Wm. H. Walker..... Louisville.	Levi White..... Louisville.
Feb. 4, 1842	James S. Lithgow..... Louisville.	John W. Bright..... Louisville.
Feb. 3, 1843	Jesse Vansickles..... Louisville.	John Fonda..... Louisville.
Feb. 2, 1844	John Fonda..... Louisville.	Tal. P. Shaffner..... Louisville.
Jan. 31, 1845	Taliaferro P. Shaffner... Louisville.	Geo. Blanchard..... Louisville.
May 8, 1846	George Blanchard..... Louisville.	David P. Watson..... Nicholasv.
May 8, 1847	David P. Watson..... Nicholasv.	James McGrain..... Louisville.
May 6, 1848	Henri F. Middleton..... Shelbyville	John M. Stephens..... Louisville.
July 18, 1849	Simmons Watkins..... Louisville.	W. H. Cunningham..... Henderson.
July 18, 1850	George T. Cotton..... Versailles.	Charles A. Fuller..... Louisville.
July 16, 1851	Alexander H. Jameson... Covington.	George W. Morris..... Louisville.
July 21, 1852	James M. Moore..... Louisville.	C. L. Lisle..... Louisville.
July 20, 1853	William B. Mason..... Lancaster.	Henry Gray..... Lancaster.
July 19, 1854	Amos Shinkle..... Covington.	John B. Davies..... Louisville.
July 18, 1855	Dr. Benj. I. Raphael..... Louisville.	W. J. Cornell..... Louisville.
July 16 1856	William R. Hydes..... Louisville.	Wm. L. Hasbrouck..... Newport.
Nov. 4, 1857	John B. Davies..... Louisville.	Orville B. Wiggins..... Covington.
Nov. 3, 1858	William Thos. Curry..... Harrodsb'g	Andrew H. Calvin..... Lexington.
Nov. 2, 1859	Charles G. Cady..... Maysville.	Wm. N. Brown..... Louisville.
Nov. 7, 1860	Samuel L. Adams..... Lexington.	Elias Rees..... Covington.
Nov. 6, 1861	John D. Pollard..... Frankfort.	Frederick Frishe..... Louisville.
Oct. 29, 1862	Maslin S. Dowden..... Lexington.	Orlando Root..... Louisville.
Oct. 28, 1863	John Hambrick..... Covington.	J. F. Bamberger..... Louisville.
Oct. 26, 1864	Andrew H. Calvin..... Lexington.	Rev. John W. Venable. Versailles.
Oct. 25, 1865	Joseph D. Trapp..... Lexington.	Adolph Rammers..... Louisville.
Oct. 24, 1866	George S. Moore..... Louisville.	Peter Beall..... Newport.
Oct. 23, 1867	Peter Beall..... Covington.	James C. Welch..... Nicholasv.
Oct. 28, 1868	Adolph Rammers..... Louisville.	John W. Combs..... Winchester.
Oct. 27, 1869	James C. Welch..... Nicholasv.	James W. Johnson..... Lexington.
Oct. 26, 1870	Henry H. Farnsworth... Harrodsb'g	Edward O. Hare..... Covington.
Oct. 25, 1871	Thomas W. Foster..... Lexington.	John J. Raibe..... Newport.
Oct. 22, 1872	Richard L. Hornbrook... Lexington.	J. B. Cook..... Henderson.
Oct. 29, 1873	Dr. John P. Phister..... Maysville.	George Fewlass..... Newport.

In 1867, the number of Encampments in Kentucky was 23, of contributing members 1,438, of Past Chief Patriarchs 300, of Past High Priests 153, and the annual receipts or revenue \$6,844.

In 1870, the Grand Encampment determined to hold its annual sessions at such place as the Grand Lodge should select for its sessions.

In Sept., 1872, two citizens of Kentucky were elected to distinguished positions in the Grand Lodge of the United States—Judge Milton J. Durham, of Danville, R. W. Deputy Grand Sire, and Rev. John W. Venable, R. W. Grand Chaplain.

Oct. 8, 1872, Anchor Encampment, No. 54, at Flemingsburg, was instituted—making 44 then in active working order, with 2,325 contributing members, \$10,693 annual revenue, and over \$3,500 expended for benevolent and charitable purposes, 429 Past Chief Patriarchs and 324 Past High Priests.

At the close of the Lodge year, in Oct., 1873, there were 187 Lodges in Kentucky, an increase of 22 within the year; initiations, 1,031, and admissions by card, etc., during the year, 328; total membership 9,125; total revenues or annual receipts \$67,777; number of brothers relieved 862, to extent of \$20,234; widows' families relieved 262, to amount of \$8,866; orphans relieved 595, and for the education of a portion of whom \$618 was paid; for burying the dead, \$5,791 was expended; total expended for benevolence and charity during the year \$35,511. Two Lodge rooms, at Lancaster and Pleasureville, were destroyed by fire. \$2,620 was contributed by the several Lodges in aid of the sufferers by yellow fever at Memphis, Tenn., and Shreveport, La.

A member of a Lodge in Louisville was *expelled*, for "publicly denying the existence of a Supreme Intelligent Being as the Creator and Ruler of the Universe, and asserting that electricity is the only Creator and Ruler of mankind." On appeal, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky sustained this action, on the ground that "one of the fundamental principles of the Order established the recognition of the existence of a Supreme Intelligent Being, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe, as an absolute *pre-requisite* to membership."

The members of the Order in Louisville have taken steps towards the erection in that city of a Grand Odd-Fellows' Tabernacle—designed to be the most magnificent building erected by the Order in the United States.

A complete history of the Order in the United States and in the world, since its organization, was ordered by the Grand Lodge of the United States, at its session in 1873, to be prepared under the supervision of one of its most distinguished officers, James L. Ridgely, as historiographer. It would not probably be published before 1876 or 1877.

The statistics of the Order in the United States show, on Jan. 1, 1873, a total membership of 385,097, in 5,045 Lodges; with 59,250 initiations during the year just closed; and a total revenue, during that year, of \$4,291,071—of which \$1,503,471 was expended for relief. The *gains* as compared with the year preceding—or annual growth of the Order—was most remarkable, viz.: increase of Lodges 753, of initiations 9,993, of total membership 57,220, of revenue \$981,061 (nearly 30 per cent.), and of amount expended in relief \$411,375 (over 37 per cent.)



KENTUCKY RAIL ROAD PRESIDENTS.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

An act of Virginia in 1748 required all roads to or from the court house of each county, and all public mills and ferries, to be kept well cleared from woods, bushes, and other obstructions, and all roots to be well grubbed up for 30 feet wide.

An act of Virginia in 1785—which was still in force when Kentucky county became a state in 1792, and was re-enacted by the legislature of Kentucky, Feb. 25, 1797—provided for the opening of new roads and the alteration of former roads under surveyors appointed by courts. All male laboring persons, 16 years old or more, were required to work the roads, except those who were masters of two or more male slaves over said age; or else pay a fine of 7s. 6d. (\$1.25) for each day's absence or neglect thus to work. In the absence of bridges, mill-dams were required to be built at least 12 feet wide for the passage of public roads, with bridges over the pier-head and flood-gates. The surveyors were authorized to impress wagons, and to take timber, stone, or earth for building roads; and a mode of paying for same out of the county levy was provided.

The first road act of the legislature of Kentucky, of date Dec. 14, 1793, appointed Bennett Pemberton, Nathaniel Sanders, and Daniel Weisiger "commissioners to receive subscriptions in money, labor, or property, to raise a fund for clearing a wagon road from Frankfort to Cincinnati"—such road being deemed "productive of private convenience and public utility, and the route lying through an unsettled country which can not be cleared in the usual manner by order of the county courts."

The next road act, Dec. 12, 1794, appointed commissioners to raise a fund for clearing a road from Madison court house [then Milford, about 4 miles s. w. of Richmond, the present county seat] to the Hazelpatch, on the road leading from the Crab Orchard to Powell's Valley. This road had not been opened on Dec. 19, 1795, when another act provided for a wagon road "to commence in the neighborhood of the Crab Orchard and to terminate on the top of Cumberland mountain, in the gap through which the present road to Virginia passes." This latter road was to be paid for out of the state treasury, and was opened in the summer of 1796. The road from Milford to the Crab Orchard remaining unopened, the state appropriated money and the road was made in the summer of 1797.

The origin of turnpikes in Kentucky was as follows: A turnpike road, or road on which *turnpikes* (i.e. *toll-gates*) are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from travelers who use the road—the road itself being formed by throwing the earth from the sides to the center, in a rounded form—is usually confounded with the modern McAdamized (invented by McAdam) or artificial road of broken stone. No such road as the latter was made in Kentucky until 1829. By act of March 1, 1797, Joseph Crockett was appointed to erect a *turnpike* at some convenient place, and purchase as much land as may be necessary for that purpose, not exceeding two acres, on the road leading from the Crab Orchard to Cumberland Gap, beyond where the road from Madison court house intersects said road. The turnpike (toll-gate) was to be farmed out to the highest bidder, who should give bond and security payable to the governor of the state for the faithful payment of his bid. He should "have the right and privilege to receive the following tolls: for every person (except post riders, expresses, women, and children under the age of ten years) nine pence (12½ cents); for every horse, mare, or mule, 9d.; two-wheel carriage, 3s.; four-wheel carriage, 6s. (\$1); and for every head of neat cattle *going to the eastward*, 3d. (4½ cents). The surplus tolls, after paying for repairing the road, were to belong to the

keeper of the turnpike (toll-gate). Thus turnpike originally meant toll-gate; but now generally means the road itself on which the turnpike or toll-gate is established. Robert Craig was the successful bidder and first keeper of the turnpike.

By act of Dec. 11, 1801, all public roads between county seats, or to any salt works, or the seat of government, were required to be kept at least 30 feet wide; but county courts might extend their width to 40 feet.

The act of Dec. 13, 1802, provided for the opening of a road from Mount Sterling or Paris to Big Sandy river, in a good direction to communicate with the Greenbrier road in Virginia which strikes the Kanawha river at Wm. Morris'—because said road "would save a considerable distance in traveling from this country into the eastern states." The road was built by subscription.

The First Appropriation of a specific sum by the state, for road purposes, was of \$1,000, Dec. 21, 1821, to improve the state road leading from Lexington to Nashville, Tenn., from where the said road crosses the Rolling Fork of Salt river to and over the summit of Muldrow's Hill. This was "owing to the thinness of the population in the neighborhood, and to the quantity of labor requisite to put in repair that part of the great highway leading from the northwest of the Ohio and upper settlements of this state, to the states of Tennessee and Alabama, and the Orleans country."

The Purchase of Tools for repairing roads was first authorized by the state, by act of Dec. 11, 1822, which directed the county courts of Boone, Campbell, Mason, and Garrard to levy sufficient for that purpose—the last-named, for keeping in good order the road up the cliff of Kentucky river opposite to the mouth of Hickman.

McAdamized Roads.—A new impulse to the building of artificial roads of stone, as the only kind which can be permanent upon Kentucky soil, was given in the winter of 1826-7. Gov. Jos. Desha, in his annual message to the legislature, Dec. 4, 1826, took strong ground in favor of a turnpike road from Maysville to Louisville, through the most important towns (Paris, Lexington, and Frankfort); adding, "Or, if it be desired to have a road as direct as possible, from an eligible landing place on the Ohio river above to Louisville below, it might commence at Augusta, run through Cynthiana, Georgetown, and Frankfort, and so on to Louisville." He suggested other important connecting roads, and closed the subject as follows:

"The subjects of common schools and internal improvements may be made auxiliary to each other. Let the school fund now in the Bank of the Commonwealth (\$140,917), the proceeds of the sale of vacant lands, the stock in the two banks belonging to the state (\$781,238), and all other funds which can be raised by other means than taxes on the people, be vested in the turnpike roads; and the net profits arising from tolls on those roads be forever sacredly devoted to the interests of education."

On Jan. 22, 1827, the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road company was incorporated anew, with \$320,000 capital stock—of which, at any time within three years after complete organization, the United States government was authorized to subscribe \$100,000 and the state of Kentucky the like sum. Gen. (afterward governor) Thomas Metcalfe, then a representative in congress from the Maysville district, brought before congress the subject of an appropriation for the proposed turnpike, but too late in the session for immediate success. He induced the secretary of war to order a survey for the location of a great leading mail road from Zanesville, in Ohio, through Maysville and Lexington, in Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, to Florence, Alabama, *en route* to New Orleans. On May 12, ensuing, Col. Long and Lieut. Trimble, of the U. S. engineer department, began the survey at Maysville.

It may be interesting to record that, at this time, March, 1827, the legislature of Maryland chartered the first railroad in the United States, the Baltimore and Ohio; it was not completed through to the Ohio river until March, 1853, twenty-six years.

Henceforward, for many years, roads were built under the direction of the county courts under the general law for working the roads; rarely by the aid of the state.

The Second Turnpike gate authorized by the state was erected in July, 1810,

upon the road leading from the mouth of Triplett's creek, on Licking river, to the mouth of Big Sandy, and the rate of toll fixed at about one-half of that charged at the first toll-gate.

The First Lottery for road purposes authorized by the state was that of Jan. 31, 1811—to improve the Limestone road from Maysville to the south end of Washington, in Mason county. Francis Taylor, Adam Beatty, John Chambers, Jas. Chambers, Jas. Morris, Vincent Cleneay, and John Brown, were empowered to raise by lottery, in one or more classes, \$5,000; one-half of the profits of said lottery to be applied to the improvement of the road between Maysville and the top of Limestone hill.

The First Turnpike Road Companies incorporated were those from Lexington to Louisville, and from Lexington to Maysville—by the same act, Feb. 4, 1817, “for the purpose of forming artificial roads.” Frankfort was made a point in the former, and Washington, Mayslick, Millersburg, and Paris points in the latter; the capital stock of each was fixed at \$350,000, in shares of \$100; five hundred shares (\$50,000) in each company were reserved for the use of, and on behalf of the state, to be subscribed and paid for in such manner as the legislature should direct; the elevation of the road not to exceed five degrees. Within a year, the first-named charter was virtually repealed, and three new charters granted to cover the same distance, from Lexington via Versailles to Frankfort, from Frankfort to Shelbyville, and from Shelbyville to Louisville. Charters were also granted for turnpike roads (or artificial roads of stone) from Louisville to Portland and Shippingport, Lexington towards Boonesborough, Lexington to Georgetown, and Georgetown to Frankfort; and, Feb. 8, 1819, from Georgetown to Cincinnati.

The legislature of Kentucky, by resolution, Feb. 13, 1828, recommended congress to extend a branch of the national road from Zanesville, Ohio, to Maysville, Ky, and thence through the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, to New Orleans; and instructed her senators in congress and requested her representatives to use their utmost exertion to effect this object. A bill with an appropriation for this very purpose passed the U. S. house of representatives, but its effect was defeated in the U. S. senate by the vote of one of the senators from Kentucky, John Rowan! Its passage, then, in the spring of 1828, when President John Quincy Adams was ready to approve the bill, would have secured the prompt completion of the road by national and state aid.

While action “along the line” was thus delayed, the little town of Maysville—with the gamest and truest population in the world, of less than 2,000—determined that something should be done. So, calling upon the friends of home improvement at Washington, and procuring from the legislature, Jan. 29, 1829, a charter for the Maysville and Washington turnpike road company, four miles long, the \$20,000 of stock was subscribed in April, 1829, the first spade of earth dug, amid great rejoicing, on the 4th of July ensuing, and the short road steadily pushed to its completion, Nov. 7, 1830. It was by far the most difficult and steep of the whole road as afterwards extended to Lexington—the grade of the Maysville hill being $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, while none of that south of Washington exceeded 2 degrees.

But while this beginning of great things in the future was thus inaugurated, the cause of internal improvements was being pressed before congress. In that body, a bill passed the house of representatives, April 29, 1830, by yeas 102 to 84 nays, “authorizing and directing the secretary of the treasury to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for 1,500 shares [\$150,000] of the capital stock of the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington turnpike road company”—to be paid for in the same installments as by the stockholders generally, except that not more than one-third should be demanded during the year 1830. It passed the U. S. senate, May 15, by 24 to 18—Geo. M. Bibb, of Ky., voting against it, and his colleague, John Rowan, of Ky., voting for it “under instructions.” Daniel Webster, of Mass., and Judge Josiah Stoddard Johnston, of La. (formerly of Washington, Ky.) both spoke and voted for it, while Judge Felix Grundy, of Tenn., (whom Kentucky had delighted to honor, up to 1827, as long as he

remained one of her citizens) voted against it—as did every senator from the southern states, except John McKinley, of Ala. In the house of representatives, of the 12 Kentucky members, Dr. Nathan Gaither alone voted against it; the others for it, viz.: Thomas Chilton, James Clark, Nicholas D. Coleman (still living in La., Oct., 1873), Harry Daniel (died Oct. 5, 1873, aged nearly 91), Richard M. Johnson, John Kincaid (died, 1872, in Tenn.), Joseph Lecompte, Robert P. Letcher, Chittenden Lyon, Charles A. Wickliffe (died Nov. 1, 1869), and Joel Yancey.

Gen. Jackson's Veto.—But President Andrew Jackson dashed forever the hopes of national aid to works of internal improvement in Kentucky, by vetoing the bill, 12 days after its passage, May 27, 1830. This extraordinary measure gave to the road a fame broad as the Union, but of no avail towards its completion—unless it may have stimulated somewhat or aroused afresh the enthusiasm excited, the year before, by the spirited and independent course of the brave little city, Maysville (by whose name the road has always been best known), and by the additional fact that, on Jan. 29, 1830, the legislature of Kentucky had made it lawful for the governor to subscribe for not over \$25,000 in the stock of the company—none of which, however, to be paid until three times the amount required of the state had been paid, by the stockholders, in gold or silver, or its equivalent. During the month of April, 1830, \$30,500 were subscribed at Paris, \$13,000 at Lexington, \$5,200 at Millersburg, \$8,000 in Nicholas county, and \$10,300 at Maysville, in addition to what the latter town had already done in building the road as far as Washington. Other efforts, soon after, increased the subscription, and 31 miles of the road were promptly put under contract. The legislature, Jan. 15, 1831, subscribed \$50,000, and other sums during the next five years, until the whole amount of state aid and stock to this road was \$213,200—just one-half of the entire cost of the road.

Thus, on Jan. 29, 1830, the state made its first appropriation—and that conditioned upon three times the amount having been subscribed and paid by other stockholders—to an *artificial* or McAdamized road; and on Jan. 15, 1831, its first unconditional subscription—both in aid of the same enterprise. Appropriations, at the outset, were made in moderate sums and slowly; but the system of building such roads by state aid was fairly inaugurated, and steadily grew in importance until it embraced all the great thoroughfares and some side roads, and the state had permanently invested in them at least the sum of \$2,539,473.

By Nov., 1837, the subscriptions of individual stockholders in incorporated road companies amounted to nearly or quite \$2,000,000. Of McAdam road 343 miles had been finished, and 236 miles more were under contract; in addition to this, 30 miles of McAdam road were finished (10 miles from Louisville towards Bardstown, and 20 miles from Louisville towards Shelby ville), in which the state had taken no stock.

In the subjoined table, we have indicated—

1. The name of, or localities connected by, turnpikes in which the state is a stockholder.
2. The length of each road in miles.
3. The number of miles being worked upon, or finished, when state aid ceased.
All the receipts from tolls, upon certain roads, were allowed to be used in extending or completing them.
4. The sum actually paid to each road, up to Nov. 20, 1837.
5. The total paid by the state, to each road, before state aid ceased.
6. The total dividends received by the state from each road, up to Oct. 10, 1867—(later data not being accessible, when needed).
7. The number of yearly dividends paid over to the state.
8. The annual *average* of dividends received, or per cent, upon sum subscribed, reckoning from about the date of original payment or investment by the state.

Name or Locality of Turnpike.	Length in Miles.	Miles aided by State.	Paid by State, to Nov. 30, 1837.	Total paid by State.	Total Dividends received, up to Oct., 1867.	No. of Dividends.	Average per cent. Dividends.
Maysville and Lexington.....	64 64		\$213,200	\$213,200	\$131,024	26	2.00
Lexington, Danville, and Lancaster.....	42 42		99,100	151,382	154,255	28	3.44
Lexington, Harrodsburg, and Perryville...	42 35		19,800	109,646	19,881	8	0.65
Lexington and Winchester.....	18 18		29,100	45,100	19,565	12	1.55
Lexington and Richmond.....	25 25		43,147	75,383	65,455	23	3.10
Lexington, Versailles, and Frankfort.....	27 27		78,028	78,122	49,909	24	1.93
Frankfort to Shelbyville.....	32 32		65,000	65,000	57,016	26	2.66
{ Frankfort to Hardinsville.....			12,614	12,614			
{ Hardinsville to Crab Orchard.....	65 65		106,799	183,113	75,258	30	1.32
Frankfort to Georgetown.....	17 17		49,326	58,725	16,588	24	0.90
{ Lexington to Georgetown.....	12 12		27,255	30,270	33,825	25	3.49
{ Georgetown to Williamstown.....	36 16			83,223	3,310	3	0.16
{ Williamstown to Covington.....	37 28		26,000	86,913	90,868	18	4.02
Maysville and Bracken.....	11 8			25,948	4,545	9	0.70
Maysville and Mount Sterling.....	50 22		7,400	88,072	9,584	5	0.43
Bardstown to Springfield.....	18 18		49,135	65,190	3,378	3	0.16
{ Louisville to Bardstown.....	39 29		96,000	100,000	90,526	21	2.74
{ Bardstown to Glasgow.....	69 54			289,825		0	
{ Glasgow to Tennessee Line.....	36			110,385		0	
{ Louisville, via Mouth of Salt River, to Elizabethtown.....	43 41		35,801	140,721	5,690	4	0.16
{ Elizabethtown to Bell's Tavern.....	49 28			118,778	101	2	0.09
{ Bell's Tavern to Bowling Green.....	24 24			85,489	9,503	11	0.48
{ Bowling Green to Tennessee Line.....	27 21			87,194	2,114	4	0.15
Logan, Todd, and Christian.....	76			149,429		0	
New Market, Lebanon, and Washington....	15 15			2,656	956	3	0.56
Muldrow's Hill and Bridge.....	5 5		22,167	55,145	4,640	13	0.27
Versailles to Kentucky River.....	12 6		7,530	20,000		0	

The cost to the state—not reckoning the additional outlay by private and corporation stockholders—of the great thoroughfares, was as follows:

1. Maysville to Lexington, 64 miles, \$213,200.
- Lexington to Frankfort, 27 " — 91 miles, 78,122—\$291,322
- Frankfort to Louisville, 52 " — 143 " 65,000— 356,322
2. Covington to Lexington, 85 " 200,406
3. Louisville, via Frankfort, to Crab Orchard, 123 " 260,727
4. Louisville, via Bardstown and Glasgow, to Tennessee Line, 144 miles..... 500,210
5. Louisville, via Mouth of Salt River, Elizabethtown, Munfordville, Bell's Tavern, Bowling Green, and Franklin, to Tennessee Line, 145½ miles. 432,182

These roads were all built upon the general McAdam plan—the stone broken, usually, so as not to exceed six ounces in weight; and laid upon the road, according to probable wear, 9 to 10 inches deep, and 1 to 3 inches deeper in the center. The roadway was graded from 30 to 50 feet wide, and the stone laid from 16½ to 20 feet wide. The total cost per mile varied from \$5,046 to \$7,359, including bridges. The bridges over the rivers cost from \$36,217 to \$60,000, with spans of from 176 to 240 feet; while those over the creeks and small streams ranged from \$500 to \$8,000, with spans from 20 to 100 feet.

The total cost of the road from Louisville, via Bardstown, Glasgow, and Scottville, to the Tennessee Line, including bridges, was about \$970,000.

The cost of the Maysville and Lexington turnpike, 64 miles, was \$426,400, including 13 toll-houses and 6 covered bridges—an average of \$6,662½ per mile.

Many "State Roads" were, before 1835, ordered by the state to be reviewed or surveyed, and opened—usually at the cost of the county's levy, or by private subscription. Of the following, built entirely at state cost, that marked No. 2, and probably also No. 3, were known as *dirt turnpikes*—being well graded, and with toll-gates established upon them:

1. Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap.....	\$ 6,655
2. Owingsville and Big Sandy	168,783
3. Mountsterling and Virginia Line.....	23,243
4. Pikeville and Sounding Gap.....	6,324
5. Mouth of Troublesome and Sounding Gap.....	1,180

The First Public Ferries established by special law, in Kentucky, were the following—all established by the legislature of Virginia:

1. At the town of Boonesborough, in the county of Kentucky, across Kentucky river, in Oct., 1779—the keeping of which and emoluments therefrom were granted to Col. Richard Callaway, his heirs or assigns, so long as they should well and faithfully keep the same.

2. In 1785, across the Kentucky river, at the mouth of Hickman's creek—James Hogan's.

3. Across the same, at the mouth of Jack's creek—David Crews'—in 1785.

4. Across the same, at Stone Lick—from the land of Wm. Steele, in Fayette county, to that of John Craig, in Lincoln county—in 1785.

5. Two ferries across the Ohio river, from the lands of Col. John Campbell, in Jefferson county—one to the mouth of Silver creek, and the other to the mouth of Mill run—in 1735.

6. In 1786, across the Kentucky river, from the lands of Gen. James Wilkinson, in the town of Frankfort.

7. In 1786, across the same, on the lands of John Curd, at the mouth of Dick's river; a town was established, called New-Market.

8. In 1791, across Cumberland river, from the land of Joseph Martin to that of Wm. Hord.

9. By the legislature of Kentucky, on Dec. 22, 1798, across the Kentucky river, at the rope-walks, one mile above Frankfort—from the lands of Elijah Craig, and called East Frankfort.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

The first act passed by the Kentucky legislature in reference to water-courses was that of Dec. 15, 1792, making a penalty of \$2 for each 24 hours any obstruction was continued to the passage of fish or boats in any navigable stream—except said obstruction were a dam for the purpose of working a water grist-mill or other water-works of public utility, in conformity with the old law of Virginia.

By the second act, that of Dec. 19, 1793, commissioners were appointed to raise—by subscriptions of money, labor, or property—a fund for clearing and opening the navigation of the South fork of Licking, from its mouth (at Falmouth) to the junction of Hinkston, and Stoner, and also that of Stoner's fork, as high as the mouth of Strode's creek. On the latter stream, the mills or mill-dams then erected should not be removed or pulled down; but the owners thereof should, by Dec., 1801, build sufficient locks and slopes for the passage of all boats that may navigate the said forks. By two subsequent amended acts, the latest being Dec. 18, 1798, the first lottery in aid of river navigation was authorized.

By act of Dec. 12, 1794, the mills and fish-dams and other obstructions in main Licking river and Slate creek were ordered to be effectually removed by May 1, 1795—under £30 penalty. But this policy was reversed, Dec. 21, 1799, by an act permitting mill-dams across Main Licking, provided that below the mouth of Slate creek dams should not exceed two feet in height, and should have such locks and slopes as would secure the free passage of boats and fish. Another act, of same date, permitted dams not over seven feet high, for water grist-mills, on the South fork of Licking, but with like slopes and locks sufficient for the passage of fish and boats. Under the first of these, Maj. Geo. M. Bedinger built a dam, with lock and slope on Main Licking, near (just above) the Lower Blue Licks. But such were the evasions or violations of the law, as to an efficient slope in the dams on South Licking and Stoner, that an amended act of Dec. 16, 1802, required the slope (having reference to the bed of the stream, both above and below the dam) to be of the following dimensions:

“The level of the upper end of the slope shall be at least two feet lower than the

rest of the dam, on each side thereof; and the ends of the timbers of the dam, on each side of the slope, shall be beveled or sloped, so as to prevent boats from hanging upon the corners or ends of the dam. The slope shall be at least 40 feet wide; and the apron or slant of the slope below the dam shall be extended 8 feet in length, for every foot the dam shall or may be raised in perpendicular height (measuring to the level of the upper end of the slope). The apron or slant of the slope shall be made of strong timbers, closely joined together, to prevent the water from running through; and on each side of said apron or slant, shall be fixed a strong piece of timber, 15 feet, adjoining to the dam—raised 2 feet above the apron of the slope, to prevent the water from flying off at the sides. There shall be a sign or index suspended over the center of the slope, for a guide for boatmen. . . . Each mill owner shall keep his slope constantly in good repair, shall clear away all drift-wood lodged against or about the slope, and also cut down all trees standing in the bed or channel of the river, and such leaning trees as might injure the passage of boats, and also burn or remove all drift-wood for the distance of at least 200 yards below the mill-dam." A penalty was fixed, of \$10 for each 24 hours of failure to comply, to the person suing for the same.

But all these acts proving inadequate to remove and prevent the obstructions in the navigation of the South and Stoner's forks of Licking, the act of Dec. 15, 1804, appointed commissioners in both Bourbon and Harrison counties to examine and estimate the cost of removing the *natural* obstructions, to open subscriptions for a fund to pay same, and to contract for said work to be done; if necessary, \$500 additional to the fund subscribed should be raised as part of the county levy.

The First Company Chartered to improve the navigation of any river in the state was "The Kentucky River Company," on Dec. 19, 1801, with \$10,000 capital stock, shares \$50 each—to be subscribed in the counties and under direction of commissioners as follows:

<i>Franklin</i> —Christopher Greenup, Bennett Pemberton, Thos. Todd.....	20	shares.
<i>Woodford</i> —Robert Alexander, Thos. Bullock, Wm. Steele.....	20	"
<i>Fayette</i> —Jas. Trotter, John Jordan, Thos. Wallace.....	30	"
<i>Clark</i> —David Bullock, Robert Clark, Jr., Dillard Collins	15	"
<i>Madison</i> —John Patrick, Jas. Barnett, John Wilkinson.....	22	"
<i>Garrard</i> —John Harrison, Thos. Kennedy, Abner Baker.....	18	"
<i>Mercer</i> —Gabriel Slaughter, Jas. Birney, Jas. Moore.....	22	"
<i>Jessamine</i> —Wm. Price, Geo. Walker, Benj. Bradshaw.....	15	"
<i>Scott</i> —Wm. Henry, David Flournoy, Bartlett Collins.....	20	"
<i>Lincoln</i> —Isaac Shelby, Wm. Logan, Wm. Whitley.....	18	"

Said company was to clear out of the Kentucky river, from its mouth to the mouth of its South fork, all obstructions which "they may judge will impede or obstruct the passage of boats, or which shall be absolutely necessary to improve the navigation of the river." When so completed, and so long as approved by two commissioners appointed by the governor to examine the navigation annually, in July or August, it was made lawful for the company to collect tolls as follows: For each boat not more than 14 feet wide and 30 feet long, \$4; 45 feet, \$5; 60 feet, \$6; and 9 cents for each foot larger. For each keel-boat, periogue, or canoe, of over 1 ton burden, 12½ cents for each foot in length. For each 100 hogshead or pipe staves or headings, or each 100 feet of plank or scantling, if floated on a raft, 4 cents, or of other timber, 12½ cents. Boats loaded with coal, lime, iron, or other ore, or household furniture, to pay not over three-fourths of the above rates.

The undertaking seemed too great for even such a substantial body of men; and after nine years of continued losses from obstructions, another favorite paper-plan was set on foot, by act of Jan. 10, 1811. This authorized the raising of \$10,000 *by lottery*, under the care of eleven other leading men—to be expended in "clearing of all logs, brush, trees, rocks, fish-traps, shrubbing the points of islands, and removing other impediments" from the Kentucky river, and its South fork, and Goose creek, as high up as the salt works of Gov. James Garrard and Sons. "Further time was allowed," several times, but nothing practical done, as late as 1813.

Red River, from its junction with the Kentucky as high up as Clark's and Smith's iron works thereon, was, by the act of Dec. 4, 1805, required to be kept open for the navigation of "boats and other vessels;" dams for mills or other water-works being permitted, if provided with sufficient *locks* to accommodate navigation fully.

The First Act for improving the Navigation of Green River was passed Feb. 16, 1808. It laid upon the several county courts, through or by which the navigable portion of Green river passed, the responsibility of clearing out that stream and keeping it in navigable condition; requiring overseers, annually, in July, August, and September, to "work it" with hands from the neighborhood—i. e. to remove all fish-pots, all dams not erected under authority of the legislature, and all logs, to cut and clear away all projecting timber, to shrub all points of islands, and remove any other obstructions in the channel. Hands were "exonerated by the payment of 75 cents per day." An amendatory act, Jan 10, 1811, declared the navigable part of the river to be that below the mouth of Knob Lick creek, in Casey county; which, a year later, was changed to that below the Adair county line.

Of the Branches of Green River: By the act of Jan. 18, 1810, *Mud River*, from its mouth up to its Wolf Lick fork, was required to be opened and kept in repair, by the outlay of \$2,000 to be raised by subscription, and by the work of tithables; *Big Barren*, from its mouth to its Bay's fork, by a like subscription and like work; *Pond River* should remain unobstructed from its mouth to within half a mile from Brier creek; and *Rough Creek*, from its mouth to Long's ferry. By act of Jan. 31, 1812, *Drake's Creek*, in Warren county, as high up as John Harris' mills, was to be cleared by the outlay of \$1,500, to be raised by subscription.

In Feb., 1816, was inaugurated a system (which, as late as 1870, had not embraced all the streams by name) of declaring, by special act, the various small rivers and creeks in the commonwealth to be *Navigable Streams*—too often giving them a dignity and importance they did not possess or merit.

The Green and Barren River Navigation was the first to seriously engage the attention of the state. Indeed, the sum of \$526 was actually expended upon it, in surveys, in 1833, \$15,272 in engineering and work upon the locks in 1834, and \$40,033 in 1835, before any expenditures upon other rivers. The appropriations by the state, for this work, reached \$125,500, and were mostly expended, before the close of 1836—whereas, to the same date, the outlay upon the line of the Kentucky river was only \$5,108, and upon the Licking \$1,273. The total estimated cost, in 1834, of four locks and dams in Green river and one in Barren river was \$230,988, or within a fraction of \$862 per mile—the system embracing the permanent improvement of 180 miles in Green and Barren rivers connectedly, 30 miles in Green river, above the mouth of Barren, 30 in Muddy river, 9 in Pond river, and 19 in Rough creek; or 268 miles in all. A lock in Rough creek, to cost \$14,891, would extend the navigation up to Hartford, Ohio county, a little over 28 miles from its mouth; and a lock in Pond river, to cost \$15,340, would extend its navigation to 30 miles. The plans were drawn after similar finished works in Pennsylvania, and the contractors were experienced men from that state and from the Muscle Shoal works on Tennessee river.

The total amount paid by the state, up to Nov. 20, 1837, was \$243,194 for Green and Barren river navigation, but only \$69,146 for that on Kentucky, and \$2,300 for that on Licking river; besides \$4,735 for removing fish-dams on Kentucky river, and the sums spent for lime and engineering.

The total amount expended to complete the permanent navigation up to Bowling Green, requiring four locks in Green and one in Barren river, was \$359,126.79, which included \$34,055 for hydraulic lime.

In 13 out of 23 years, between the years 1843 and 1865, small dividends were realized to the state from this line of navigation—the smallest not quite \$32, in 1859, and the largest \$5,610, in 1855; but more than these sums were paid back for repairs, in other years.

During the years named, the gross expenditures on Green and Barren rivers were.....	\$269,813.66
And the gross receipts for same time.....	265,002.59

Excess of expenditures over receipts, 1843 to 1865.....	\$4,811.07
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Lock and dam No. 2 was let in Jan., 1834, and its gates opened in Dec., 1837, not quite four years after its commencement; No. 1 was begun Oct. 7,

1834, and opened in 1840; No. 3 was let in 1836, and the gates opened in 1838—2½ years; No. 4 in 1836, and opened in 1842; No. 1, in Barren river, was let in June, 1836, and opened in 1842. But by reason of imperfect work, and of damages by freshets, constant appropriations from the state were required to "finish" each of the locks and dams.

The State Board of Internal Improvement, in their report of Jan. 13, 1844, say that "the works upon the Green river have cost the state nearly *five times* the estimated cost in 1833, which formed the basis of our first legislation in favor of this system; and the works upon the Kentucky river from *three to four times* the amount of the estimated cost of 1835, by Mr. Baker."

The actual average cost, per mile, of the Green and Barren river navigation, 180 miles, was \$5,010.73—against \$1,283.27 as estimated and reported to the legislature by the Board of Green River commissioners, Jan. 2, 1835—or a trifle less than four times the original estimate.

The Survey of Rockcastle River, from the point where it is crossed by the road leading from Richmond, Madison county, to London, Laurel county, down to the mouth, 52 miles, was made in 1837. The entire descent was 207 feet—of which 75 feet (2.4 feet in a mile) occurred in the first 31 miles from the Richmond road; 62½ feet (5.7 feet in a mile) in the next 11 miles, to the head of the Big Narrows; 30 feet in the upper end of the Big Narrows, 8-10ths of a mile long, and 21 feet in the lower end, 4-10ths of a mile long; and in the remaining 9 miles to the Cumberland river, the descent was 40 feet (4.5 feet in a mile). The estimated cost of 17 locks and dams, to make a slackwater navigation of 52 miles, was \$898,600. There were no corresponding advantages to justify such an outlay, and the work was never begun.

The Survey of the Cumberland River, from the Cumberland Falls in Whitley county to the state line of Tennessee, 173 miles, was made in 1837. From the Falls to the mouth of Laurel river, 10 miles, the descent was 85 feet (8.5 feet in a mile); from Laurel river to the head of the Great Shoals, 24 miles, the descent was only 31 feet (1.3 feet in a mile); from the head of the four Great Shoals to the foot, 9 miles, 54 feet (6.0 to the mile, average, but on Long Shoal 13 feet to the mile); and from the foot of the Shoals to the Tennessee line, 129 miles, only 94½ feet (an average of only 8.8 inches to the mile). The estimated cost of (13 locks and dams) slackwater navigation for steamboats, from the mouth of Laurel river to the Tennessee line, 163 miles, was \$1,578,871; but it might be accomplished for \$510,548, so as to enable steamboats to run from three to five months in each year, and coal boats to descend when there should be water enough for them to pass over the common ripples.

The Survey of the Great South Fork of Cumberland River, from its mouth to the point where a road then proposed from Louisville to Knoxville, Tenn., was to cross it, 49 miles, was made in 1837. From the mouth to the Little Jumps, 30.8 miles, the descent at low water was 78 feet (2½ feet to the mile); over Messer's Shoal, a little more than a mile long, the descent was 15 feet; over Sloan's Shoal, a little over ¾ths of a mile, the descent was 12 feet; and above the Little Jumps, for 16 miles, about 140 feet (nearly 9 feet to the mile). At a low stage of water, the bed of the river, on a distance of 1½ miles above the mouth of Alum creek, is entirely dry, and nearly dry for a mile below. The cost of slackwater navigation for small steamboats, as far up as the Little Jumps, was estimated at \$347,850.

The Survey of the South Fork of the Kentucky River, and of Goose Creek, its principal branch, was made in 1836-7; commencing near Gen. White's salt works, at the junction of Collins' and East forks, and continuing down Goose creek to its junction with the Red Bird fork; thence down the South fork to its junction with the Kentucky river. The whole distance was about 68½ miles, and the descent 206.7 feet. The distance from the mouth of Collins' fork to the junction of Goose creek and Red Bird fork was 26½ miles, and the descent 75 feet (about 2.8 feet to the mile). The channel was crooked, and varied in width from 70 to 100 feet. From the junction last mentioned, the distance along the South fork of the Kentucky to the main river is

nearly 42 miles; and the descent $131\frac{1}{2}$ feet (a little more than 3.1 to the mile). The South fork varies in width from 150 to 200 feet. The greatest obstacle to its navigation is *The Narrows*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the mouth of Goose creek; they are 1.2 miles long, and have a descent of $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Below the Narrows there were but few obstructions. One lock and dam at the foot of the Narrows, at an estimated cost of \$68,520, would make coal rises at a stage two feet lower than without such lock. A slackwater navigation for small steamboats, from the mouth of the South fork up to the mouth of the Red Bird fork, 42 miles, would require 17 locks, and cost \$1,099,746.

A Canal from the Goose Creek Salt Works to Cumberland Ford was surveyed in 1837—a distance of 36 miles, requiring a lockage of 160 feet. The Cumberland river at Barbourville was $121\frac{8}{10}$ ths feet higher than the Goose creek at the Salt Works. From the Ford the survey was along the north side of Cumberland river to within about a mile of Barbourville; thence up the valley of Richland creek to the dividing ridge between its headwaters and those of Collins' fork, and through the ridge (by a tunnel of one mile, or a deep cut of about 40 feet at the summit); thence down Collins' fork to the head of the proposed slackwater navigation at the Goose Creek Salt Works. No estimate of the cost of the canal was made.

The Survey of the upper part of Big Barren River, and of the country between its headwaters and the Cumberland river, was made in 1836-7, beginning at the mouth of Peter's creek, on Barren river; thence up the latter stream, 30 miles, to the junction of the Long and East forks—an ascent of 89.6 (about 3 feet to the mile); thence up to the mouth of Mill creek, 16 miles—an ascent of $90\frac{1}{2}$ feet ($5\frac{3}{4}$ feet per mile); thence up Mill creek to its source, 8 miles and 4,260 feet—an ascent of $184\frac{1}{2}$ feet (nearly 21 feet to the mile); thence to Glenn's Gap, the lowest point in the divide or summit ridge between the Big Barren and Cumberland rivers, the distance is only 4,500 feet, but the ascent 98 feet (about 112 feet to the mile). A canal connecting the two rivers was pronounced impracticable. The distance from Glenn's Gap to Cumberland river was a little over $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the descent 466 feet.

The Survey of Little River, from Hopkinsville, on the Town fork or branch, to where the Little river empties into the Cumberland—a distance of 73 miles by water, but only 30 miles across by land—was made in 1837. The descent was 176.4 feet (about 2.7 feet to the mile). The navigation was found to be impracticable for steamboats higher up than Jackson's mill, 23 miles; thence up it might be made navigable for boats of 40 or 50 tons. Estimated cost of locks and dams and towing path to Hopkinsville, \$779,900. From the mouth at Cumberland river up to Cadiz, in Trigg county, 17 miles, could be navigated at good stages of water by small steamboats, if the leaning trees were cut from the banks.

The Survey of Salt River and two of its branches, the Beech and Rolling Forks, was made in 1837. From the mouth of Salt river, at West Point, Hardin county, to the mouth of the Rolling Fork, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the ascent was 1.2 feet, and the river about 230 feet wide; thence to the foot of Burke's island shoal, 8.7 miles, the ascent was 11.6 feet (a little over 1.4 feet to the mile), and the width of the river about 150 feet; thence to the head of the Falls, at Shepherdsville, Bullitt county, the distance was nearly 3 (2.9) miles, and the ascent 24.8 (of which 14.4 was included in the Falls); on the Falls, the river was about 500 feet wide; on the next 8 miles, above the Falls, the ascent was but trifling (about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches), the width of the river gradually narrowing to about 250 feet; thence to the crossing of the Louisville and Bardstown turnpike, nearly $5\frac{3}{4}$ (5.7) miles, the ascent was nearly 8 feet, and the average width of the river about 170 feet; thence to Taylorsville, Spencer county, 18.2 miles, the ascent was 45.4 feet, and the river from 100 to 160 feet wide—with many small islands during the last 23 miles. Four locks and dams—about 11, 20, 21, and 23 miles from the mouth, respectively—estimated cost, \$282,533, would make Salt river navigable for small steamboats for $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the Bardstown turnpike.

At the Falls of Salt River, at Shepherdsville, the river descends $14\frac{4}{10}$ ths feet in about $1\frac{3}{10}$ ths miles, and in the succeeding $1\frac{6}{10}$ ths miles, $10\frac{4}{10}$ ths feet—making in all nearly 25 (24.8) feet, in less than 3 miles. It affords a

fine site for permanent water power, at comparatively small expense. In 1837, one forge, manufacturing blooms, was in operation, and a rolling-mill in progress of construction; while an iron furnace, 3 miles distant, turned out annually 700 to 800 tons of pig metal and castings.

On the Rolling Fork, the distance from its mouth at Salt river to the mouth of its Beech fork was 19.9 miles, the ascent 29.6 feet (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the mile), and the average width about 150 feet. Steamboat navigation to this point could be secured by two locks and dams, in addition to the one just below its mouth, in Salt river. From the Beech Fork to Sulphur Lick creek, $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the ascent was 112.9 feet (nearly 2.2 feet to the mile), the width varied from 60 to 200 feet, and the river too crooked for steamboats, and also having too little water, during the dry part of the season. It was estimated that \$4,453 would remove the snags, leaning trees, and drift-wood—so as to make good descending navigation.

Of the Beech Fork, the ascent up to the Bardstown ford, 20.8 miles, was 42.6 feet (nearly 2.1 feet to the mile); and to the Springfield turnpike, 18.1 miles further, 52.4 feet. From the mouth of the Rolling Fork, up that stream and up the Beech Fork to the mouth of Hardin's creek, 55 miles, steamboat navigation by locks and dams was estimated to cost \$503,756. The completion of the turnpike roads to Louisville took off most of the transportation by these streams.

The Survey of Little Sandy River, made in 1837, extended from its mouth up to Carter's salt works, $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the course of the stream, but only 19 miles by a direct line; the ascent was $86\frac{1}{2}$ feet (at little over 2 feet to the mile); average width of the river over 120 feet; it was too crooked to be navigated by steamboats. There were 4 dams across the river below Carter's salt works, built to create water power to drive the machinery of iron works and mills; one, 8 feet high, at the Falls, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Ohio river; one, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, at Trimble's iron works, $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the mouth; one, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, at Ward's iron works, $25\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the mouth; one, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, at the old Pactolus iron works, 36 miles from the mouth. Three furnaces on the river, in 1836, made about 2,800 tons of pig metal and castings. The East fork entered the Little Sandy, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth, but only 6 miles by land. The cost of slackwater navigation up to the salt works was estimated at \$340,000, exclusive of the cost of a towing path.

The Big Sandy River and its West (Levisa or Louisa) Fork were partially surveyed in the fall of 1835, but the work was not thoroughly done until the summer of 1838—beginning on the latter, at Pikeville, in Pike county, 116 miles from the mouth of the river at Catlettsburg. The descent through that distance was $146\frac{1}{2}$ feet (a little over 15 inches to the mile); from Pikeville to Prestonsburg, in Floyd county, $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles, descent 43.41 feet; from Prestonsburg to Louisa, in Lawrence county, $54\frac{1}{2}$ miles, descent 78.50 feet; from Louisa to Catlettsburg, Boyd county, $26\frac{1}{4}$ miles, 24.60 feet fall. The valley through which the West fork flows was generally about a third of a mile wide, in some places nearly a mile wide; but that of the Big Sandy varied from 500 to 2,000 yards wide. The former stream was 212 feet wide at Pikeville and Prestonsburg, but at many intermediate points only 180 feet; below Prestonsburg, its average width was over 200 feet. The Big Sandy was 300 feet from bank to bank, just below Louisa, and at Catlettsburg nearly 400 feet. Improvement to the descending navigation—by the removal of the rocks, snags, and leaning trees, and the excavating of a channel through each of the principal shoals or ripples—was recommended, to the extent of only \$1,100 on the river, but of \$15,348 on the West Fork below Prestonsburg, and of \$8,774 on the $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles thence to Pikeville—total \$25,222.

On Feb. 10, 1870, the legislature appropriated \$75,000 to remove obstructions out of the Big Sandy river and its two Forks. A chute, 50 feet wide, with slope so as to admit the passage of boats, was cut in a solid rock in the Falls of the Tug Fork; in the low water of 1870, this chute had 18 inches of water. The survey, at that time, showed the distance from Catlettsburg to Louisa to be $27\frac{3}{4}$ miles [which, by the survey of 1838, was only $26\frac{1}{4}$ miles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles less], and the fall 1.02 feet per mile; from Louisa up the Tug Fork to Wolf creek, $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a fall of 1.64 feet to the mile; and from Louisa

up the West Fork to the mouth of Paint creek, 1 mile from Paintsville, $39\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and a fall of 1.33 feet per mile. On the main stream and West Fork, 7 locks and dams were estimated to cost \$354,200; and 5 locks and dams on the Tug Fork, \$214,900. Five locks and dams, on the river and West Fork, would make navigation certain for inexhaustible supplies of the celebrated Peach Orchard, block, and cannel coals—among the very finest in the world. The exports from the Big Sandy valley, for the year ending July 1, 1870, were \$1,219,000—against less than \$25,000 in 1837, a third of a century previous.

Licking River.—The surveys upon this river were made before 1837—but in the latter year extended to West Liberty, Morgan county, 231 miles from the mouth at Covington. From the mouth to Falmouth, Pendleton county, $51\frac{1}{4}$ miles by the river (but only 39 miles by railroad), the ascent was 80 feet (about 19 inches in a mile); from Falmouth to the Lower Blue Licks, Nicholas county, 47 miles, 64 feet ($16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in a mile); from the latter point to the mouth of Slate creek, in Bath county, 47 miles, the ascent was 56 feet ($14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in a mile); from Achison's ripple, 6 miles above Slate creek, to Wilson's ripple, 1 mile below Beaver creek, $39\frac{3}{4}$ miles, the ascent was 63 feet (1.58 feet to the mile); from Wilson's ripple to West Liberty, $39\frac{3}{4}$ miles, the ascent was $60\frac{1}{2}$ feet (1.52 feet to the mile); the whole ascent in 231 miles was 310 feet.

For the detailed table, showing the location, size, and estimated cost of the 21 locks and dams, see under Kenton county, in Volume II of this work.

The Licking river was only 250 feet wide at the Blue Licks, but thence up to Slate creek ranged in width from 250 to 400 feet. Above Slate creek, to West Liberty, the width varies from 180 to 250 feet. For a large portion of the latter distance, the river is very crooked.

The first five locks and dams were put under contract, Oct. 24, 1837—to be completed so as to open navigation to Falmouth, $51\frac{1}{4}$ miles, during the year 1840. Many changes in the contractors were made, owing to their inefficiency, or to the difficulty of getting face stone. On May 20, 1839, locks Nos. 7 and 8 were let. Much less energy was shown in pushing the work on Licking than on either of the other rivers, and it was the first to be suspended—partially and for a time, in 1840, owing to the want of funds to pay the contractors. "The state being cramped in her pecuniary affairs by reason of the Levis [Schuylkill Bank] fraud and other causes, suspended the sale of her bonds, lest she should not have the means to discharge the interest upon them as it might become due—which suspension operated greatly to the prejudice of the contractors."* The state ordered their suspension in 1842; and in 1843 the Board of Internal Improvements made a final settlement with the contractors, allowing as follows for the work done:

At Lock No. 1.....	\$70,515.45	At Lock No. 7.....	\$ 1,250.00
At Lock No. 2.....	69,306.02	At Lock No. 8.....	5,650.00
At Lock No. 3.....	65,858.60	For hydraulic lime, etc.....	26,776.77
At Lock No. 4.....	61,600.02	For construction, other items.....	22,214.69
At Lock No. 5.....	49,349.15		
Total payments on Licking river, to 1867.....			\$372,520.70

According to the original estimate of cost (see under Kenton county, in Vol. II of this work), less than \$40,000 additional would have completed the first five locks and dams, and opened a permanent navigation as high as Falmouth. But not one of them was finished, and the work has never been resumed, but is a total loss.

Inter-State Canal between Kentucky and Georgia.—Maj. R. P. Baker, the first chief engineer of the state of Kentucky, appointed in July, 1835, in his first report, dated Jan. 19, 1836, to the Board of Internal Improvements (Gov. James T. Morehead, John L. Hickman, and Orlando Brown), proposed the following route for a canal to connect the Ohio river with the Atlantic ocean:

* Report of the Board of Internal Improvements, 1841–42, in Leg. Doc., p. 233.

"From the Ohio up the Kentucky river, by locks and dams, to the Three forks of the Kentucky; thence up the South fork and Goose creek to the Salt works; thence by a canal, 36 miles long, with 160 feet of lockage, into Cumberland river at Cumberland Ford (see *ante*, page 546); thence 4 miles in Cumberland river to the mouth of Yellow creek; thence, by canal, in the bed of Yellow creek, to Cumberland Gap; through Cumberland Gap, by a tunnel probably 700 to 800 yards long, and by canal from thence into Powell's river, five miles below; down that river successively into the Clinch and Tennessee, and up the Hiwassee river, by locks and dams; from the Hiwassee, continue the improvement by a canal to the navigable waters of the Savannah, at the head of steamboat navigation on that river.

"Such a canal would outflank the whole chain of the Apalachian mountains, on the southwest; and in the course of its extent, would cross the various noble rivers—Coosa, Chattahoochee, Oconee, etc.—which, taking their rise in the chain of the Apalachians, flow into the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean, between the cities of Charleston and New Orleans. This would throw open to the commerce of the counties bordering on the Ohio river a choice among the numerous markets presented by the vast extent of cotton country; independently of the facilities it would offer for reaching the northeastern cities or European ports, through the ports of Savannah and Charleston.

"The average cost per mile of a lock and dam navigation, upon the most perfect plan, will but little, if any, exceed one-half that of a turnpike road. More than three-fifths of the distance on the route proposed, would be in the beds of rivers improved for this kind of navigation. The most perfect kind of canal can be constructed for one-half the cost of the most perfect railroad. The experience of the northeastern states has fully settled the question, that the cost of transportation on railroads exceeds that upon canals by 200 to 300 per cent. . . . The day would not be distant from the completion of such a work, until the demands of commerce would be equal to all the capacities of the Kentucky river improved upon the largest plan proposed. This remark applies with peculiar force to the projected railroad from Charleston to the Ohio river, now undergoing discussion in the legislature of Kentucky."*

Kentucky River Navigation and its Forks.—The North Fork of the Kentucky river—the longest and most considerable of the three forks—rises within two miles of the Sounding Gap, in the southeastern extremity of Perry county, on the western slope of the Cumberland mountain, from which it descends with great velocity; but before it has attained the magnitude of an ordinary mill stream, flows with a gentle and decreasing velocity. Its length, to its junction with the main river, is about 163 miles, and thence to the mouth at Carrollton 257½ miles—making the greatest length of the Kentucky river 420 miles.

From the junction, up the North fork to the mouth of War creek (now either in Lee or Wolfe county), was 24.3 miles, and the fall at the rate of 1.77 feet per mile. From War creek to the mouth of Troublesome creek, in Perry county, was 30.6 miles, and the average descent 1.57 feet per mile. From the junction to Troublesome creek, 54.9 miles, the total descent was 92.96 feet. . .

On the Middle fork, from its junction with the North fork to the point where it is crossed by the Manchester and Hazard road, was 67.96 miles, and the total descent 169.2 feet—an average of nearly 2½ feet per mile. From the junction to Hazard, the county seat of Perry county, was about 110 miles.

Several gauges of the volume of water in the Kentucky river, during the low water of 1835, enabled the engineer to state the probable medium volume, during low water seasons, at about 20,000 cubic feet per minute. His estimate of the income to the state from the *rent* of the water power at each lock, \$3,000, or \$12,000 between Frankfort and the mouth of the river, has not been realized to probably *one-fortieth* of that sum annually.

* Senate Journal, 1835, Appendix, pp. 17, 18.

The following table gives the estimated cost in 1836-7, the distances of locks and dams apart, length of pools, and actual cost of the finished navigation, of the Kentucky river.

Lock and Dam.	Miles from Mouth.	Length of Pool.	Locality.	Estimated cost in 1836.	Total Cost, as Finished.
No. 1	4.0	27.0	Horse Shoe Bend.....	\$138,793	\$220,300
2	31.0	11.0	Six Mile Ripple.....	114,582	151,983
3	42.0	23.0	Cedar Ripple.....	110,999	135,857
4	65.0	17.2	Lee's Ripple.....	109,109	131,608
5	82.2	13.0	Steele's Ripple.....	118,476	137,437
6	95.2	22.4	Clear Creek.....	119,340	
7	117.6	15.0	Shaker Ferry.....	118,510	
8	132.6	16.0	Fugate's Ripple.....	112,050	
9	148.6	16.0	Goggin's Ferry.....	102,525	
10	164.6	19.0	Hinds' Creek Ripple.....	122,689	
11	183.6	11.5	Muddy Creek Ripple.....	114,407	
12	195.1	15.2	Cow Run Ripple.....	100,255	
13	210.3	9.2	King's Mill Ripple.....	107,497	
14	219.5	15.6	Doe Run Ripple.....	104,605	
15	235.1	8.3	Ross' Creek Ripple.....	122,184	
16	243.4	5.3	Salt Rock Ripple.....	127,365	
17	248.7	8.8	Crooked Shoal.....	107,482	
	257.5		Middle Fork Ky. River...		

Thus, in 1836, the total estimated cost of Locks and Dams was \$1,950,868; to which was to be added for lock-houses \$17,000, hydraulic lime \$102,000, clearing river banks at \$300 per mile \$77,250, and seven per cent. for contingencies, superintendence, etc., \$150,298; total—\$2,297,416, or an average cost per mile of \$8,922. The increased cost of the five completed locks over the estimate was, for construction alone, \$185,226. The actual cost of the 95 miles was \$901,932.70, or an average of \$9,494 per mile; at the same ratio, the entire navigation to the Middle Fork would have cost \$2,444,705. The outlay for engineering and instruments, land, removing snags, and other incidental expenses, on the 95 miles, was \$72,231, and for hydraulic lime \$52,416.

The gross receipts of the Kentucky river navigation, from 1843 to 1865, inclusive, were..... \$461,781.28
And the gross expenditures, for same time..... 303,707.09

Net revenue in 23 years..... \$158,074.19

Or, an annual average of \$6,872.79 on an investment of \$901,932.70—or a small fraction over $\frac{3}{4}$ of one per cent. per annum (0.762), and just 17.47 per cent. for the entire 23 years.

For the five completed locks the principal stone was obtained as follows: No. 1, from quarries near Madison, Indiana; No. 2, about one mile below the lock, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the river; No. 3, about two miles below the lock, in a cliff close to the margin of the river; No. 4 (at Leestown, one mile below Frankfort), the stone was hauled on wagons, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, from the valley of Benson creek; No. 5, from the banks of Stoney creek, half a mile above the lock (the stone in the columns of the capitol at Frankfort were from this quarry). At locks Nos. 1 and 5, the stone is a fine-grained, compact limestone; that at Nos. 2, 3, and 4, is a coarse-grained, granulated limestone, bearing, in texture and appearance, a strong resemblance to some varieties of granite.

DESCENDING NAVIGATION.

The following outlays by the state were made, between 1837 and 1845, to remove fish-dams, overhanging trees, and other obstructions, in the streams named.

Kentucky river—North Fork.....	\$3,497
South Fork and Goose creek.....	3,022
Main river.....	1,514—\$8,033
Cumberland river—obstructions at Smith's shoals.....	3,200

Tradewater river, in 1839, for reconnoissance.....	100
Pond river, 1841-44.....	1,989
Rough creek, 1840-43.....	1,677
To mills injured by slackwater.....	1,650

OHIO CANAL COMPANY, FROM LOUISVILLE TO PORTLAND.

The constant and growing desire for some improvement to navigation at the Falls of the Ohio—from the time they were first practically known to white Americans in 1751, on down to their increased and increasing use, and the consequent importunate demand for a canal, early in the 19th century—first took substantial form on Dec. 19, 1804, when an act of the Kentucky legislature provided for the incorporation of the Ohio Canal company. Commissioners were appointed to open books, in seventeen of the most important towns of the state, for the subscription of \$50,000 in \$50 shares; to be increased thereafter, to any sum found necessary to complete the canal. The company was authorized to "cut such canals, and erect such locks, and perform such other works as they shall judge necessary for opening, improving, and extending the navigation of the river;" and to charge as tolls for the passage of boats not over 14 feet wide, if less than 30 feet long, \$3; up to 45 feet long, \$4; up to 60 feet long, \$5, and for each additional foot 9 cents; for each keel-boat, periogue, or canoe, not over 35 feet long, \$2; up to 45 feet long, \$3; up to 60 feet long, \$4, and 9 cents for each additional foot; for staves on a raft, 4 cents per 100; for plank or scantling, carried on a raft, 4 cents per 100 feet; for other timber, on a raft, 9 cents per 100 cubic feet. Boats carrying coal, lime, iron, or other ore, or household furniture, to pay not over $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of said prices. Carefully-guarded privilege was given of raising \$15,000 by lottery, if not raised by subscription.

But this law being regarded as defective in many of its important provisions, only a portion of the required capital was subscribed, and further legislation demanded. On Dec. 20, 1805, an amended act made a quorum of stockholders for business consist of the holders of at least 2,000 shares; increased the capital stock to \$500,000; directed the governor to subscribe for 1,000 shares (\$50,000) provided the amount payable by the state should not exceed \$10,000 annually; reserved 1,000 other shares "for the future disposition" of the legislature—which shares the governor should have a right to vote, in person or by proxy, and to receive the proportion of tolls and other profits to become due to the state thereupon; required the canal to be cut upon the Kentucky side of the Ohio river; made it lawful for the United States to subscribe not over \$60,000, the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia \$30,000 each, and those of Maryland, New York, and Ohio \$20,000 each; made the work and canal "real estate, and forever exempt from the payment of any tax, imposition, or assessment whatever;" fixed the toll on ships or other sea vessels of 100 tons or under, down to 20 tons, at from \$6 to \$11 $\frac{1}{2}$, and on those exceeding 100 tons at 12 cents per ton; legalized a lottery to raise not over \$30,000; declared that the canal should be sufficient for the passage of boats drawing, in low water, not more than three feet, and at least 24 feet wide at bottom; and forfeited this charter unless the canal should be begun before Dec. 20, 1808, and be completed before Jan. 1, 1815.

On Jan. 30, 1818, the legislature passed an act to incorporate "The Kentucky Ohio Canal Company," for opening a canal on the Kentucky side of the falls; capital stock \$600,000, and the right reserved to the United States and to the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, to take, each \$50,000, "whenever they should think proper to do so;" the canal width to be at least 30 feet at bottom, and depth at low water 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; the rates of toll upon *descending* flat boats, \$6 if empty, \$10 if loaded, and upon steamboats, barges, keel-boats, and sea vessels, 75 cents "per tonnage" if empty, and \$1.50 if loaded; upon those *ascending*, double these rates; the tolls to be raised, if the dividends on stock be less than 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but may be reduced by the legislature so as not to exceed 18 per cent.; to organize, when \$300,000 is subscribed.

Two years more elapsed; nothing was accomplished. An amended act, of Feb. 10, 1820, authorized organization with only \$100,000 subscribed; increased, to \$100,000 each, the amounts reserved for the state of Kentucky

and the United States; and authorized the directors to reduce the tolls, provided dividends be not less than 12½ per cent.

But public spirit was still at too low an ebb, or capital too insufficient or too sensitive. Dec. 1, 1824, Gov. Desha laid before the legislature the action of the state of Ohio, including the report of her engineer, Judge David S. Bates, and his detailed estimates of the cost of a canal on the Kentucky side, \$306,014, and of one on the Indiana side, \$533,048, to overcome the fall of between 27 and 28 feet. He proposed an earth cutting 44 feet wide at bottom and 56 at top, and 4 feet deep at lowest water. He thought that for less than \$200,000, a channel in the river might be cut through the rock, with a regular declivity; but the force of the current through it would preclude boats from ascending or dash in pieces those descending it; and from its velocity it would become a thin volume of water before it reached the foot of the falls.

The increasing commerce of the west, and the clamors for some improvement at the falls, would not brook longer delay. The legislature, on Jan. 12, 1825, incorporated the "Louisville and Portland Canal Company," a private corporation unhampered by state or United States stock partnership or joint control. Before November of that year, the capital stock (\$600,000) was subscribed. On Dec. 12, 1829, the legislature increased the capital stock to \$700,000; and, on Dec. 12, 1831, authorized a further extension to an amount sufficient to pay all costs of construction, and interest on all sums expended, up to the time the canal is opened.

In his annual message, Dec. 4, 1826, Gov. Desha says: "It must be a subject of perpetual regret to every patriotic mind, that the state did not, with her own resources, undertake the construction of the canal at Louisville. It would have been an imperishable fund—a source of revenue as lasting as the Ohio river itself—which would have enabled the government to accomplish the most extensive and useful plans without increasing the burdens of the people." It will be seen that the governor's anticipations of the value of that improvement have been abundantly realized.

During the year 1826, Congress directed the purchase of \$100,000 of the stock, which was issued out of forfeited stock. From 610 to 1,062 men, who enjoyed good health all the time, were engaged in excavating during the summer and fall of 1826, much interruption being caused by freshets in the river. Superior freestone for the locks was found on the bank of the Ohio, a short distance below the canal; and in the lower lockpit, water lime for cement, formed one of the strata necessary to be excavated. During 1827, the work progressed slowly, owing to the scarcity of hands (many having gone off to the public works in Ohio and Pennsylvania), and to the frequent heavy rains and other unseasonable weather. The work, too, was greatly enlarged, by making important changes in the plans. Not until late in the fall of 1830, or in the spring of 1831, was the canal opened to navigation. But owing to the nature and newness of the work, and to the freshets in the river, and especially to the great flood in March, 1832—which swept over the banks of the canal (although raised two feet above any flood of which there was any definite tradition), and carried into it immense quantities of mud, drift-wood, and other obstructions, besides a number of houses—heavy repairs and alterations were required.

The entire cost of construction of the canal, as reported under oath on Jan. 2, 1832, was \$742,869.94.

ABSTRACT OF THE BOATS THAT HAVE PASSED, AND TOLLS RECEIVED ON THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

Year.	Steam Boats.	Flat and Keel Boats.	Tons.	Amounts received.
1831.....	406.....	421.....	79,323.....	\$12,750
1832.....	453.....	179.....	70,109.....	25,756
1833.....	875.....	710.....	169,885.....	60,736
1834.....	938.....	623.....	162,000.....	61,848
1835.....	1,256.....	355.....	200,413.....	80,165
1836.....	1,182.....	260.....	182,220.....	88,343
1837.....	1,501.....	165.....	242,374.....	145,424
1838.....	1,038.....	438.....	201,750.....	121,107
1839.....	1,666.....	578.....	300,406.....	180,365

The income above detailed enabled the company to pay dividends as follows: The first, on June 3, 1832, of 30 per cent. on part and 20 per cent. on the rest, averaging $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the original stock of \$600,000; this was paid in stock. The next was 6%, on Jan. 6, 1834; then 3%, Jan., 1835; July, 1835, 4%; Jan., 1836, 4%; July, 1836, -%; Jan., 1837, -%; July, 1837, 6%; Jan., 1838, 7%; July, 1838, 6%; Jan., 1839, 5%; July, 1839, 9%; Jan., 1840, 8%. Not having access to the company's reports (which ceased to be made to the legislature after Jan., 1840), the receipts and dividends after that date can not be given here.

In 1833-4, the toll on steamboats was 40 cents per ton. Some time after, this was raised to 80 cents; but subsequently reduced to 50 cents, at which it continued until the canal was delivered over to the U. S. government in 1874, when the rate was reduced, by act of congress, to 10 cents—simply to cover the cost of keeping the gates and repairing the canal.

The company's reports show the profitability of the stock; 50 shares of forfeited stock were sold, in 1837, at \$121 per share (par \$100), and in 1838, 200 shares at \$130 per share. No wonder it rose rapidly, when the dividends in 1837 were thirteen, in 1838 eleven, and in 1839 seventeen per cent.

It has already been stated that, under act of congress of May 13, 1826, the U. S. government purchased 1,000 shares, or \$100,000 worth, of stock. Subsequently, another purchase was made—of 1,335 shares at par, \$133,500—the whole costing \$233,500. In 1831, the government received 567 shares more, in lieu of dividend. In eleven years, from 1831 to 1842, it was paid in semiannual cash dividends, \$257,778; making its total income from this canal, \$24,278 in cash and 567 shares of stock *more than it invested*. Thus it was, in 1842, still the owner of 2,902 shares of stock, of the par value of \$290,200—making a total value of \$547,978, for its original investment in the canal.

After 1842, no dividends were declared. The net income up to the year 1859 was devoted to the purchasing up of the stock owned by private individuals, and which was thenceforth held in trust by the board of directors. After 1859, the income was expended in the enlargement and extension of the canal, or held to create a sinking fund for paying the bonds issued to defray the cost of enlarging. In 1860, this enlargement was begun, and stopped in 1866 for want of funds—after \$1,825,403 had been expended; thus making the canal cost, as it stood, Feb., 1868, \$2,823,403. If there had been no war, says Maj. G. Weitzel, U. S. engineer in charge, this sum would have paid the entire cost of the enlargement.

In Dec., 1867, the company owed \$1,567,000 in bonds, due in 3, 8, 13 and 18 years, and five shares of stock; and had in the sinking fund for the payment of those bonds \$217,453. Maj. Weitzel then estimated the cost of completing the enlargement at \$1,178,000.

It was because the tolls were found to be too great a tax upon commerce, that the act of 1842 was passed—for the purpose of *making the canal free of tolls*. Thereby the board of directors were authorized to sell the stock of the company to the United States, the state of Kentucky, and the city of Louisville. The state and the city each refused the offer; but the state, in 1857, granted authority to build a branch canal; and in 1860 congress authorized the revenues of the company to be used in enlarging the canal and building the proposed branch. The bonds mentioned were issued for this purpose; and those due in 1870, \$400,000, were paid at maturity. In 1868 congress appropriated \$300,000, in 1869 \$300,000, in 1870 \$300,000, in 1871 \$300,000, in 1872 \$100,000, and in 1874 took final action towards assuming the payment of the \$1,172,000 of bonds outstanding, and the purchase of the five shares of stock—and took possession of this great public work, making it henceforth a free canal, except such small charge as may be found necessary to keep it in repair and provide proper attention.

The old locks only passed boats of 180 feet in length by 50 feet beam; whereas the new locks are 80 by 350 feet and will pass boats of nearly that size.

[For additional information, see pp. 246*p* of this volume, and 362 and 364 of volume 11; and also the General Index of each volume.]

THE POETS AND POETRY OF KENTUCKY.

MORE than half a century ago, Kentucky was famous in all the land for her heroes, her statesmen, and her orators. Her poets have not made her famous. And yet it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find any half-dozen pieces of poetry, written by any half-dozen poets of any one of the American States, which have attained such world-wide and permanent celebrity as Dr. John M. Harney's "Echo," George D. Prentice's "Close of the Year," Amelia B. Welby's "Rainbow," Geo. W. Cutter's "Song of Steam," Theodore O'Hara's "Bivouac of the Dead," and Henry T. Stanton's "Moneyless Man."

The late Wm. T. Coggeshall, in his rich and elegant volume on "The Poets and Poetry of the West," published in 1860, included poetical selections from fifteen native Kentuckians out of sixty-nine (more than one-fifth) who were natives of the West, besides other reputable selections from citizens who were residents of Kentucky but not "to the manor born." This list, although exceedingly entertaining and quite creditable, was by no means complete—not only omitting Prentice's piece above, but making no mention of O'Hara and his great piece above (although both were published over thirteen years before), and of a number of other poets unknown to fame, but deserving some measure of it. Indeed, no inconsiderable proportion of the fugitive poetry of Kentucky, some of which would sparkle as gems, has been lost to the world for want of a medium of preservation. These pieces were written in the soberer moments of busy life, in intervals of leisure that should have been devoted to bodily recreation and health. The intensity of his search for other historical remains has not left the author the discretion and opportunity that might now rescue many such pieces, nor the time to search out the history of the poetical literature of Kentucky.

The following selections may illustrate somewhat the taste and strength of the poetic element in the state, and preserve some pieces not accessible to the general public:

DR. JOHN MILTON HARNEY

Was a native of Delaware, born March 9, 1789, and died at his home in Bardstown, Ky., Jan. 15, 1825, in his 36th year. He was the son of Maj. Thomas Harney, and an elder brother of the famous Gen. Wm. S. Harney, of the U. S. army. After settling in Bardstown, he married, in 1814, a daughter of Judge John Rowan, who died four years after. "Chrystalina, a Fairy Tale," in six cantos, was written by Dr. H. when only twenty-three years old, but not published until 1816. To his sensitive mind, the unfavorable criticisms far outweighed the kindly words and interest manifested in it, and he suppressed the volume. But few of his pieces have been preserved.

ECHO AND THE LOVER.

BY JOHN M. HARNEY.

Lover. Echo! mysterious nymph, declare
Of what you're made and what you
are—

Echo. "Air!"

Lover. 'Mid airy cliffs, and places high,
Sweet Echo! listening, love, you
lie—

Echo. "You lie!"

Lover. You hut resuscitate dead sounds—
Hark! how my voice revives, re-
sounds!

Echo. "Zounds!"

Lover. I'll question you before I go—
Come, answer me more apropos!

Echo. "Poh! poh!"

Lover. Tell me, fair nymph, if e'er you saw
So sweet a girl as Phoebe Shaw!

Echo. "Pshaw!"

Lover. Say, what will win that frisking
coney

Into the toils of matrimony!

Echo. "Money!"

Lover. Has Phoebe not a heavenly brow!
Is it not white as pearl—as snow!

Echo. "Ass, no!"

Lover. Her eyes ! Was ever such a pair !
Are the stars brighter than they are ?

Echo. " They are ! "

Lover. Echo, you lie, but can't deceive me ;
Her eyes eclipse the stars, believe
me—

Echo. " Leave me ! "

Lover. But come, you saucy, pert romancer,
Who is as fair as Phoebe ? answer.

Echo. " Ann, sir ! "

ON A VALUED FRIEND.

BY JOHN M. HARNEY.

DEVOUT, yet cheerful ; pious, not austere ;
To others lenient, to himself severe ;

Tho' honored, modest ; diffident, tho'
prais'd ;

The proud he humbled, and the humble
rais'd ;

Studious, yet social ; though polite, yet
plain ;

No man more learned, yet no man less vain.
His fame would universal envy move,
But envy's lost in universal love.

That he has faults, it may be bold to doubt,
Yet certain 'tis we ne'er have found them
out.

If faults he has (as man, 'tis said, must
have),

They are the only faults he ne'er forgave.

I flatter not : absurd to flatter where

Just praise is fulsome, and offends the ear.

GEN. WILLIAM ORLANDO BUTLER.

For sketch of this distinguished civilian and soldier (a native of Kentucky, and still living at Carrollton, Feb., 1874, aged nearly 83), see under Carroll county, in Volume II of this work, page 121. Gen. B. wrote several poems of merit, in early life. The following was published about 1835.

THE BOATMAN'S HORN.

BY WILLIAM O. BUTLER.

O, BOATMAN ! wind that horn again,
For never did the list'ning air
Upon its lambent bosom bear
So wild, so soft, so sweet a strain !
What though thy notes are sad and few,

By every simple boatman blown,
Yet is each pulse to nature true,
And melody in every tone.

How oft, in boyhood's joyous day,
Unminded of the lapsing hours,
I've loitered on my homeward way

By wild Ohio's bank of flowers ;
While some lone boatman from the deck
Poured his soft numbers to that tide,
As if to charm from storm and wreck

The boat where all his fortunes ride !
Delighted Nature drank the sound,
Enchanted, Echo bore it round
In whispers soft and softer still,
From hill to plain and plain to hill,
Till e'en the thoughtless frolic boy,
Elate with hope and wild with joy,
Who gamboled by the river's side,
And sported with the fretting tide,
Feels something new pervade his breast,
Change his light steps, repress his jest,
Bends o'er the flood his eager ear

To catch the sounds far off, yet dear—
Drinks the sweet draught, but knows not
why

The tear of rapture fills his eye.

And can he now, to manhood grown,
Tell why those notes, simple and lone,
As on the ravished ear they fell,
Bind every sense in magic spell ?

There is a tide of feeling given

To all on earth, its fountain heaven,

Beginning with the dewy flower,

Just ope'd in Flora's vernal bower—

Rising creation's orders through,

With louder murmur, brighter hue—

That tide is sympathy ! its ebb and flow

Give life its hues, its joy and woe.

Music, the master-spirit that can move

Its waves to war, or lull them into love—

Can cheer the sinking sailor mid the wave,

And bid the warrior on ! nor fear the grave ;

Inspire the fainting pilgrim on his road,

And elevate his soul to claim his God.

Then, boatman, wind that horn again !

Though much of sorrow mark its strain,

Yet are its notes to sorrow dear ;

What though they wake fond memory's
tear !

Tears are sad memory's sacred feast,

And rapture oft her chosen guest.

GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE,

Although not a native of Kentucky, in 1830, when twenty-seven years old, became a resident for life. (See sketch, under Jefferson county, in Volume II of this work.) His fame as poet, editor, and statesman belongs to Kentucky. Besides the short poems below, he wrote a number of pieces—which are now (Feb., 1874) being gathered for the press in an enduring volume: among them—"The Flight of Years," "The Dead Mariner," "Sabbath Evening," and "The Stars."

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

Gone! Gone forever! Like a rushing wave
Another year has burst upon the shore
Of earthly beings—and its last low tones,
Wandering in broken accents on the air,
Are dying to an echo.

The gay spring

With its young charms has gone, gone with
its leaves,

Its atmosphere of roses, its white clouds
Slumbering like seraphs in the air—its
birds

Telling their loves in music, and its streams
Leaping and shouting, from the up-piled
rocks

To make earth echo with the joys of waves.
And summer with its dew and showers
has gone :

Its rainbows glowing on the distant cloud
Like spirits of the storm—its peaceful lakes
Smiling in their sweet sleep, as if their
dreams

Were of the opening flowers and budding
trees

And overhauling sky—and its bright mists
Resting upon the mountain-tops as crowns
Upon the heads of giants. Autumn, too,
Has gone! With all its deeper glories gone,
With its green hills, like altars of the world
Lifting their rich fruit offerings to their
God,

Its cool winds straying 'mid the forest
aisles

To wake the thousand wind harps; its
serene

And holy sunsets hanging o'er the west,
Like banners from the battlements of
heaven ;

And its still evenings—when the moonlit
sea

Was ever throbbing like the living heart
Of the great Universe. Ah, these are now
But sounds and visions of the past—their
deep

Wild beauty has departed from the earth

And they are gathered to the embrace of
death,

Their solemn herald to eternity.

Nor have they gone alone. High human
hearts

Of passion have gone with them. The fresh
dust

Is chill on many a breast that burned ere-
while

With fires that seemed immortal. Joys
that leaped

Like angels from the heart, and wandered
free

In this young morn, to look upon the
flowers,

The poetry of nature, and to list

The woven sounds of breeze and birds and
stream

Upon the night air, have been stricken
down

In silence to the dust. Exultant Hope,
That roved forever on the buoyant winds
Like the bright, starry bird of Paradise,
And chanted to the ever-listening heart
In the wild music of a thousand tongues,
Or soared into the open sky until

Night's burning gems seemed jeweled on
her brow,

Has shut her drooping wings, and made
her house

Within the voiceless sepulcher. And Love,
That knelt at Passion's holiest shrine, and
gazed

On his heart's idol as on some sweet star
Whose purity and distance made it dear,
And dreamed of ecstasies, until his soul
Seemed but a lyre, that wakened in the
glance

Of the beloved one; he, too, has gone
To his eternal resting-place. And where
Is stern Ambition? He who madly grasped
At Glory's fleeting phantom; he who sought
His fame upon the battle-field, and longed
To make his throne a pyramid of bones
Amid a sea of blood! Ho, too, has gone!
His stormy voice is mute—his mighty arm
Is nerveless on its clod; his very name
Is but a meteor of the night of years

Whose gleam flashed out a moment o'er the earth

And faded into nothingness. The cream
Of high devotion, Beauty's bright array,
And life's deep idol memories, all have
passed

Like the cloud-shadows on a starlit stream,
Or a stream of soft music, when the winds
Are slumbering on the hillow.

Yet why muse

Upon the past with sorrow? Though the
year

Has gone to blend with the mysterious tide
Of old Eternity, and borne along
Upon its heaving breast a thousand wrecks
Of glory and of beauty. Yet, why mourn
That such is destiny! Another year
Succeedeth to the past. In their bright
round

The seasons come and go; the same blue
arch

That hath hung o'er us will hang o'er us
yet,

Will blossom still at twilight's gentle hour
Like lilies on the tomb of day—and still
Mau will remain to dream as he hath
dreamed,

And mark the earth with passion. Love
will spring

From the lone tomb of old affections. Hope
And Joy, and great Ambition will rise up
As they have risen, and their deeds will be
Brighter than those engraven on the scroll
Of past centuries. Even now the sea
Of coming years, beneath whose mighty
waves

Life's great events are heaving into birth,
Is tossing to and fro, as if the winds
Of heaven were prisoned in its soundless
depths,

And struggled to be free.

Weep not that time

Is pressing on, it will ere long reveal
A brighter era to the nations. Hark!
Along the vales and mountains of the earth
There is a deep, portentous murmuring.
Like the swift rush of subterranean
streams,

Or like the mingled sounds of earth and air,
When the fierce tempest with sonorous wing
Heaves his deep folds upon the rushing
winds

And hurries onward, with his might of
clouds

Against the eternal mountains. 'Tis the
voice

Of infant Freedom, and her stirring call
Is heard and answered in a thousand tones
From every hill-top of her Western home,
And lo!—it breaks across old ocean's flood,
And "Freedom! Freedom!" is the
answering shout

Of nations starting from the spell of years.
The dayspring—see—'tis brightening in
the heavens!

The watchmen of the night have caught
the sign;

From tower to tower the signal fires flash
free,

And the deep watchword, like the rush of
seas,

That heralds the volcano's bursting flame,
Is sounding o'er the earth. Bright years
of Hope

And Life are on the wing. Yon glorious
bow

Of Freedom, bended by the hand of God,
Is spanning Time's dark surges. Its high
arch—

A type of Love and Mercy—on the clouds
Tells that the many storms of human life
Will pass in silence; and the sinking
waves,

Gathering the forms of glory and of peace,
Reflect the undimmed brightness of the
heavens.

MAMMOTH CAVE.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

ALL day, as day is reckoned on the earth,
I've wandered in these dim and awful
aisles,

Shut from the blue and breezy dome of
heaven,

While thoughts, wild, drear, and shadowy,
have swept

Across my awe-struck soul, like specters
o'er

The wizard's magic glass, or thunder-
clouds

O'er the blue waters of the deep. And
now

I'll sit me down upon yon broken rock,
To muse upon the strange and solemn
things

Of this mysterious realm.

All day my steps

Have been amid the beautiful, the wild,
The gloomy, the terrific. Crystal founts
Almost invisible in their serene

And pure transparency—high, pillar'd
domes
With stars and flowers all fretted like the
halls
Of Oriental monarchs—rivers dark
And drear and voiceless as oblivion's
stream,
That flows through Death's dim vale of
silence—gulfs
All fathomless, down which the loosened
rock
Plunges until its far-off echoes come
Fainter and fainter like the dying roll
Of thunders in the distance—Stygian pools
Whose agitated waves give back a sound
Hollow and dismal, like the sullen roar
In the volcano's depths—these, these have
left
Their spell upon me, and their memories
Have passed into my spirit, and are now
Blent with my being till they seem a part
Of my own immortality.

God's hand,

At the creation, hollowed out this vast
Domain of darkness, where no herb nor
flower
E'er sprang amid the sands, nor dews nor
rains,
Nor blessed sunbeams fell with freshening
power,
Nor gentle breeze its Eden message told
Amid the dreadful gloom. Six thousand
years
Swept o'er the earth ere human footprints
marked
This subterranean desert. Centuries
Like shadows came and passed, and not
a sound
Was in this realm, save when at intervals,
In the long lapse of ages, some huge mass
Of overhanging rock fell thundering down,
Its echoes sounding through these corridors
A moment, and then dying in a hush
Of silence, such as brooded o'er the earth
When earth was chaos. The great Mas-
todon,
The dreaded monster of the elder world,
Passed o'er this mighty cavern, and his
tread
Bent the old forest oaks like fragile reeds
And made earth tremble; armies in their
pride
Perchance have met above it in the shock
Of war with shout and groan, and clarion
blast,
And the hoarse echoes of the thunder gun;

The storm, the whirlwind, and the hurri-
cane
Have roared above it, and the bursting
cloud
Sent down its red and crashing thunder-
bolt;
Earthquakes have trampled o'er it in their
wrath,
Rocking earth's surface as the storm-wind
rocks
The old Atlantic; yet no sound of these
E'er came down to the everlasting depths
Of these dark solitudes.

How oft we gaze

With awe or admiration on the new
And unfamiliar, but pass coldly by
The lovelier and the mightier! Wonderful
Is this lone world of darkness and of
gloom,
But far more wonderful yon outer world
Lit by the glorious sun. These arches
swell
Sublime in lone and dim magnificence.
But how sublimer God's blue canopy
Beleaguered with his burning cherubim,
Keeping their watch eternal! Beautiful
Are all the thousand show-white gems that
lie
In these mysterious chambers, gleaming
out
Amid the melancholy gloom, and wild
These rocky hills, and cliffs, and gulfs; but
far
More beautiful and wild the things that
greet
The wanderer in our world of light—the
stars
Floating on high like islands of the blest—
The autumn sunsets glowing like the gate
Of far-off Paradise; the gorgeous clouds
On which the glories of the earth and sky
Meet and commingle; earth's unnumbered
flowers,
All turning up their gentle eyes to heaven;
The birds, with bright wings glancing in
the sun,
Filling the air with rainbow miniatures;
The green old forests surging in the gale;
The everlasting mountains, on whose peaks
The setting sun burns like an altar-flame;
And ocean, like a pure heart rendering
back
Heaven's perfect image, or in his wild
wrath
Heaving and tossing like the stormy breast
Of a chained giant in his agony.

WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

THE trembling dew-drops fall
Upon the shutting flowers; like souls at rest

The stars shine gloriously; and all,
Save me, are blest.

Mother, I love thy grave!
The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head; when shall it wave
Above thy child!

'Tis a sweet flower, yet must
Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow;
Dear mother, 'tis thine emblem; dust
Is on thy brow.

And I could love to die:
To leave untasted life's dark, bitter
streams:
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here,
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes to childhood dear
With bitter tears?

Ay, must I linger here,
A lonely branch upon a withered tree,
Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere,
Went down with thee?

Oft, from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the past, I turn,
And muse on thee, the only flower
In Memory's urn.

And, when the evening pale,
Bows, like a mourner, on the dim, blue
wave,
I stray to hear the night-winds wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there;
I listen—and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

Oh, come, while here I press
My brow upon thy grave; and, in those
mild
And thrilling notes of tenderness,
Bless, bless thy child!

Yes, bless thy weeping child;
And o'er thine urn—Religion's holiest
shrine—
Oh, give his spirit, undefiled,
To blend with thine.

FORTUNATUS COSBY, JR.,

Was a native of Kentucky, born near Louisville, May 2, 1802, and died in that city June 16, 1871, aged 69. His father, after whom he was named, was a prominent lawyer, member of the Ky. legislature, and circuit judge; died in 1846, aged 81. The son was a student at Transylvania University, but graduated at Yale College; studied law, but did not follow it steadily; was a clerk in the U. S. treasury department at Washington city, and for several years U. S. consul at Geneva, Switzerland. Between 1840 and 1850, Mr. Cosby was a frequent contributor of charming poems and prose to several Louisville newspapers.

FIRESIDE FANCIES.

BY FORTUNATUS COSBY.

By the dim and fitful fire-light
Musing all alone,
Memories of old companions
Dead, or strangers grown;
Books that we had read together,
Rambles in sweet summer weather,
Thoughts released from earthly tether—
Fancy made my own.

In my cushioned arm-chair sitting
Far into the night,
Sleep, with laden wing extinguished
All the flickering light;

But the thoughts that soothed me waking,
Care, and grief, and pain forsaking,
Still the self-same path were taking—
Pilgrims, still in sight.

Indistinct and shadowy phantoms
Of the sacred dead,
Absent faces bending fondly
O'er my drooping head,
In my dreams were woven quaintly,
Dim at first, but calm and saintly,
As the stars that glimmer faintly
From their misty bed.

Presently a lustrous brightness
 Eye could scarce behold,
 Gave to my enchanted vision,
 Looks no longer cold,
 Features that no clouds encumber,
 Forms refreshed by sweetest slumber,
 And, of all that blessed number,
 Only one was old.

Graceful were they as the willow
 By the zephyr stirred !
 Bright as childhood when expecting
 An approving word !
 Fair as when from earth they faded,
 Ere the burnished brow was shaded,
 Or, the hair with silver braided,
 Or lament was heard.

Roundabout in silence moving
 Slowly to and fro—
 Life-like as I knew and loved them
 In their spring-time glow ;
 Beaming with a loving luster,
 Close and closer still they cluster
 Round my chair that radiant muster,
 Just as long ago.

Once, the aged, breathing comfort
 O'er my fainting cheek,
 Whispered words of precious meaning
 Only she could speak ;
 Scarce could I my rapture smother,
 For I knew it was my mother,
 And to me there was no other
 Saint-like and so meek.

Then the pent-up fount of feeling
 Stirred its ialmost deep—
 Brimming o'er its frozen surface
 From its guarded keep,
 On my heart its drops descending,
 And for one glad moment lending
 Dreams of Joy's ecstatic blending,
 Blessed my charmed sleep.

Bright and brighter grew the vision
 With each gathering tear,
 Till the past was all before me
 In its radiance clear ;
 And again we read at even—
 Hoped, beneath the summer heaven,
 Hopes that had no bitter leaven,
 No disturbing fear.

All so real seemed each presence,
 That one word I spoke—
 Only one of old endearment,
 That dead silence broke.
 But the angels who were keeping
 Stillest watch while I was sleeping,
 Left me o'er the embers weeping—
 Fled when I awoke.

But, as ivy clings the greenest
 On abandoned walls ;
 And as echo lingers sweetest
 In deserted halls :
 Thus, the sunlight that we borrow
 From the past to guild our sorrow,
 On the dark and dreaded morrow
 Like a blessing falls.

THOMAS H. SHREVE,

Like his poet-editor friend, George D. Prentice, whose assistant and associate he was at the time of his death, was not a native of Kentucky, but settled in Louisville in 1838, when 30 years old, and died there, Dec. 23, 1853, aged 45. He was raised a merchant ; but while following that life, gave free scope to his literary taste ; contributed many excellent articles to the periodicals and daily press ; and finally abandoned mercantile life, and became one of the editors of the *Louisville Journal*. Prentice said that Shreve "could write with extraordinary vehemence, eloquence, and pathos." His poetry scarcely had the fire, and life, and freshness of his best prose writings. He excelled as an amateur artist, in portraits, landscapes, and paintings in animal life.

REFLECTIONS OF AN AGED PIONEER.

BY THOMAS H. SHREVE.

THE Eternal Sea
 Is surging up before my dreaming mind ;
 And on my ear, grown dull to things of
 earth,

Its sounds are audible. My spirit soon
 Shall brave its billows, like a trusty bark,
 And seek the shore where shadows never
 fall.

Oh, I have lived too long ! Have I not seen
 The suns of four-score summers set in
 gloom ?

<p>Hath not my heart long sepulchered its hopes, And desolation swept my humble hearth? All that I prized have passed away, like clouds Which float a moment on the twilight sky And fade in night. The brow of her I loved Is now resplendent in the light of heaven. They who flung sunlight on my path in youth, Have gone before me to the cloudless clime. I stand alone, like some dim shaft which throws Its shadow on the desert's waste, while they Who placed it there are gone—or like the tree Spared by the ax upon the mountain's cliff, Whose sap is dull, while it still wears the hue Of life upon its withered limbs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Of earth</p> <p>And all its scenes, my heart is weary now. 'Tis mine no longer to indulge in what Gave life its bliss, jeweled the day with joys, And made my slumbers through the night as sweet As infant's dreaming on its mother's breast. The blood is sluggish in each limb, and I No longer chase the startled deer, or track The wily fox, or climb the mountain's side. My eye is dim, and can not see the stars Flash in the stream, or view the gathering storm, Or trace the figures of familiar things</p>	<p>In the light tapestry that decks the sky. My ear is dull, and winds autumnal pass And wake no answering chime within my breast; The songs of birds have lost their whilom spells, And water-falls, unmurmuring, pass me by. 'Tis time that I were not. The tide of life Bears not an argosy of hope for me, And its dull waves surge up against my heart, Like billows 'gainst a rock. The forests wide, All trackless as proud Hecla's snowy cliffs, From which, in youth, I drew my inspiration, Have fallen round me; and the waving fields Bow to the reaper, where I wildly roamed. Cities now rise where I pursued the deer; And dust offends me where, in happier years, I breathed in vigor from untainted gales. Nature hath bowed before all-conquering Art— Hath dropped the reign of empire which she held With princely pride, when first I met her here.</p> <p>The old familiar things, to which my heart Clung with deep fondness, each, and all, are gone; And I am like the patriarch who stood Forgotten at the altar which he built, While crowds rushed by who knew him not, and sneered At his simplicity.</p>
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WILLIAM DAVIS GALLAGHER

Was born in Philadelphia, Aug., 1808; was brought by his mother, then a widow, to Cincinnati, in 1816; learned the printing business, and in 1824, while yet an apprentice, edited and published a small literary paper. Ever since, he has been thoroughly identified with the West, in her literature, her history, and her press; has been sole or joint editor of several magazines and newspapers (of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, 1839-50, and of the *Louisville Courier*, 1854); edited, in 1841, an interesting volume entitled "The Poetical Literature of the West;" since 1854, has made his home in or near Louisville, much of the time holding office under the U. S. government. Some of his contributions to local history are valuable. He is the author of a number of minor poems of much power, and of one of extended scope, "Miami Woods."

SONG OF THE PIONEER.

BY WM. D. GALLAGHER.

A SONG for the early times out West,
 And our green old forest home,
 1...36

Whose pleasant memories freshly yet

Across the bosom come:

A song for the free and gladsome life,
 In those early days we led,

With a teeming soil beneath our feet,
 And a smiling Heav'n o'erhead !
 Oh, the waves of life danced merrily,
 And had a joyous flow,
 In the days when we were Pioneers,
 Fifty years ago !

The hunt, the shot, the glorious chase,
 The captur'd elk, or deer ;
 The camp, the big, bright fire, and then
 The rich and wholesome cheer :
 The sweet, sound sleep, at dead of night,
 By our camp-fire, blazing high—
 Unbroken by the wolf's long howl,
 And the panther springing by.
 Oh, merrily pass'd the time, despite
 Our wily Indian foe,
 In the days when we were Pioneers,
 Fifty years ago !

We shunn'd not labor : when 'twas due
 We wrought with right good will ;
 And for the homes we won for them,
 Our children bless us still.
 We lived not hermit lives, but oft
 In social converse met ;
 And fires of love were kindled then,
 That burn on warmly yet.
 Oh, pleasantly the stream of life
 Pursued its constant flow,
 In the days when we were Pioneers,
 Fifty years ago !

We felt that we were fellow-men ;
 We felt we were a band,
 Sustain'd here in the wilderness
 By Heaven's upholding hand.
 And when the solemn Sabbath came,
 We gathered in the wood,
 And lifted up our hearts in prayer
 To God, the only Good.
 Our temples then were earth and sky ;
 None others did we know,
 In the days when we were Pioneers,
 Fifty years ago !

Our forest life was rough and rude,
 And dangers clos'd us round ;
 But here, amid the green old trees,
 Freedom was sought and found.
 Oft through our dwellings wint'ry blasts
 Would rush with shriek and moan ;
 We cared not—though they were but frail,
 We felt they were our own !
 Oh, free and manly lives we led,
 Mid verdure, or mid snow,
 In the days when we were Pioneers,
 Fifty years ago !

But now our course of life is short ;
 And as, from day to day,
 We're walking on with halting step,
 And fainting by the way,
 Another Land more bright than this,
 To our dim sight appears,
 And on our way to it we'll soon
 Again be pioneers !
 Yet while we linger, we may all
 A backward glance still throw,
 To the days when we were Pioneers,
 Fifty years ago !

THE LABORER.

BY WM. D. GALLAGHER.

STAND up—erect ! Thou hast the form,
 And likeness of thy God !—who more ?
 A soul as dauntless 'mid the storm
 Of daily life, a heart as warm
 And pure, as breast e'er bore.

What then ?—Thou art as true a Man
 As moves the human mass among ;
 As much a part of the Great Plan
 That with creation's dawn began,
 As any of the throng.

Who is thine enemy ?—the high
 In station, or in wealth the chief ?
 The great, who coldly pass thee by,
 With proud step and averted eye ?
 Nay ! nurse not such belief.

If true unto thyself thou wast,
 What were the proud one's scorn to
 thee ?

A feather, which thou mightest cast
 Aside, as idly as the blast
 The light leaf from the tree.

No :—uncurb'd passions—low desires—
 Absence of noble self-respect—
 Death, in the breast's consuming fires,
 To that high nature which aspires
 Forever, till thus check'd :

These are thine enemies—thy worst :
 They chain thee to thy lowly lot—
 Thy labor and thy life accurst.
 Oh, stand erect ! and from them burst !
 And longer suffer not !

Thou art thyself thine enemy !
 The great !—what better they than
 thou ?

As theirs, is not thy will as free ?
 Has God with equal favors thee
 Neglected to endow ?

True, wealth thou hast not: 'tis but dust !	With this, and passions under ban,
Nor place; uncertain as the wind !	True faith, and holy trust in God,
But that thou hast, which, with thy crust	Thou art the peer of any man.
And water may despise the lust	Look up, then—that thy little span
Of both—a noble mind.	Of life may be well trod !

NOBLE BUTLER,

Although a native of Western Pennsylvania, where he was born, July 17, 1811, became a citizen of Louisville, Ky. (where he still lives, Feb., 1874), before 1840; graduated at Hanover College, Indiana, and was for some time a professor there; has steadily followed the profession of teaching; is author of a valuable work on grammar, and has been active in editing other school books; has written much and well for the press, but little of it being poetry.

THECLA, FROM SCHILLER.

TRANSLATED BY N. BUTLER.

The dark clouds rush! hear the forest roar!
 The maiden wanders along the shore.
 The waves are breaking with might, with
 might!
 And the maiden sings out to the murky
 night,
 Her tear-troubled eye upward roving:
 My heart is dead, the world is a void;
 There is nothing in it to be enjoyed.
 O Father, call home thy child to thee;
 For all the bliss that on earth can be
 I have had in living and loving.

THE BLUE-BIRD.

BY NOBLE BUTLER.

Though Winter's power fades away,
 The tyrant does not yield;
 But still he holds a waning sway
 O'er hill and grove and field.
 But while he still is lingering,
 Some lovely days appear—

Bright heralds from the train of Spring,
 To tell that she is near.

It is as if a day of heaven
 Had fallen from on high,
 And God's own smiles, for sunlight given
 Were beaming through the sky.

The blue-bird now, with joyous note,
 His song of welcome sings;
 Joy swells melodious in his throat;
 Joy quivers in his wings.

No cunning show of art severe,
 But soft and low his lay—
 A sunbeam shining to the ear—
 Spring's softest, brightest ray.

Those magic tones call from the past
 The sunny hours of youth;
 And shining hopes come thronging fast
 From worlds of love and truth.

The harmony is seen and heard;
 For notes and rays combine,
 And joys and hopes, and sun and bird,
 All seem to sing and shine.

JAMES BIRNEY MARSHALL,

A member of an old Kentucky family distinguished in oratory, in legislation, at the bar, and on the bench—eldest son of Judge John J. Marshall, and born in Frankfort, Ky., May 25, 1810, died in Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1870, aged 60—was a literary editor and publisher, 1836–39, after which he returned to his former profession as a political editor. He was chief or assistant editor of newspapers in Frankfort and Louisville, Ky., and in Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, Memphis, Tenn., and other places. Most of his poems were written and published in 1836–38, in the *Cincinnati Mirror* and in the *Western Literary Journal*.

TO EVA; IN HER ALBUM.

BY J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

Torch gently with thy taper finger,
 The string of some lov'd lute—
 The cherish'd sound will with thee linger
 E'en when the string is mute.

And thus I'd have thy thoughts recur
 When far away from thee,
 To him who leaves a tribute here
 For friendship's memory.

Over the azure sky above,
 Clouds sweep in caravans,
 But still the star we watch and love,
 In memory remains;
 And even through their dusky forms,
 O'ershadowing earth and sea,
 As fiercely driv'n by winter-storms,
 That star is bright to me.

Go grave thy name upon the stone
 O'er which the brooklet hies,
 And though with moss it be o'ergrown,
 And hid to duller eyes,

Yet from the eye of love that name
 Can never be effaced—
 Time-covered, 'twill as plainly seem
 As though but newly traced.

When starry night doth wane away
 Beneath the sun's gay gleam,
 Do we forget the moon's pale ray
 Lost in a gaudier beam?
 Oh with the stars, I'd have thee keep
 My friendship's memory,
 And when I gaze on heaven's blue deep,
 I'll fondly think of thee.

JAMES G. DRAKE,

Was the latest survivor of an English family which emigrated to the United States before 1810, and of whom the father, Samuel Drake, two sons, Alexander and Samuel, and a daughter, Julia, became celebrated in the dramatic annals of the West. Julia was the mother of Wm. W. Fosdick, the poet, by her first, and of Julia Dean the actress, by her second husband. Two descendants of the family became conspicuous actresses—Julia Dean Hayne (the one last mentioned above), and Julia Drake Chapman, daughter of Alex. Drake. James G. Drake was the youngest brother of Alexander, Samuel, and Julia, and the last survivor bearing the family name. He died in Louisville, Ky., where he resided nearly all his life, May 13, 1850. A number of his songs have been widely admired.

PARLEZ BAS.

BY JAMES G. DRAKE.

Parlez bas! The moon is up,
 And o'er the sleepy throng
 The mocking-bird's high notes are heard,
 In wild and witching song—
 No eye shall trace thy footsteps here,
 But fear thee not while love is near.

Parlez bas! Though here we meet
 In silence deep, alone,
 No guilty thoughts disturb our souls,
 Nor wish we fear to own.
 Pure as the light yon orb imparts,
 Shall be the meeting of our hearts.

Parlez bas! A genial breath
 Is wandering o'er earth's flowers;

Their fragrance mingles with thy voice,
 And holy joy is ours.
Parlez bas! and let each tone
 Echo the fondness of mine own.

Parlez bas! And now repeat
 The vow those lips once made;
 Mine is a love that can not change,
 A heart that ne'er betrayed.
 O say that thou wilt love me still,
 Through storm or sunshine, good or ill.

Parlez bas! I bless thy words,
 The last that I may hear;
 Sweet on my brow thy breath I feel,
 Upon my cheek thy tear.
 Now take thee to thy bed and rest,
 And be thou bless'd as I am bless'd.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CUTTER

Was born in Massachusetts about 1809, and died in Washington city, Dec. 24, 1865, aged 56; was for a number of years a resident of Kentucky; practiced law at Covington; commanded a company of Kentuckians in the Mexican war, and on the field of carnage, after the battle, wrote his poem "Buena Vista;" was at one time a citizen of Indiana, and a member of the Indiana legislature. His poems—of which the "Song of Steam" is the finest and best known—were twice collected and published in a volume, in 1848 and 1857.

THE SONG OF STEAM.

BY GEORGE W. CUTTER.

HARNESS me down with your iron bands ;
 Be sure of your curb and rein :
 For I scorn the power of your puny hands,
 As the tempest scorns a chain.
 How I laughed as I lay conceal'd from sight
 For many a countless hour,
 At the childish boast of human might,
 And the pride of human power.

When I saw an army upon the land,
 A navy upon the seas,
 Creeping along, a snail-like band,
 Or waiting the wayward breeze ;
 When I marked the peasant faintly reel
 With the toil which he daily bore,
 As he feebly turned the tardy wheel,
 Or tugged at the weary ear ;

When I measured the panting courser's speed,
 The flight of the carrier dove,
 As they bore the law a king decreed,
 Or the lines of impatient love,
 I could not but think how the world would feel,
 As these were outstripp'd afar,
 When I should be bound to the rushing keel,
 Or chain'd to the flying car.

Ha ! ha ! ha ! they found me at last ;
 They invited me forth at length ;
 And I rushed to my throne with a thunder-blast,
 And laughed in my iron strength
 O then ye saw a wondrous change
 On the earth and the ocean wide,
 Where now my fiery armies range,
 Nor wait for wind or tide.

Hurra ! hurra ! the waters o'er
 The mountain's steep decline ;
 Time—space—have yielded to my power ;
 The world ! the world is mine !
 The rivers the sun bath earliest blest,
 Or those where his beams decline ;
 The giant streams of the queenly west,
 Or the orient floods divine !

The ocean pales where'er I sweep—
 I hear my strength rejoice ;
 And the monsters of the briny deep
 Cower, trembling, at my voice.

I carry the wealth and the lord of earth,
 The thoughts of his god-like mind :
 The mind lags after my going forth,
 The lightning is left behind.

In the darksome depths of the fathomless mine,
 My tireless arm doth play ;
 Where the rocks never saw the sun decline,
 Or the dawn of the glorious day,
 I bring earth's glittering jewels up
 From the hidden caves below,
 And I make the fountain's granite cup
 With a crystal gush o'erflow.

I blow the bellows, I forge the steel,
 In all the shops of trade ;
 I hammer the ore and turn the wheel
 Where my arms of strength are made ;
 I manage the furnace, the mill, the mint ;
 I carry, I spin, I weave ;
 And all my doings I put into print,
 On every Saturday eve.

I've no muscle to weary, no breast to decay,
 No bones to be "laid on the shelf,"
 And soon I intend you may "go and play,"
 While I manage this world myself.
 But harness me down with your iron bands,
 Be sure of your curb and rein ;
 For I scorn the power of your puny hands,
 As the tempest scorns a chain.

THE SONG OF LIGHTNING.

BY GEORGE W. CUTTER.

AWAY ! away ! through the sightless air
 Stretch forth your iron thread !
 For I would not dim my sandals fair
 With the dust ye tamely tread !
 Aye, rear it up on its million piers—
 Let it circle the world around—
 And the journey ye make in a hundred years
 I'll clear at a single bound !

Tho' I can not toil, like the groaning slave
 Ye have fetter'd with iron skill
 To ferry you over the boundless wave,
 Or grind in the noisy mill,
 Let him sing his giant strength and speed !
 Why, a single shaft of mine
 Would give that monster a flight indeed,
 To the depths of the ocean's brine !

No! no! I'm the spirit of light and love!
 To my unseen hand 'tis given
 To pencil the ambient clouds above
 And polish the stars of heaven!
 I scatter the golden rays of fire
 On the horizon far below,
 And deck the sky where storms expire
 With my red and dazzling glow.

The deepest recesses of earth are mine;
 I traverse its silent core;
 Around me the starry diamonds shine,
 And the sparkling fields of ore;
 And oft I leap from my throne on high
 To the depths of the ocean caves,
 Where the fadeless forests of coral lie
 Far under the world of waves.

My being is like a lovely thought
 That dwells in a sinless breast;
 A tone of music that ne'er was caught;
 A word that was ne'er expressed!
 I dwell in the bright and burnish'd halls
 Where the fountains of sunlight play,
 Where the curtain of gold and opal falls
 O'er the scenes of the dying day.

With a glance I cleave the sky in twain;
 I light it with a glare,
 When fall the boding-drops of rain
 Through the darkly-curtain'd air!
 The rock-built towers, the turrets gray,
 The piles of a thousand years,
 Have not the strength of potter's clay
 Beneath my glittering spears.

From the Alps' or the Andes' highest crag,
 From the peaks of eternal snow,
 The blazing folds of my fiery flag
 Illumine the world below.
 The earthquake heralds my coming power,
 The avalanche bounds away,
 And howling storms at midnight's hour
 Proclaim my kingly sway.

Ye tremble when my legions come—
 When my quivering sword leaps out
 O'er the hills that echo my thunder drum
 And rend with my joyous shout.
 Ye quail on the land, or upon the seas
 Ye stand in your fear aghast,
 To see me burn the stalworth trees,
 Or shiver the stately mast.

The hieroglyphs on the Persian wall—
 The letters of high command—
 Where the prophet read the tyrant's fall,
 Were traced by my burning hand.

And oft in fire have I wrote, since then,
 What angry Heaven decreed;
 But the sealed eyes of sinful men
 Were all too blind to read.

At length the hour of light is here,
 And kings no more shall bind,
 Nor bigots crush with craven fear
 The forward march of mind.

The words of Truth and Freedom's rays
 Are from my pinions hurl'd;
 And soon the light of better days
 Shall rise upon the world.

But away! away! through the sightless air
 Stretch forth your iron thread!

For I would not dim my sandals fair
 With the dust ye tamely tread!
 Aye! rear it up on its thousand piers—
 Let it circle the world around—
 And the journey ye make in a hundred
 years

I'll clear at a single bound.

INVOCATION.*

BY GEORGE W. CUTTER.

SPIRIT of truth, of love, and light!
 Thou that hast ever faithful been
 To cheer the long and stormy night
 Of hope and God-abandon'd men;
 Pilgrim, whose worn and bleeding feet
 Have sought each joy-deserted place
 Of earth, to shed thy visions sweet
 Before our chain'd and burden'd race.

Scorner of dungeon, whip, and rack,
 Thou only angel that remain'd
 When weeping Mercy turned her back
 Upon a world that crime had stain'd!
 Thou tyrant-tamer, born in heaven,
 To be the polar star of man;
 Thou moral earthquake, that hast riven
 And trampled every bar and ban.

There's not a vale in all the world,
 However dark, but thou hast trod;
 There's not a hill but where has curl'd
 Thy altar-fires, as to a God!
 O'er forest, field, or ocean wave,
 Thy deathless pæans have been heard;
 The lion roars them in his cave,
 They're shouted by the desert-bird.

* Written during the late contest between Hungary and Austria.

Thou soul of all that's good and grand,
 Thou essence of the great sublime,
 Thou star of hope, thou beacon brand
 That lights the onward march of time.

O Liberty! let tyrants start
 And tremble at thy dread appeal,
 Thou music of the patriot's heart
 Midst rending fire and bristling steel!

MRS. AMELIA B. WELBY.

This favorite poetess, *née* Coppuck, was a native of Maryland, born at St. Michael's, Feb. 3, 1819; removed, in 1834, to Louisville, Ky., where her poetic genius first became generally known; and there she died, May 3, 1852, aged 32. A full biographical sketch will be found under Jefferson county, in Volume II of this work.

THE RAINBOW.

BY AMELIA B. WELBY.

I SOMETIMES have thoughts, in my loneliest
 hours,
 That lie on my heart like the dew on the
 flowers,
 Of a ramble I took one bright afternoon,
 When my heart was as light as a blossom
 in June;
 The green earth was moist with the late
 fallen showers,
 The breeze fluttered down and blew open
 the flowers,
 While a single white cloud to its haven of
 rest
 On the white wing of peace, floated off in
 the west.

As I threw back my tresses to catch the
 cool breeze,
 That scattered the rain-drops and dimpled
 the seas,
 Far up the blue sky a fair rainbow un-
 rolled
 Its soft-tinted pinions of purple and gold.
 'Twas born in a moment, yet, quick as its
 birth,
 It had stretched to the uttermost ends of
 the earth,
 And, fair as an angel, it floated as free,
 With a wing on the earth and a wing on
 the sea.

How calm was the ocean! how gentle its
 swell!
 Like a woman's soft bosom it rose and it
 fell;
 While its light sparkling waves, stealing
 laughingly o'er,
 When they saw the fair rainbow, knelt
 down on the shore.

No sweet hymn ascended, no murmur of
 prayer,
 Yet I felt that the spirit of worship was
 there,
 And bent my young head in devotion and
 love,
 'Neath the form of the angel that floated
 above.

How wide was the sweep of its beautiful
 wings!
 How boundless its circle! how radiant its
 rings!
 If I looked on the sky, 'twas suspended in
 air;
 If I looked on the ocean, the rainbow was
 there;
 Thus forming a girdle, as brilliant and
 whole
 As the thoughts of the rainbow, that
 circled my soul.
 Like the wing of the Deity, calmly un-
 farled,
 It bent from the cloud and encircled the
 world.

There are moments, I think, when the
 spirit receives
 Whole volumes of thought on its unwritten
 leaves,
 When the folds of the heart in a moment
 uncloze,
 Like the innermost leaves from the heart
 of a rose.
 And thus, when the rainbow had passed
 from the sky,
 The thoughts it awoke were too deep to
 pass by;
 It left my full soul, like the wing of a
 dove,
 All fluttering with pleasure, and fluttering
 with love.

I know that each moment of rapture or
 pain
 But shortens the links in life's mystical
 chain ;
 I know that my form, like that bow from
 the wave,
 Must pass from the earth, and lie cold in
 the grave ;
 Yet O ! when death's shadows my bosom
 encloud,
 When I shrink at the thought of the coffin
 and shroud,
 May Hope, like the rainbow, my spirit
 enfold
 In her beautiful pinions of purple and gold.

THE DEW-DROP.

BY AMELIA B. WELBY.

I AM a sparkling drop of dew,
 Just wept from yon silver star,
 But drops of dew
 Have very few
 To care for what they are ;
 For little ye dream, who dwell below,
 Of all I've wandered through ;
 Ye only know
 I sparkle so,
 Because I'm a drop of dew.
 I flashed at first with waves, that whirl
 O'er the blue, blue tossing sea ;
 Where eddies curl
 O'er beds of pearl
 I wandered wild and free,
 Till I chanced to spy an elfin king,
 And I danced before his view,
 When the merry king,
 With his glittering wing,
 Whisked off the drop of dew.

The evening air with sweets was fraught,
 And away we flitted far,
 When, quick as thought,
 I was upward caught,
 To yon lovely vesper star ;
 And I'm very sure a gentle charm
 That bright thing round me threw,
 For an angel form,
 In her bosom warm,
 Enfolded the drop of dew.

But I slept not long in yon starry bower,
 In the bosom of my love,
 For, in a shower,
 To this primrose flower,
 She sent me from above ;

And soon its moonlight leaves will close,
 But they hide me not from view,
 For the wind, that flows
 O'er the young primrose,
 Will kiss off the drop of dew.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

BY AMELIA B. WELBY.

THE day was declining ; the breeze in its
 glee,
 Had left the fair blossoms to sing on the
 sea,
 As the sun in its gorgeousness, radiant
 and still,
 Dropped down like a gem from the brow
 of the hill ;
 One tremulous star, in the glory of June,
 Came out with a smile and sat down by
 the moon,
 As she graced her blue throne with the
 pride of a queen,
 The smiles of her loveliness gladdening
 the scene.

The scene was enchanting ! in distance
 away
 Rolled the foam-crested waves of the
 Chesapeake Bay,
 While bathed in the moonlight the village
 was seen,
 With the church in the distance that stood
 on the green ;
 The soft-sloping meadows lay brightly un-
 rolled,
 With their mantles of verdure and blos-
 soms of gold,
 And the earth in her beauty, forgetting to
 grieve,
 Lay asleep in her bloom on the bosom of
 eve.

A light-hearted child, I had wandered
 away
 From the spot where my footsteps had
 gamboled all day,
 And free as a bird's was the song of my
 soul,
 As I heard the wild waters exultingly roll,
 While, lightening my heart as I sported
 along,
 With bursts of low laughter and snatches
 of song,
 I struck in the pathway half-worn o'er the
 sod
 By the feet that went up to the worship
 of God.

As I traced its green windings, a murmur
 of prayer,
 With the hymn of the worshipers, rose on
 the air,
 And, drawn by the links of its sweetness
 along,
 I stood unobserved in the midst of the
 throng;
 For awhile my young spirit still wandered
 about
 With the birds, and the winds, that were
 singing without;
 But birds, waves, and zephyrs were quickly
 forgot
 In one angel-like being that brightened
 the spot.

In stature majestic, apart from the throng,
 He stood in his beauty, the theme of my
 song!
 His cheek pale with fervor—the blue orbs
 above
 Lit up with the splendors of youth and of
 love;
 Yet the heart-glowing raptures that beamed
 from those eyes,
 Seemed saddened by sorrows, and chas-
 tened by sighs,
 As if the young heart in its bloom had
 grown cold,
 With its loves unrequited, its sorrows un-
 told.

Such language as his I may never re-
 call;
 But his theme was salvation—salvation
 to all;
 And the souls of a thousand in ecstasy
 hung
 On the manna-like sweetness that dropped
 from his tongue;
 Not alone on the ear his wild eloquence
 stole;
 Enforced by each gesture it sank to the
 soul,
 Till it seemed that an angel had brightened
 the sod
 And brought to each bosom a message from
 God.

He spoke of the Saviour—what pictures
 he drew!
 The scene of his sufferings rose clear on
 my view—
 The cross—the rude cross where he suf-
 fered and died,
 The gush of bright crimson that flowed
 from his side

The cup of his sorrows, the wormwood
 and gall,
 The darkness that mantled the earth as a
 pall,
 The garland of thorns, and the demon-like
 crews,
 Who mocked as they scoffed Him—"Hail,
 King of the Jews!"

He spake, and it seemed that his statue-
 like form
 Expanded and glowed as his spirit grew
 warm—
 His tone so impassioned, so melting his
 air,
 As touched with compassion, he ended in
 prayer,
 His hands clasped above him, his blue orbs
 upthrown,
 Still pleading for sins that were never his
 own,
 While that mouth, where such sweetness
 ineffable clung,
 Still spoke, though expression had died on
 his tongue.

O God! what emotions the speaker
 awoke!
 A mortal he seemed—yet a deity spoke;
 A man—yet so far from humanity riven!
 On earth—yet so closely connected with
 heaven!

How oft in my fancy I've pictured him
 there,
 As he stood in that triumph of passion and
 prayer,
 With his eyes closed in rapture—their
 transient eclipse
 Made bright by the smiles that illumined
 his lips.

There's a charm in delivery, a magical art,
 That thrills, like a kiss, from the lip to the
 heart;
 'Tis the glance, the expression, the well-
 chosen word,
 By whose magic the depths of the spirit
 are stirred,
 The smile, the mute gesture, the soul-
 startling pause,
 The eye's sweet expression, that melts
 while it awes,
 The lip's soft persuasion, its musical
 tone—
 O such was the charm of that eloquent
 one!

<p>The time is long past, yet how clearly defined That bay-church and villags float up on my mind; I see amid azure the moon in her pride, With the sweet little trembler, that sat by her side; I hear the blue waves, as she wanders along, Leap up in their gladness and sing her a song, And I tread in the pathway half-worn o'er the sod, By the feet that went up to the worship of God.</p> <p>The time is long past, yet what visions I see! The past, the dim past, is the present to me; I am standing once more mid that heart- stricken throng, A vision floats up—'tis the theme of my song—</p>	<p>All glorious and bright as a spirit of air, The light like a halo encircling his hair— As I catch the same accents of sweetness and love, He whispers of Jesus—and points us above.</p> <p>How sweet to my heart is the picture I've traced! Its chain of bright fancies seemed almost effaced, Till memory, the fond one, that sits in the soul, Took up the frail links, and connected the whole: As the dew to the blossom, the bud to the bee, As the scent to the rose, are these memories to me; Round the chords of my heart they have tremblingly clung, And the echo it gives is the song I have sung.</p>
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MRS. LAURA M. THURSTON.

This highly gifted poetess, *née* Hawley—born in Connecticut, Dec., 1812, died in New Albany, Indiana, July 21, 1842, aged 29—can scarcely be classed as a Kentucky poetess. And yet she spent so much time in Louisville, and among appreciative Kentucky friends; her poetic talent was so generously encouraged and developed by the *Louisville Journal* and by Wm. D. Gallagher in his *Hesperian*; and her intimacy with Mrs. Amelia B. Welby and other Kentucky poetesses was so charming—as to make it not improper to preserve the following pieces in memory of her—the second written by her self, but the first Amelia B. Welby's tribute to her.

ON THE DEATH OF A SISTER
POETESS.

BY AMELIA B. WELBY.

<p>SHE has passed, like a bird, from the minstrel throng, She has gone to the land where the lovely belong! Her place is hush'd by her lover's side, Yet his heart is full of his fair young bride; The hopes of his spirit are crushed and bowed As he thinks of his love in her long white shroud; For the fragrant sighs of her perfumed breath Were kissed from her lips by his rival— Death.</p>	<p>Cold is her bosom, her thin white arms All mutely crossed o'er its icy charms, As she lies, like a statue of Grecian art, With a marbled brow and a cold hushed heart; Her locks are bright, but their gloss is hid; Her eye is sunken 'neath its waxen lid: And thus she lies in her narrow hall— Our fair young minstrel—the loved of all.</p> <p>Light as a bird's were her springing feet, Her heart as joyous, her song as sweet; Yet never again shall that heart be stirred With its glad wild songs like a singing bird: Ne'er again shall the strains be sung, That in sweetness dropped from her silver tongue;</p>
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The music is o'er, and Death's cold dart
Hath broken the spell of that free, glad
heart.

Often at eve, when the breeze is still,
And the moon floats up by the distant
hill,
As I wander alone 'mid the summer
bowers,
And wreath my locks with the sweet wild
flowers,
I will think of the time when she lingered
there,
With her mild blue eyes and her long fair
hair;
I will treasure her name in my bosom-
core:
But my heart is sad—I can sing no more.

THE GREEN HILLS OF MY FATHER-LAND.

BY LAURA M. THURSTON.

THE green hills of my father-land
In dreams still greet my view;
I see once more the wave-girt strand—
The ocean-depth of blue—
The sky—the glorious sky, outspread
Above their calm repose—
The river, o'er its rocky bed
Still singing as it flows—
The stillness of the Sabbath hours,
When men go up to pray—
The sunlight resting on the flowers—
The birds that sing among the bowers,
Through all the summer day.

Land of my birth!—mine early love!
Once more thine airs I breathe!
I see thy proud hills tower above—
Thy green vales sleep beneath—
Thy groves, thy rocks, thy murmuring
rills,
All rise before mine eyes,
The dawn of morning on thy hills,
Thy gorgeous sunset skies—
Thy forests, from whose deep recess

A thousand streams have birth,
Glad'ning the lonely wilderness,
And filling the green silentness
With melody and mirth.

I wonder if my home would seem
As lovely as of yore!
I wonder if the mountain stream
Goes singing by the door!
And if the flowers still bloom as fair,
And if the woodbines climb,
As when I used to train them there,
In the dear olden time!
I wonder if the birds still sing
Upon the garden tree,
As sweetly as in that sweet spring
Whose golden memories gently bring
So many dreams to me!

I know that there hath been a change,
A change o'er hall and hearth!
Faces and footsteps new and strange,
Absent my place of birth!
The heavens above are still as bright
As in the days gone by,
But vanished is the beacon light
That cheered my morning sky!
And hill, and vale, and wooded glen,
And rock, and murmuring stream,
That were such glorious beauty then,
Would seem, should I return again,
The record of a dream!

I mourn not for my childhood's hours,
Since, in the far-off West,
'Neath sunnier skies, in greener bowers,
My heart hath found its rest.
I mourn not for the hills and streams
That chained my steps so long,
Yet still I see them in my dreams,
And hail them in my song;
And often by the hearth-fire's blaze,
When winter eves shall come,
We'll sit and talk of other days,
And sing the well-remembered lays
Of my Green Mountain Home.

MRS. SOPHIA HELEN OLIVER

Was a native of Lexington, Ky., born 1811; married, in 1837, and removed to southern Ohio; contributed some of her best poems to Cincinnati newspapers, between 1841 and 1851.

SHADOWS.

BY SOPHIA H. OLIVER.

THEY are gliding, they are gliding,
 O'er the meadows green and gay;
 Like a fairy troop they're riding
 Through the breezy woods away;
 On the mountain-tops they linger
 When the sun is sinking low,
 And they point with giant finger
 To the sleeping vale below.

They are flitting, they are flitting,
 O'er the waving corn and rye,
 And now they're calmly sitting
 'Neath the oak-tree's branches high.
 And where the tired reaper
 Hath sought the sheltering tree,
 They dance above the sleeper
 In light, fantastic glee.

They are creeping, they are creeping,
 Over valley, hill, and stream,
 Like the thousand fancies sweeping
 Through a youthful poet's dream.
 Now they mount on noiseless pinions
 With the eagle to the sky—
 Sear along those broad dominions
 Where the stars in beauty lie.

They are dancing, they are dancing,
 Where our country's banner bright
 In the morning beam is glancing,
 With its stars and stripes of light;
 And where the glorious prairies
 Spread out like garden bowers,
 They fly along like fairies,
 Or sleep beneath the flowers.

They are leaping, they are leaping,
 Where a cloud beneath the moon
 O'er the lake's soft breast is sleeping,
 Lulled by a pleasant tune;

And where the fire is glancing
 At twilight through the hall,
 Tall specter forms are dancing
 Upon the lofty wall.

They are lying, they are lying,
 Where the solemn yew-tree waves,
 And the evening winds are sighing
 In the lonely place of graves;
 And their noiseless feet are creeping,
 With slow and stealthy tread,
 Where the ancient church is keeping
 Its watch above the dead.

Lo, they follow!—lo, they follow!
 Or before flit to and fro
 By mountain, stream, or hollow
 Wherever man may go!
 And never for another
 Will the shadow leave his side—
 More faithful than a brother,
 Or all the world beside.

Ye remind me, ye remind me,
 O Shadows, pale and cold!
 That friends to earth did bind me,
 Now sleeping in the mould;
 The young, the loved, the cherished,
 Whose mission early done,
 In life's bright noontide perished,
 Like shadows in the sun.

The departed, the departed—
 I greet them with my tears—
 The true and gentle-hearted,
 The friends of earlier years,
 Their wings like shadows o'er me,
 Methinks, are spread for aye,
 Around, behind, before me,
 To guard the devious way.

 MRS. REBECCA S. NICHOLS

Was a native of Greenwich, New Jersey; brought to the West during her childhood, by her father, Dr. E. B. Reed; married in 1838, while a resident of Louisville; assisted her husband in editing a daily newspaper in St. Louis; in 1846, conducted a literary newspaper in Cincinnati, *The Guest*; was a frequent or regular contributor to a number of newspapers and periodicals, in Louisville, Cincinnati, and the Eastern cities. Her earliest poems were published, over the signature of ELLEN, in the *Louisville Journal* and the *Louisville News Letter*. In 1844 and again in 1857, her poems were collected and published, in an elegant volume. The length of her best poems forbids their insertion here.

INDIAN SUMMER.

BY REBECCA S. NICHOLS.

It is the Indian Summer time,
The days of mist, and haze and glory,
And on the leaves in hues sublime,
The Autumn paints poor Summer's
story ;

"She died in beauty," sing the hours,
"And left on earth a glorious shadow ;
"She died in beauty," like her flowers,"
Is painted on each wood and meadow :
She perished like bright human hopes,
That blaze awhile upon life's altar ;
And o'er her green and sunny slopes
The plaintive winds her dirges falter.

It is the Indian Summer time !
The crimson leaves, like coals are
gleaming,

The brightest tints of every clime
Are o'er our Western forests streaming ;
How bright the hours ! yet o'er their close,
The moments sigh in mournful duty,
And redder light around them glows,
Like hectic on the cheek of beauty.
Fair maiden, when thy spring is o'er,
And all thy summer flowers are gath-
ered,
May Autumn with a golden store,
Replace the buds so quickly withered ;
And bind unto thy heart this truth,
That it may live when dead thy roses,
"Religion is the light of youth,
And gilds life's Autumn as it closes."

TO-DAY.

BY REBECCA S. NICHOLS.

As into space, from poet's prophet tongue,
Fall cadenced thoughts, harmonious as
the spheres ;
So by Time's voices syllabled and sung,
The hours drop down the silent gulf of
years !

Farewell, fleet moments ! which are ours
no more,
How swift ye flew along the dial's way !
And now, transfigured on that distant
shore,
Ye make the Present's solemn yester-
day !

Wide grave, to which the morrows are all
whirled,
By Time's steep ear that ne'er has
paused to rest,
Since first its wheels went circling round
our world,
Wearing deep furrows in its rocky
breast.

Through the long yesterday of cycles past,
We grope, to find a self-illumined page,
Which like a star within a dreary vast,
Reveals but darkness of a by-gone age.

We read that man who turned aside from
God,
Begot a loathsome leprosy within ;
Incarnadined his hands with brother's
blood,
And made foul sacrifice to new-horn sin.

Death and destruction followed in his path ;
Fair Knowledge shrieked and hid her
from his gaze ;
The slave of Ignorance, man's cruel wrath
Stamped with red guilt those early evil
days.

This night of horror past, the dawning
came ;

Now, beauteous feet of Wisdom walk
the Earth ;
On Freedom's altar burns a heavenly flame,
The world rejoices in its second birth !

Fair sons of Science, revel in the light !
Your star shall pierce all hidden depths
of things ;
Teacher and Toiler, your task unite,
And crowns shall prove the empty dream
of kings.

The watch-words, "Peace, Good-will"
from man to man,
These golden lessons by the Meek One
taught,
Which down the serried lines of ages ran,
Until To-day's blessed liberty they
wrought.

"Peace and Good-will !" transcendent
words of power,
Written in stars upon the azure way ;
Guides of the year, and guardians of the
hour,
Our promise yesterday—our hope To-
day !

MRS. CATHARINE ANN WARFIELD,

Née Ware, was born in Washington, Mississippi, in 1817; married in 1833 to Elisha Warfield, Jr., of Lexington, Ky.; spent several years in foreign travel; about 1838, settled at Lexington, and in 1858 removed to Pewee Valley, near Louisville. In 1842, her poems and those of her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Percy Lee, were published in a volume entitled "Poems by Two Sisters of the West;" and in 1846 a second volume was published—the poems evincing a riper judgment and more maturity of thought. In 1858-60, Mrs. Warfield published in the *Louisville Journal* some poems of increasing strength and beauty.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

BY CATHARINE A. WARFIELD.

In the gray depths of the silent sea
Where twilight reigns over mystery;
Where no signs prevail of the tempest's
mood,
And no forms of the upper life intrude;
Where the wrecks of the elder world are
laid

In a realm of stillness, of death, of shade,
And the mournful forests of coral grow—
They have chained the lightning and laid
it low!

Life of the universe! Spirit of fire!
From that single chord of thy living lyre,
Sweep us a strain of the depths profound—
Teach us the mysteries that gird thee
'round—

Make us to know through what realms
unsought

By the mariner's eye, or the poet's thought
Thy thrilling impulse flows free and strong,
As the flash of soul, or the stream of song!

Say, does the path of the lightning lie
Through desolate cities still fair and high?
With their massive marbles and ancient
state—

Though the sea-snake coils at the temple's
gate?

Or lays his length in the streets of sand,
Where rolled the chariot, or marched the
band—

Or where, oppressed by his martial load,
The monstrous step of the mammoth
strode?

Doth he raise for a moment his crested
head

As the thrill of thought is above him sped?
And feel the shock—through every fold—
Firing his blood—from its torpor cold?

Till he learns to woo the mystic chain
That stirs new life in each sluggish vein
And seeks its warmth, as it works its task,
As a desert serpent in *sua* may bask?

Doth that slender cord, as it threads the
waves,

Stretch past the portals of mighty caves?
Places of splendor where jewels gleam
In the glare of the blue phosphoric stream
Shed by those living lamps that grow
In the lofty roof and the walls of snow;
And where the kings of the weltering brine
Hold their wild revels—by throne and
shrine.

We follow fast on thy path of fire
With a dreaming fancy—oh, mystic wire;
We see the mountains and valleys gray
With plants that know not the upper day—
We see the fissures that grimly lie
Where the wounded whale dives down to
die—

And more! we see, what bath stirred us
more,

The wrecks that checker the ocean floor—

Ships that full freighted with life and gold,
Suddenly sank to a doom untold;
Galleons that floating from haughty Spain,
Reached not the haven of home again;
Marital vessels of power and pride
Shattered and mounted and carcase-dyed;
And giant steamers that stemmed the seas
Whose fate is with ocean mysteries.

We know that our country's flag is there,
And many a form of her brave and fair—
Dost thou keep them safely, oh! lower
deep,

In their changeless beauty and solemn
sleep?

Or are they given to the dark decay
Of the charnel-house and the bed of clay?
'Tis a holy charge that thou hast in trust—
Our stately vessels—our sacred dust!

Full many a message of haste and love
Shall quiver the broken mast above,
Or flash by those shapes, erect and pale,
With loaded feet and with shrouding sail,

That "stand and wait" without hope or
dread,
For the great sea to give up its dead—
When those long parted by land and wave
Shall meet in the glory beyond the grave.

Sad thoughts are these that will have their
hour,
Let them pass in the tide of exulting power!
In the stream of praise and the anthem
free,
To the mighty Maker of earth and sea,
Who hath granted skill to a finite race,
To conquer time and to cancel space—
And through a human hand hath thrown
His grappling-iron from zone to zone.

SPRING THUNDER.

BY CATHARINE A. WARFIELD.

We know by the breath of the balmy air,
By the springing grass and the sunshine
fair—
By the soft rain falling—as if in love
The sleeping blossoms and bulbs above—
By the tint of green on the forest brown,
By the fallen tassels of Aspen down,
By the lilac bud and the tufted larch—
That we have done with the wayward
March.

We know by the call of the nestling bird,
As she feels her mother impulse stirred,
By the venturing forth of the lonely bee
(Like the dove sent out o'er the olden
sea),
By the croak of the frog in his willowy
pond,
By the dove's low moan in the copse
beyond,

By the quickening pulse and the thrilling
vein,
That April laughs into life again.

But not the sunshine, the breeze, the
showers,
The tender green on the embryo flowers,
The voices of birds or the quickened
sense,
Appeal with such startling eloquence
To the heart that yearns for the summer's
reign
(Weary and earth-sick from winter's
chain),
As that sound which seems through space
to ring
The first low Thunder of wakened Spring.

O marvel not that the men of old
Deemed its deep music by gods con-
trolled,
And, by the power that within them
strove,
Called it the wrath of the mystic Jove—
For we are stirred with an awe profound
By that mysterious and sullen sound—
Nor give we faith to the birds and bloom
'Till we hear that fiat of Winter's doom.

So in the Spring of our life's career
We stand and gaze on the opening year,
We feel the sunshine, we drink the breeze,
But no source of feeling is stirred by
these;
Not till the voice of the stormy soul
Swells like the sound of the thunder's
roll—
Not till the floodgates of sorrow break
In passionate tears—doth our Summer
wake!

MRS. LOIS BRYAN ADAMS

Was for only three years, 1849-52, a resident of Kentucky. She was a native of Moscow, N. Y., born Oct. 14, 1817; removed to Michigan, married an editor, and thenceforth was a regular contributor to the newspaper and periodical literature of Michigan and New York city.

HOEING CORN.

BY LOIS BRYAN ADAMS.

Out in the earliest light of the morn
Ralph was hoeing the springing corn;
The dew fell flashing from the leaves of
green,
Wherever his glancing hoe was seen,

While dark and mellow the hard earth grew
Beneath his strokes so strong and true.

And steadily still, hill after hill,
As the sun went up, he swung the hoe,
Hoe, hoe, hoe—row after row,
From the earliest light of the summer
morn,
Till the noonday sound of the dinner-horn.

What was Ralph thinking of all the morn,
Out in the summer heat hoeing corn,
With the sweat and dust on his hands and
face,

And toiling along at that steady pace?
A clear light beamed in his eye the while,
And round his lips was a happy smile,

As steadily still, hill after hill,
While the sun went down, he swung the
hoe,

Hoe, hoe, hoe—row after row,
Faster toward nightfall than even at morn
He hastened his steps through the spring-
ing corn.

Across the road from this field of corn,
Was the stately home where Ralph was
born;

Where his father counted his stores of gold,
And his lady-mother so proud and cold,
Lived but for the satins and gauze and
lace

That shrouded her faded form and face;
While steadily still, hill after hill,
Unthought of went Ralph, and swung his
hoe,

Hoe, hoe, hoe—row after row,
Day after day through the springing corn,
Toward the humble home of Isabel Lorn.

This he was thinking of all the morn,
And all the day long as he hoed the corn—
“How sweet it will be, when the shadows
fall

Over the little brown cottage wall,
To sit by the door 'neath the clustering
vine,

With Isabel's dear little hand in mine!
So cheerily still, hill after hill,
From morning till night I'll swing my hoe,
Hoe, hoe, hoe—row after row,
Knowing each step that I take through the
corn,
Is bringing me nearer to Isabel Lorn!”

O glad was he then that the growing corn
Shielded his steps from his mother's scorn:
And glad that his father's miser hand
Had barred all help from his fertile land.
So safely he kept his forest-flower,
And dreamed of her beauty hour by hour,
As steadily still, hill after hill,
Through the field so broad he swung his
hoe,
Hoe, hoe, hoe—row after row,
Knowing each step through the growing
corn,
Was bringing him nearer to Isabel Lorn.

But months passed on, and the ripened corn
Was laid on the ground one autumn morn,
While under the sod in the church-yard
bless'd

Are two low graves where the aged rest.
The father has left broad lands and gold,
And the mother her wealth of silks untold,
And sweet Isabel—why need I tell
What she said to Ralph, when without his
hoe

He sought her side? It was not “No!”
That made her the mistress, one summer
morn,
Of the stately home by the field of corn.

MRS. SARAH J. HOWE,

Wife of Hammond Howe, resided in Newport, Ky., for many years; between 1839 and 1849, contributed numerous poems to the *Ladies' Repository* and other Cincinnati magazines and newspapers; in 1847, published in pamphlet form a dramatic poem founded on incidents in the history of Poland, “Boleslas II., or the Siege of Kiow.” A volume of her poems was promised, but never issued.

AFTER A TEMPEST.

BY SARAH J. HOWE.

THE stars had come out from their homes
of bright blue—

Eternity's watchers—the pure and the
true!

As I wander'd abroad 'neath the beautiful
moon

That lit up the skies of our radiant June,
There lay the proud oak that had shelter-
ed the vine

Through winter's dark tempests and sum-
mer's warm shine.

It lay in the pomp of its towering pride,
The vine's gentle tendrils all crushed to its
side,
The vine flowers scattered, still bright in
their bloom,
And yielding in dying their richest per-
fume!

As I gazed on the ruin the tempest had
wrought—
The blossoms of spring with such promises
fraught,

I saw by my side in the cleft of the rock,
A flower unscathed by the hurricane's
shock,

Still blooming so sweetly, its delicate form
Defying the wrath of the pitiless storm!

I looked at the flower, and I turned to the
sky,

And thought of the "Rock that is higher
than I."

MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON,

Née Barritt, was born in Newport, Ky., in 1820, but removed with her parents, before she was four years old, to Indiana—her home henceforth being at Madison and afterwards at Indianapolis, except while absent in Europe with her husband, when he was U. S. consul to Geneva, Switzerland, 1855-58. Between 1845 and 1858, Mrs. Bolton wrote numerous poems, some of them "among the most beautiful of the day;" and while in Switzerland was a correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

IF I WERE THE LIGHT OF THE
BRIGHTEST STAR.

BY SARAH T. BOLTON.

If I were the light of the brightest star,
That burns in the zenith now,
I would tremble down from my home afar,
To kiss thy radiant brow.

If I were the breath of a fragrant flower,
With a viewless wing and free,
I would steal away from the fairest bower,
And live, love, but for thee.

If I were the soul of bewitching song,
With a moving, melting tone,
I would float from the gay and thoughtless
thrang,

And soothe thy soul alone.

If I were a charm, by fairy wrought,
I would bind thee with a sign;
And never again should a gloomy thought
O'ershadow thy spirit's shrine.

If I were a memory, past alloy,
I would linger where thou art;

If I were a thought of abiding joy,
I would nestle in thy heart.

If I were a hope, with the magic light
That makes the future fair,
I would make thy path on the earth as
bright

As the paths of angels are.

DIRGE FOR THE OLD YEAR.

BY SARAH T. BOLTON.

TOLL, toll, toll,

Where the winter winds are sighing

Toll, toll, toll,

Where the somber clouds are flying;

Toll, toll, toll,

A deeper, sadder knoll—

Than sounds for a passing soul—

Should tell of the Old Year, dying.

Spirits of beauty and light,

Goblins of darkness and night;

From your sunny paths, in the azure sky,

From the Stygian shores, where the shad-
ows lie,

From your coral homes, in the ocean caves,

From the frigid north, where the tempest
raves,

Come to the pale one dying.

Hark! to the falling of phantom feet,

Beat, beat, beat, beat,

Like the solemn sounds, when the surges
meet,

On the shores of a mighty river—

They are folding the dead in his winding
sheet,

To bear him away forever.

A rush of wings on the midnight wind—

The fall of a shadowy portal—

And the good Old Year, so true and kind,
Passed to his rest, but left behind

The record of deeds immortal.

EDMUND FLAGG

Was a native of Maine, born Nov. 24, 1815; emigrated to Louisville in 1835, and was a citizen of Kentucky for several years—part of the time associated with George D Prentice in the editorial management of the *Louisville News Letter*, to which, and to the *Louisville Journal*, he made some poetical contributions. He became somewhat distinguished as a prose writer.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

BY EDMUND FLAGG.

SCIENCE,

With her twin-sister, Art, hath scaled th'
Empyrean!

Science, like the dread angel of th' Apoc-
alypse,

Hath destined Space and Time to be no
more!

From the immortal mind now leaps the
thought,

And, yet unspoken, on the lightning's
wing

Girdleth the globe! Away, away flasheth

The magic line of thought and feeling!

Over land, o'er sea, o'er mountain, stream,
and vale,

Through forest dense, and darkest wilder-
ness,

Mid storm and tempest, fleets the electric
spell;

Then to its home, through earth's deep
entrails, speeda

Backward in fiery circuit to its rest;

While earth's green bosom doth itself
evolve

Magnetic flame to light the flashing line!

No more the viewless couriers of the winds
Are emblems of the messengers of mind.

The speed of sound, the speed of light
surpassed,

The speed of thought—mind's magnet-
ism—

And th' omnipotent power of Fancy's
flight,

Alone can rival the electric charm!

LEWIS F. THOMAS

Was a native of Maryland, born about 1815; was a citizen of Kentucky for less than two years, in 1839-40; was editor of several newspapers; published a volume of his poems in 1842, and another in 1848; in 1838, wrote a successful drama, "Osceola," and in 1859, another, "Cortez, the Conqueror;" settled at Washington city in the practice of law.

MEMORY.

BY LEWIS F. THOMAS.

A HARP whose every chord's unstrung,

A doubted treason proved;

A melody that once was sung,

By lips that once we loved;

A bark without a helm or sail,

Lost on a stormy sea;

A dove that doth its mate bewail—

Like these is Memory.

And oh, it is the spirit's well,

Its only fount of truth,

Whose every drop some tale can tell

Of bright and buoyant youth;

And as we traverse weary years,

Of sorrow and of crime,

We feed that fount with bitter tears,

Wept for the olden time.

The sun doth dry the springs of earth

With rays from summer skies,

But feeling's fountain knows no
dearth,

Its current never dries.

The rills into the rivers ran,

The rivers to the sea,

Months into years and years into

Life's ocean—Memory.

At noon our little bark sets sail,

Hope proudly mans its deck,

At eve it drives before the gale

A wreck—a very wreck—

Our early youth's untainted soul,

Our first love's first regret;

These storm-like over Memory roll—

Oh, who would not forget!

WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE,

Son of Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, a Presbyterian preacher, was a native of Kentucky, born at Lexington in 1819; well educated; read law, and began its practice with good prospects; but was persuaded, by literary friends, to abandon it, and settle in New York city, in the profession of authorship. He published three volumes of poems in 1848, 1851, 1856, and was preparing a fourth in 1860. Wm. Cullen Bryant, the poet-editor, awarded him high praise when he said "his poems are marked by a splendor of imagination and an affluence of poetic diction which show him the born poet." Mr. Wallace has been a regular contributor to some of the leading New York magazines and literary newspapers.

DANIEL BOONE.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Ha! how the woods give way before the
step
Of these new-comers! What a sickening
smell
Clings round my cabin wafted from their
town
Ten miles away! But yesterday I heard
A stranger's gun sound in the loneliest glen
That yet remains to me; and when I
climbed
The mountain there, and stood alone,
alone!
Upon its top amid the sounding clouds,
And proudly thought that I was first to
crown
That mighty mountain with a human soul,
Another's foot-print in the airy sand
Smote my unwilling eyes, and I at once
Was scepterless, unthroned, there beaten
back
To restless thought again. This can not
last;
For I am of the mould that loathes to
breathe
The air of multitudes. I must respire
The universe alone, and hear, alone,
Its Lord walking the ancient wilderness;
And this, because He made me so—no
more.

I must away: for action is my life;
And it is base to triumph in a Past,
However big with mighty circumstance,
Danger full-faced and large heroic deed,
If yet a Future calls. It calls to me.
What if some seventy years have thinned
this hair,
And dimmed this sight, and made the
blood roll on
Less riotous between the banks of life?
This heart hath vigor yet, and still the
woods

Have voices for my ear; and still the
stream

Makes music in my thought; and every
hour

Can show some awful miracle performed
Within the wilderness; and Danger still
Leans proudly o'er the mountain's dizzy
crag,

Bathing his forehead in the passing cloud,
And calls to me with a most taunting voice
To join him there. He shall not call in
vain.

Yes! Surely I must go, and drink anew
The splendor that is in the pathless woods,
And wear the blue sky as a coronal,
And bid the torrent sound my conquering
march,

And ponder far away from all that mars
The everlasting wonder of the world,
And with each dewy morning wake and
feel

As though that world, so fresh, so beautiful
With sunrise and the mist, had just been
made.

Farewell, O dweller of the towns! One
State

Have I made eminent within the wild,
And men from me have that which they
call "Peace!"

Still do the generations press for room,
And surely they shall have it. Tell them
this:

Say "Boone, the old State-Builder, hath
gone forth

Again, close on the sunset; and that there
He gives due challenge to that Indian race
Whose lease to this majestic land, misused,
It hath pleased God to cancel. There he
works—

Away from all his kind, but for his kind—
Unseen, as Ocean's current works unseen,
Piling huge deltas up, where men may rear
Their cities pillared fair, with many a mart

And stately dome o'ershadowing"—should
they ask

"What guerdon Boone would have?"—
then answer thus:

"A little wilderness left sacred there
For him to die in; else the poor old man
Must seek that lonely sea whose billows
tura

To mournful music on the Oregon,
And in its desolate waters find a grave."
So—but I was not made for talk—Fare-
well!

THE GRANDEUR OF REPOSE.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

So rest! and Rest shall slay your many
woes;

Motion is god-like—god-like is repose,
A mountain-stillness of majestic might,
Whose peaks are glorious with the quiet
light

Of suns when Day is at his solemn close.
Nor deem that slumber must ignoble be.
Jove labored lustily once in airy fields;
And over the cloudy lea

He planted many a budding shoot
Whose liberal nature daily, nightly yields
A store of starry fruit:

His labor done, the weary god went back
Up the long mountain-track
To his great house; there he did while
away

With lightest thought a well-won holiday;
For all the Powers crooned softly an old
tune,

Wishing their Sire might sleep
Through all the sultry noon
And cold blue night; and very soon
They heard the awful Thunderer breathing
low and deep:

And in the hush that dropped adown the
spheres,
And in the quiet of the awe-struck space,
The worlds learned worship at the birth
of years:

They looked upon their Lord's calm,
kingly face,
And bade Religion come and kiss each
starry place.

THE LIBERTY BELL.*

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

A sound like a sound of thunder rolled,
And the heart of a nation stirred—

* Rung in Philadelphia on the passage of the
Declaration of Independence.

For the bell of Freedom, at midnight
told,

Through a mighty land was heard.

And the chime still rung

From its iron tongue

Steadily swaying to and fro;

And to some it came

Like a breath of flame—

And to some a sound of woe.

Above the dark mountain, above the blue
wave

It was heard by the fettered, and heard by
the brave—

It was heard in the cottage, and heard in
the hall—

And its chime gave a glorious summons to
all—

The saber was sharpened—the time-rusted
blade

Of the Bond started out in the pioneer's
glade

Like a herald of wrath: And the host was
arrayed!

Along the dark mountain, along the blue
wave

Swept the ranks of the Bond—swept the
ranks of the Brave;

And a shout as of waters went up to the
dome,

When a star-blazing banner unfurled,
Like the wing of some Seraph flashed out
from his home,

Uttered freedom and hope to the world.

O'er the hill-top and tide its magnificent
fold,

With a terrible glitter of azure and gold,
In the storm, in the sunshine, and darkness
unrolled.

It blazed in the valley—it blazed on the
mast—

It leaped with its Eagle abroad on the
blast;

And the eyes of whole nations were turned
to its light;

And the heart of the multitude soon

Was swayed by its stars, as they shone
through the night

Like an ocean when swayed by the moon.

Again through the midnight that Bell
thunders out,

And banners and torches are hurried
about:

A shout as of waters! a long-uttered cry!
How it leaps, how it leaps from the earth
to the sky!

From the sky to the earth, from the earth to the sea,	Like a glory-breathed tone from the mystical Past.
Hear a chorus re-echoed, "The People are Free!"	Long years shall roll o'er it, and yet every chime
That old Bell is still seen by the Patriot's eye,	Shall unceasingly tell of an era sublime
And he blesses it ever, when journeying by;	More splendid, more dear than the rest of all time.
Long years have passed o'er it, and yet every soul	O yes! if the flame on our altars should pale,
Will thrill in the night to its wonderful roll;	Let its voice but be heard, and the Free- man shall start
For it speaks in its belfry, when kissed by the blast,	To rekindle the fire, while he sees on the gale,
	All the stars and the stripes of the Flag of his heart!

REV. SIDNEY DYER

Began his career as a Baptist preacher in Kentucky, in 1845. In 1849, he published at Louisville a volume of poems, entitled "Voices of Nature, and Thoughts in Rhyme." "He has written a large number of very popular songs."

MY MOTHER'S EASY CHAIR.

BY SIDNEY DYER.

THE days of my youth have all silently
sped,
And my locks are new grown thin and
gray;
My hopes, like a dream in the morning,
have fled,
And nothing remains but decay;
Yet, I seem but a child, as I was long
ago,
When I stood by the form of my sire,
And my dear mother sung, as she rocked
to and fro
In the old easy chair by the fire.

Oh, she was my guardian and guide all the
day,
And the angel who watched round my
bed;
Her voice in a murmur of prayer died
away
For blessings to rest on my head.
Then I thought ne'er an angel that heaven
could know,
Though trained in its own peerless choir,
Could sing like my mother, who rocked to
and fro
In the old easy chair by the fire.

How holy the place as we gathered at
night
Round the altar where peace ever dwelt,
To join in an anthem of praise, and unite
In thanks which our heart truly felt.
In his sacred old seat, with his locks white
as snow,
Sat the venerable form of my sire,
While my dear mother sung, as she rocked
to and fro
In the old easy chair by the fire.

The cottage is gone which my infancy
knew,
And the place is despoiled of its charms,
My friends are all gathered beneath the
old yew,
And slumber in death's folded arms;
But often with rapture my bosom doth
glew,
As I think of my home and my sire,
And the dearest of mothers who sung long
ago,
In the old easy chair by the fire!

AUSTIN T. EARLE

Was for several years, about 1857 to 1860, a resident of Newport, Ky.; a native of Nashville, Tenn., born June 15, 1821; his father dying while he was young, he was chiefly raised and educated in Ohio, and when not engaged in steamboating upon the Ohio river, generally resided in Ohio; was a soldier in the Mexican war; and a contributor of prose and poetical articles to several Cincinnati newspapers.

THIS WINTER NIGHT, 'TIS
DREARY.

BY AUSTIN T. EARLE.

A TIME I do remember well,
When all the earth was covered o'er
With snow that fast and thickly fell;
And moaning winds were at the door.
My father to the mill had gone,
My mother with her toil was weary,
Whilst sister Sue did nothing do,
But look and listen, sigh and yawn,
"This winter night, ah me! 'tis dreary."

The hickory logs were all ablaze,
That lay within the chimney jams,
And threw aloft the ruddy rays,
Where to the rafters hung the hams
And on the polished puncheon floor,
A warmth and light we christen cheery,
Yet sister Sue did nothing do,
But sigh and yawn, as oft before,
"This winter night, ah me! 'tis dreary."

The youngsters all had gone to bed,
And I sat gazing in the fire,
Imagining in the embers red,
A village with its church and spire.
Old Lion to the hearth had drawn,
His limbs, so feeble, worn and weary,
Yet sister Sue did nothing do,
But look and listen, sigh and yawn,
"This winter night, ah me! 'tis dreary."

Young Watch who in his kennel kept,
Commenced with all his might to bark—
Then on the porch we heard a step—
Then sister to me whispered—"Hark!"—
Then heard a knocking at the door—
Then bade come in—and came young
Leary,
And sister Sue had much to do,
And never thought, I ween, once more,
"This winter night, ah me! 'tis dreary."

WILLIAM WHITEMAN FOSDICK

Was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born Jan. 28, 1825—his father, Thos. R. Fosdick, a merchant and banker, and his mother, Julia Drake, a talented actress; graduated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.; studied law at Louisville with Hon. Garnett Duncan, and afterwards at Carrollton, Ky., with Judge James Pryor; practiced law at Covington, Ky., then at Cincinnati, then in New York city for seven years, 1851-58; traveled in Mexico, 1847-49; gained his first distinction as a poet by a dramatic effort, "Técumseh;" in 1855, published a collection of poems, "Ariel, and other Poems;" resided in Cincinnati, generally, after 1857.

LIGHT AND NIGHT.

BY WM. W. FOSDICK.

Out through the loom of light,
When comes the morning white
Beams, like the shuttle's flight,
Other beams follow,
Up the dawn's rays so slant,
Forth from his roof and haunt,
Darts the swart swallow.

Back, like the shuttle's flight,
Sink the gold beams at night;
Threads in the loom of light
Grow dark in the woof;

All the bright beams that burn
Sink into sunset's urn;
Swallows at night return
Home to their roof.

Thus we but tarry here
A moment, a day, a year—
Appearing, to disappear—
Grosser things spurning,
Departing to whence we came,
Leaving behind no name—
Like a wild meteor flame,
Never returning.

Back to the home of God
Soul after soul departs,
And the enfranchised hearts
Burst through the sod;
Death does but loose the girth
Buckling them on to earth,
Promethean rack!
Then from the heavy sod,

Swift to the home of God,
The Soul, like the Shuttle and Swallow,
flies back.
The Swallow, Shuttle, Soul, and Light,
All things that move or have a breath,
Return again to thee at night—
To thy dark roof, O ancient Death!

MRS. MARY EULALIE FEE SHANNON

Was a native of Flemingsburg, Ky., born Feb. 9, 1824; left an orphan at 11; educated at Cincinnati; married in 1854 to an editor from California; and died in that State, Dec. 26, 1855, aged 31. In Aug., 1854, her poems were published at Cincinnati, "Buds, Blossoms, and Leaves," 12mo., 194 pages.

A WISH.

BY MARY E. FEE SHANNON.

O! WOULD I were a poet!
I'd teach my harp to breathe
Like a bright, enchanted thing,
And from its chords and bosom fling
The sunny lays I'd weave.

O! would I were a poet—
Not for the wreath of Fame
That twines around a poet's brow,
Nor the homage of the souls that bow
Unto a deathless name;

But, oh! in sorrow's trying hour,
'Tis surely sweet, to rove

Afar on Fancy's iris wing,
To a world of our imagining,
All pure, and bright with love.

I'd be a poet—ah, and yet
One other boon I crave—
A priceless gem, that is not bought
With yellow gold, nor is it brought
From 'neath the crystal wave:

It is a gentle heart, to thrill
In concord with mine own,
To hold for me affection pure—
Abiding love, which shall endure
When change-fraught years have
flown.

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH NEALY,

Née Hare, was born in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12, 1823, the daughter of a mechanic; educated in the public schools of that city; was married at 17, and became a citizen of Indiana. She was a poetical contributor to the *Louisville Journal* and several of the leading monthly periodicals of the country, from 1846 to 1860. Some of her pieces were full of thoughts deeper and more profound, but few of them sweeter and simpler than the following; it found its way across the ocean, into the British newspapers.

THE LITTLE SHOE.

BY MARY E. NEALY.

I FOUND it here—a worn-out shoe,
All mildew'd with time and wet with dew;
'Tis a little thing—ye who pass it by,
With never a thought, or word, or sigh;
Yet it stirs in my spirit a hidden well,
And in eloquent tones of the past doth tell.

It tells of a little fairy form
That bound my heart with a magic charm,

Of bright blue eyes and golden hair,
That ever shed joy and sunlight there—
Of a prattling voice so sweet and clear,
And tiny feet that were ever near.

It tells of nopes that with her had birth,
Deep buried now in the silent earth;
Of a heart that had met an answering tone
Which again is left alone—alone!
Of days of watching and anxious prayer—
Of a night of sorrow and dark despair.

It tells of a form that is cold and still—
Of a little mound upon yonder hill,
That is dearer far, to a mother's heart,
Than the classic statues of Grecian art,
Ah! strangers may pass with a careless air,
Nor dream of the hopes that are buried
there.

Oh ye, who have never o'er loved ones
wept—

Whose brightest hopes have ne'er been
sweet

Like the pure white cloud from the morn-
ing sky—

Like the wreath of mist from the mountain
high—

Like the rainbow, beaming a moment here,
Then melting away to its native sphere ;

Like rose leaves, loosed by the zephyr's
sigh—

Like that zephyr wafting its perfume by—
Like the wave that kisses some grateful

spot,
Then passes away—yet is ne'er forgot ;

If your life hopes like these have never
fled,

Then ye can not know of the tears I shed.

Ye can not know what a little thing
From memory's silent fount can bring

The voice and form that were once so dear.
Yet there are hearts, were they only here,

That could feel with me when, all wet with
dew,

I found it this morning—this little shoe.

MRS. MARY E. WILSON BETTS,

Née Wilson, was born in or near Maysville, Ky., in 1823; was married in the summer of 1854 to one of the editors of the *Detroit Times*; and died at Maysville, of congestion of the brain, Sept. 16, 1854, aged 31; her death was believed to be one of the results of the great gunpowder explosion, on Aug. 13, 1854, at Maysville, within a quarter of a mile of where she was lying sick at the time (see page 72, *ante*); her husband died in the month of Oct. following. During ten years before her marriage, Mrs. B. published many short poems, some of them of considerable merit. The following, by no means her best, is the only one immediately accessible :

A KENTUCKIAN KNEELS TO NONE BUT GOD.*

BY MARY E. WILSON.

AH! tyrant forge thy chains at will—
Nay! gall this flesh of mine ;
Yet, thought is free, unfetter'd still,
And will not yield to thine.

Take, take the life that heaven gave,
And let my heart's blood stain thy sod;
But know ye not Kentucky's brave
Will kneel to none but God?

You've quenched fair Freedom's sunny
light,

Her music tones have stilled ;
And with a deep and darken'd blight,
The trusting heart have fill'd !

Then do you think that I will kneel

Where such as ye have trod ?

Nay! point your cold and threat'ning
steel,

I'll kneel to none but God.

As summer breezes lightly rest

Upon a quiet river,
And gently on its sleeping breast

The moonbeams softly quiver—
Sweet thoughts of home lit up my brow

When goaded with the rod ;
Yet, these can not uo man me now—

I'll kneel to none but God.

And though a sad and mournful tone
Is coldly sweeping by ;

And dreams of bliss forever flown
Have dimm'd with tears mine eye—

Yet, mine's a heart unyielding still—
Heap on my breast the clod ;

My soaring spirit scorns thy will—
I'll kneel to none but God.

* W. L. Crittenden, nephew of John J. Crittenden, United States Senator for Kentucky, commanded the filibuster forces taken prisoners at sea near Havana, August 15th, 1851. Doomed to death by the Cuban authorities, and ordered to be shot on the 16th, they were all commanded to kneel. Colonel Crittenden spurned the command with these words : "*A Kentuckian kneels to none but God.*"

MRS. HELEN TRUESDELL

Was a resident of Newport, Ky., when, in 1856, the 5th edition of a 12mo. volume, 212 pages, of "Poems by Helen Truesdell" was published. She had been a contributor to the *Parlor Magazine*, the *Ladies' Repository*, and other periodicals. The daily newspapers praised the volume as "possessing high poetic merit."

THE YOUNG WIFE'S SONG.

BY HELEN TRUESDELL.

I LIST for thy footsteps, my darling !
I've waited and watched for thee long :
The dim woods have heard my complain-
ings,

And sorrow has saddened my song.

The last rays of sunset are gilding
The hill-tops with purple and gold ;
And, lo ! in yon azure dominion,
Does a beautiful rainbow unfold.

Like the hues of that rainbow, my spirit
All fondly is blended with thine ;
Then how canst thou linger away, love,
When thou know'st this fond spirit will
pine ?

The game and the chase are alluring,
I know, my bold hunter, for thee ;
But when borne on thy swift Arab courser,
Do thy thoughts ever wander to me ?

Or e'er to the home of my childhood,
The beautiful cot far away,
Where the birds sang so sweet, in their
gladness,
And I was as happy as they ?

The lone willow droops in its sadness ;
The stern oak stands sturdy and still ;
But a loved form is seen in the distance,
And footsteps are heard on the hill.

" 'Tis he ! 'tis my Ulric ! I hear him,
I see him ; O ! joy, he is here !"
She threw back her curls in her gladness,
And silently brushed off a tear.

There were low-murmured words of for-
giveness ;
Fond clasping of hands, and a kiss.
The past ! ah ! the past is forgotten—
What could mar such a moment as
this !

MRS. MARY ROOTES THORNTON McABOY

Is a native of Bourbon co., Ky., born Feb. 9, 1815, two miles from Paris—the daughter of Walker Thornton, the brave boy cornet in Capt. Wm. Garrard's cavalry troop in the war of 1812, afterwards a merchant in Paris until his early death, Feb. 9, 1819; she was raised and educated by her uncle, Hon. John Rootes Thornton (who died in Dec., 1873, aged 83); was married, April 24, 1839, to Rev. Paradise Lynn McAbay, of Washington, Mason co., Ky., a young Presbyterian minister of lovely character and rather brilliant talents, who was killed by the falling of a large flouring mill at Murphysville, in the same county, Aug. 29, 1839. Mrs. McAbay's modest signature, "M. R. M., Roseheath, Ky.," has been well known at intervals for thirty years to readers of the *Louisville Journal*, *Paris Citizen*, *Paris True Kentuckian*, *Memphis Enquirer*, *Presbyterian Herald of Cincinnati*, and other newspapers and monthlies. A friend, in writing of her poetry, says, "her songs have been sung, as soldiers sing songs by camp-fires at the dead of night, to comfort her heart when she was faint. She claims for them no literary merit—not any more than wild-blossoms on the hills claim the brilliancy of cultured garden flowers!" And yet wild blossoms are beautiful and attractive; and so has been much of Mrs. M's. poetry. The following are probably the best poems at hand, but not equal to some she has written :

SONNET.

BY MARY R. M'ABOY.

THE thistle-down soared up to meet the
sun—

The way-side nursling of the summer
shower—
A matchless purple tint its only dower,
That blanched to whiteness ere the day
was done.

Though carelessly her web the spider spun
 To hide the splendor of the day-god's power;
 Yet, vainly still, the veiled and fettered flower—
 The thistle-down—soared up to meet the sun.
 The wind's wild play-mate through the summer day
 Soared to the sun it worshipped from afar;
 The whiteness caught the glint of golden rays,
 In triumph passed beyond a rainbow bar;
 The wondering world looked on with words of praise,
 And lips inspired named *the flower* A STAR.

MADELEINE.

BY MARY R. M'ABOY.

THE moon is up—the night is waning fast,
 My boat is anchored by the pebbled shore,
 And I have lingered here to look my last,
 Upon the home that may be ours no more;
 To keep again an old familiar tryste,
 To clasp thy gentle hand once more in mine,
 And braid thy hair with flowers by night-dews kiss'd,
 While o'er thy upturned brow the young stars shine,

Madeleine.

Dest thou recall to-night the beauteous time,
 When in these fragrant woods I met thee first:
 While faintly fell the vesper's holy chime,
 Thy maiden charms upon my vision burst.
 The sun was setting in a golden glow,
 His parting glance beamed bright on flower and tree;
 A roseate hue had tinged the mountain snow,
 But these were naught, for thou wert all to me,

Madeleine.

How oft to me, upon the battle's eve,
 That picture of the past comes floating by.
 And then my inmost spirit doth receive
 The tender glances of thy soul-lit eye.

The west wind dallies with thy mantle's fold,
 Beneath the arch where myrtle branches meet,
 And softly fans thy ringlet's wavy gold,
 That almost ripple to thy tiny feet,
 Madeleine.

And then I hear the full, majestic swell,
 Of the deep organ in the old church aisle,
 And thy dear voice that softly rose and fell,
 More sweet to me than seraph's tone the while;
 I start to hear the cannon's booming sound,
 The clash of steel upon the deep mid sea,
 The conflict's roar the anthem notes have drowned,
 The war-cleud dimmed that vision bless'd of thee,
 Madeleine.

Yet pledge once more, dear love, before we part,
 While o'er thy upturned brow the young stars shine,
 In fearless faith, to me, thy guileless heart,
 Ere sails our ship across the foaming brine.
 The moon is up, the night is waning fast,
 My boat is anchored by the pebbled shore,
 And I have lingered here to look my last,
 Upon the home that may be ours no more,
 Madeleine.

IT IS THE WINTER OF THE YEAR.

BY MARY R. M'ABOY.

It is the winter of the year,
 On hurried flowers the snow-drifts lie,
 And clouds have veiled with ashen gray,
 The blueness of the summer sky.
 No brooks in babbling ripples run—
 No birds are singing in the hedge—
 No violets nodding in the sun,
 Beside the lakelet's frozen edge;
 Yet unto bruized and broken boughs,
 Freshly the greenest mosses cling,
 And near the winter's stormy verge,
 Floatheth the fragrant bloom of Spring.

It is the winter of my life,
 On hurried flowers the snow-drifts lie,

And clouds have veiled with ashen gray,
 The blueness of my summer sky.
 No light steps cross my threshold stone,
 No voice of love my ear doth greet,
 No gentle hands enclasp mine own,

With cordial welcome fond and sweet;
 Yet unto bruised and broken hearts,
 The words of tenderest promise cling,
 And floateth near Time's stormy verge
 The bloom of everlasting Spring.

JOEL T. HART,

The "Poet-Sculptor," while certainly one of the greatest of living sculptors, has taken great pleasure occasionally in writing poetry. (See sketch of him in this volume, among the Artists of Kentucky.) His original poem, at the banquet-reception at Florence to the great American editor-poet, Wm. Cullen Bryant, was reckoned a remarkable effort. The following—the only one of his pieces at hand—was written at Rome, Italy, in January, 1850:

INVOCATION TO THE COLISEUM
AT ROME.

BY JOEL T. HART.

A thousand years ago, and thou
 Wert then a thousand old;
 The mightiest wreck of splendor now
 Time lingers to behold.
 And, like thy victims, torn and pale,
 And falling, thou wouldst tell thy tale.

Thy subject realms from zone to zone,
 Their trophies sent each sea
 The suppliant from the shrine, the throne
 Their tributes borne to thee.
 While Parian throngs in forms divine,
 And gods were ministers of thine.

The vast arenas gloom and glow,
 The human cloud around,
 The roar of savage beasts below,
 The stalwart man unbound,
 Alone, and stern, and pale—aside
 His gives, and weeping babes and bride;

The startling jar, th' unbolting cage,
 The hosts' suspended breath,
 The Nubian monarch starved to rage,
 The bugle's note of death,
 The murdered victim, now again
 Another—yet another slain!

The bound, the shriek, the shout, the
 groan,
 The bloody blade, and hare,
 The gored and mangled wretches strewn
 That stench'd the troubled air,
 To glut the eye and nostrils wide
 With cry, "Let every lance be dyed!"

A hundred bondmen, by decree
 To basely fight or fall,
 Strode unto death to make the "free"
 A Roman carnival
 For savage natures set on flame,
 The Hell of torture and of shame.

Amid the shouts of triumph thou
 Didst mark the victor's pride;
 And beauty bared her laureled brow
 With Cæsar at her side,
 And him, the Dacian wretchen, no more
 To clasp his Loves, but gasp in gore

Now through the ruins, ivy-bound,
 There stalks no waiting ghost;
 Through all thy thousand aisles no sound
 Comes from thy buried host;
 But silent all, and silence dread
 And desolation reign instead.

Yet, in thy desolation thou
 Hast seen their glories fade;
 And, one by one, their temple bow,
 Their shrines in ruins laid;
 And those that worshiped with the clay
 That formed their idols, pass away.

And Time hath writ upon thy brow
 Pride and ambition's fall;
 Wealth, pageant, glory, empire, thou
 Hast reared and buried all;
 In stern decay, sublime and lone,
 Art now a moralist in stone.

JAMES RUSSELL BARRICK,

A native of Kentucky, was born at Glasgow, Barren co., April 9, 1829; was liberally educated; was a merchant in the town of his birth, and a farmer

near by; represented Barren county in the Kentucky legislature for four years, 1859-63; was a favorite contributor to the *Louisville Journal*, and to several Philadelphia magazines.

THE FOREST STREAM.

BY JAMES R. BARRICK.

In a low and ceaseless murmur
Gently flows the forest stream,
Day and night to nature chanting,
Music sweet as song and dream,
In the mirrored sky revealing
All the beauty of its gleam.

With a song of joy and gladness
Doth the little minstrel sing;
And each passing breeze and zephyr
Wafts its echo on their wing,
Till the air around, above it,
Swells with magic murmuring.

Bubbling onward like a fountain,
Born of melody and song,
Like a transient gleam of beauty,
Flows the silver stream along—
Chanting anthems unto nature—
She to whom its notes belong.

Hastening onward—onward ever
Like the life that flows in me,
As a wave upon the river,
Hastening onward to the sea;
As a hope the hidden future
Scanning for the things to be.

Summer storms may o'er it gather,
Winds of autumn round it wail—
Winter, too, its bosom ruffle,
With its icy sleet and hail;
But with summer—autumn—winter,
Doth its steady flow prevail.

Thus life's fountain to its river
In a winding current flows,
And its river to its ocean
In a channel deeper grows,
Till its fountain—river—ocean,
In eternity repose.

MATTIE GRIFFITH

Was born in Louisville, Ky., about 1833. As she grew up, and developed a love for poetry, she became a favorite contributor to the *Louisville Journal*. Her poems were published in 1853, in New York city, in a thin volume. Before 1860, she removed to Boston, and devoted herself to writing poems and tales for New York and Boston Journals.

LEAVE ME TO MYSELF TO-NIGHT.

BY MATTIE GRIFFITH.

Go, leave me to myself to-night!
My smiles to-morrow shall be bright,
But now I only ask to weep,
Alone, alone, in silence deep.

Go, go and join the wreathing dance,
With floating step and joyous glance;
But leave, oh leave me here to weep
O'er holy memory's guarded keep.

Within my soul's unfathomed tide
Are pearls and jewels I must hide,
Deep from the rude and vulgar eyes
Of Fashion's wild, gay votaries.

I ask not sympathy, I ask
But solitude for my dear task

Of watching o'er those gems that gleam
Deep in my soul's unfathomed stream.

Ah! tears are to my weary heart
Like dew to flowers—then do not start,
Nor deem me weak, that thus I weep
In silence lone, and dark and deep.

'Tis but a few brief hours that I
Would from the glad and joyous fly,
And then, like them, I'll wear a brow
Free from the tears that stain it now.

But oh! to-night I needs must weep,
And deeply all my senses steep
In the sweet luxury of tears,
Shed o'er the shrine of buried years.

MRS. ROSA VERTNER (JOHNSON) JEFFREY

Was educated at Lexington, Ky., and has been a resident of that city since about 1857. Her maiden name was Griffith, and she was born at Natchez, Mississippi; was the adopted child of a wealthy and prominent planter named

Vertner, near Port Gibson, Miss.; while at school at Lexington, began to write poems for the *Louisville Journal*, which its poet-editor, Geo. D. Prentice, encouraged for their "beautiful imagery and delightful rhythm," and declared, at a later period, that "heaven made her a poet," that she was "the daughter of a poet and man of genius," and wrote poetry "because she must." Her portrait was published in *Graham's Magazine*, in 1856, with a handsome biographical sketch and some of her poetry. In 1858, her "Poems by Rosa" were published in Boston, in a 12mo. volume of 334 pages, and received with great favor. Some years after the death of her husband, Mr. Johnson, a prominent lawyer and elegant gentleman, she was married to Mr. Alexander Jeffrey, of Lexington. Their home is as famed for its generous hospitality, as its mistress is "eminent for beauty and poesy among even the women of Kentucky."

THE SUNSET CITY.

BY ROSA VERTNER JOHNSON.

I SAW a strange, beautiful city arise
On an island of light, in the sapphire skies,
When the Sun in his Tyrian drapery
dress'd,
Like a shadow of God, floated down to the
West.

A city of clouds! in a moment it grew
On an island of pearl, in an ocean of blue,
And spirits of twilight enticed me to stray
Through these palaces reared from the
ruins of day.

In musical murmurs, the soft sunset air,
Like a golden-winged angel, seemed call-
ing me there,
And my fancy sped on till it found a rare
home,
A palace of jasper, with emerald dome,
On a violet strand, by a wide azure flood;
And where this rich City of Sunset now
stood,
Methought some stray seraph had broken
a bar
From the gold gates of Eden and left them
ajar.

Here were amethyst castles, whose turrets
seemed spun
Of fire drawn out from the heart of the
sun;
With columns of amber, and fountains of
light,
Which threw up vast showers, so chang-
ingly bright,
That Hope might have stolen their ex-
quisite sheen
To weave in her girdle of rainbows, I ween;
And arches of glory grew over me there,
As these fountains of Sunset shot up
through the air.

While I looked from my cloud-pillared
palace afar,

I saw Night let fall one vast, tremulous star,
On the calm brow of Even, who, then, in
return
For the gem on her brow, and the dew in
her urn,
Seemed draping the darkness and hiding
its gloom
With the rose-colored curtains which fell
from her loom,
All bordered with purple and violet dyes,
Floating out like a fringe from the vail of
the skies.

And lo! far away, on the borders of night,
Rose a chain of cloud-mountains, so won-
drously bright,
They seemed built from those atoms of
splendor that start
Through the depths of the diamond's crys-
talline heart,
When light with a magical touch has
revealed
The treasure of beams in its bosom con-
cealed;
And torrents of azure, all graceful and
proud,
Swept noiselessly down from these moun-
tains of cloud.

But the tide of the darkness came on with
its flood,
And broke o'er the strand where my frail
palace stood;
While far in the distance the moon seemed
to lave
Like a silver-winged swan in night's ebon
wave.
And then, like Atlantis, that isle of the
bless'd,
Which in olden time sunk 'neath the ocean
to rest
(Which now the blue water in mystery
shrouds),
Dropped down in the darkness this City
of clouds.

THE MIDNIGHT PRAYER.

BY ROSA VERTNER JOHNSON.

'Mid the deep and stifling sadness, the
stillness and the gloom,
That hung a veil of mourning round my
dimly-lighted room,
I heard a voice at midnight, in strange
tones of anguish, say :

"Come near me, dearest mother! Now,
my God, O let me pray!"

* * * * *

He prayed—and dumb with anguish did
my trembling spirit wait,
Till that low wail had entered at the ever-
lasting gate ;

And then I cried, "O Father! throngs of
angels dwell with thee,
And he is thine—but leave him yet a little
while with me!

"Two buds has Azrael plucked from out
the garden of my love,
And placed them in the living wreath that
spans thy throne above ;
Twice o'er love's consecrated harp have
swept his cold, dark wings,
And when I touch it now, alas! there are
two broken strings.

"Twice have his strong, sharp arrows
pierced the lambs within my fold,
And now in his unerring grasp another
shaft behold!"

Two prayers went up at midnight—and
the last so full of woe,
That God did break the arrow set in Az-
rael's shining bow.

THEODORE O'HARA,

Well known in Kentucky and the South as a poet, soldier, and editor, was a native of Danville, Ky. (See extended biographical sketch elsewhere in this volume.) His celebrated poem, published below, was written in 1847, on the occasion of the interment at Frankfort of the Dead who fell in Mexico.

THE BIVOUCAC OF THE DEAD.

BY THEODORE O'HARA.

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo!

No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few ;
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind ;
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind ;

No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms ;
No braying horn nor screaming life
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed,
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud—

And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And the proud forms, in battle gashed,
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past—

Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal,
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that never more may feel
The rapture of the fight.

Like the fierce Northern hurricane
That sweeps his great plateau,
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain,
Came down the serried foe—
Who heard the thunder of the fray
Break o'er the field beneath,
Knew well the watchword of that day
Was victory or death.

* * * * *

Full many a mother's breath has swept
O'er Augustura's plain,
And long the pitying sky has wept
Above its moulder'd slain ;
The raven's scream or eagle's flight,
Or shepherd's pensive lay,
Alone now wake each solemn height
That frowned o'er that dread fray.

Sons of the Dark and Bloody Ground !
Ye must not slumber there,
Where stranger steps and tongue resound
Along the heedless air ;
Your own proud land's heroic soil
Should be your fitter grave ;
She claims from war its richest spoil—
The ashes of her brave.

Thus, 'neath their parent turf they rest,
 Far from the gory field,
 Borne to a Spartan mother's breast
 On many a bloody shield.
 The sunshine of their native sky
 Smiles sadly on them here,
 And kindred eyes and hearts watch by
 The hero's sepulchre.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead !
 Dear as the blood ye gave ;
 No impious footsteps here shall tread
 The herbage of your grave ;
 Nor shall your glory be forgot
 While Fame her record keeps,
 Or Honor points the hallowed spot
 Where Valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrel's voiceful stone,
 In deathless song shall tell,
 When many a vanished year hath flown,
 The story how ye fell ;
 Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's
 blight,
 Nor time's remorseless doom,
 Can dim one ray of holy light
 That gilds your glorious tomb.

THE OLD PIONEER, DANIEL BOONE.

BY THEODORE O'HARA.

A DIRGE for the brave old pioneer !
 Knight-errant of the wood !
 Calmly beneath the green sod here,
 He rests from field and flood ;
 The war-whoop and the panther's
 screams
 No more his soul shall rouse,
 For well the aged hunter dreams
 Beside his good old spouse.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer !
 Hushed now his rifle's peal—
 The dews of many a vanish'd year
 Are on his rusted steel ;
 His horn and pouch lie mouldering
 Upon the cabin door—
 The elk rests by the salted spring,
 Nor flees the fierce wild boar.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer !
 Old Druid of the West !

His offering was the fleet wild deer ;
 His shrine the mountain's crest.
 Within his wildwood temple's space,
 An empire's towers nod,
 Where erst, alone of all his race,
 He knelt to nature's God.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer !
 Columbus of the land !
 Who guided freedom's proud career
 Beyond the conquer'd strand ;
 And gave her pilgrim's sons a home
 No monarch's step profanes,
 Free as the chainless winds that roam
 Upon its boundless plains.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer !
 The muffled drum resound !
 A warrior is slumbering here
 Beneath his battle ground.
 For not alone with beast of prey
 The bloody strife he waged,
 Foremost where'er the deadly fray
 Of savage combat raged.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer !
 A dirge for his old spouse !
 For her who blest his forest cheer,
 And kept his birchen house.
 Now soundly by her chieftain may
 The brave old dame sleep on,
 The red man's step is far away,
 The wolf's dread howl is gone.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer !
 His pilgrimage is done ;
 He hunts no more the grizzly bear,
 About the setting sun.
 Weary at last of chase and life
 He laid him here to rest,
 Nor recks he now what sport or strife
 Would tempt him further West.

A dirge for the brave old pioneer !
 The patriarch of his tribe !
 He sleeps, no pompous pile marks where,
 No lines his deeds describe ;
 They raised no stone above him here,
 Nor carved his deathless name—
 An Empire is his sepulchre,
 His epitaph is Fame.

WILLIAM WALLACE HARNEY,

The son of native Kentucky parents, was born June 20, 1832, at Bloomington, Indiana, where his father, the late John Hopkins Harney, (for 24 years, 1844-68, the able and distinguished editor of the *Louisville Daily Democrat*) then resided as professor of mathematics in the Indiana University. When five years old, his father removed to Louisville, where William was educated, with the finest advantages to be obtained; he taught school there, for some years; was for two years principal of the High School; then professor in the State Normal School at Lexington, during the two years of its existence; studied law, and practiced in Louisville; became one of the editors of the *Louisville Democrat*. His occasional contributions of poetry to the journals of the day attracted much attention, and were regarded by the best judges as possessed of high merit.

THE SUICIDE.

BY WILLIAM W. HARNEY.

THE night was cold, the wind was chill,
The very air seemed frozen still,
And snowy caps lay on the hill,
In pure and spotless white;
The icy stars lay on the sky;
The frozen moon went sailing by
With baleful, livid light.

The leafless tree, with whitened limb,
Stood, like a specter lean and grim,
Upon the darkened river's brim,
A moveless sentinell
And waters turbulent and vast
Went swiftly boiling, eddying past,
Adown the inky swell.

The twigs with tracery of white,
And tapestry of curtained night,
With fringe of strange, phosphoric light,
Bowed idly to the moon;
Anon, across the silent wood,
The owl would break the solitude
With wild and awful tune!

No hurrying wheel or beating tread
Disturbed the sleeper in his bed,
But earth and all on earth seemed dead,
And frozen in their graves;
The moon seemed that All-Seeing eye
That watched the waters whirling by
In black and silent waves.

Near where the wrinkled waters fell,
A woman—oh! such tales to tell—
Lay, like a frozen Christabel,
Upon the river's brim.
Ah! was it so? or had I dreamed?
Yet so I saw, or so it seemed,
By that cold light and dim.

And fearfully I drew a-nigh,
With opened lip, and staring eye,
And trembling limbs—I knew not why—

Unto the darkened spot,
Half-willing to advance, or flee
The thing that lay so silently,
And moved or muttered not.

Adown upon the river's bank,
With raven hair, the tresses dank,
A corse the yawning waters drank,
To cast upon the shore;
The placid features, cold and still,
The pallid lip and bosom chill,
Lay washing at the water's will,
And speechless evermore.

An ivory arm of purest white
Was swinging with the water's might,
And swaying slowly left and right,
As if the pulse was there;
The eyes were closed upon the cheek,
And one white arm was folded meek
Upon the bosom fair.

And raven shreds were tangled in
Among the fingers long and thin,
As rent by grief, or chance, or sin,
In moments of distress;
The garments, as in hours of trust,
Were rent from off the icy bust,
That gleamed in loveliness.

I, kneeling by that lovely face,
And gazing, vainly sought to trace
Her name, her station, or her place,
But all in vain at last—
But hark! what sounds are those I
meet?

'Tis hurrying, clambering, stealing feet
That fearfully go past.

A wave, much larger than the rest,
Came rolling o'er that lovely breast,
And seizing it from out my quest,
It bore it down the tide;
But was not that a horrid dream,
That thrilling, shrilly, piercing scream
That started from my side?

I turned, but naught of earth was there,
Nor specter from the church-yard lair,
Nor creature dark, nor foul, nor fair,
Nor living thing, nor dead;
But all was silent, still, and deep,
As are forms that lie in sleep,
Within their narrow bed.

JIMMY'S WOOING.

BY WILLIAM W. HARNEY.

THE wind came blowing out of the West;
And Jimmy mowed the hay;
The wind came blowing out of the West:
It stirred the green leaves out of their
rest,
And rocked the blue-bird up in his nest,
As Jimmy mowed the hay.

The swallows skimmed along the ground,
And Jimmy mowed the hay;
The swallows skimmed along the ground,
And rustling leaves made a pleasant sound,
Like children babbling all around,
As Jimmy mowed the hay.

Milly came with her bucket by,
As Jimmy mowed the hay;
Milly came with her bucket by,
With wee light foot, so trim and sly,
And sunburnt cheek and laughing eye—
And Jimmy mowed the hay.

A rustic Ruth, in linsey gown—
And Jimmy mowed the hay;
A rustic Ruth, in linsey gown,

He watched her soft cheeks' changing
brown,
And the long dark lash that trembled down
Whenever he looked that way.

Oh! Milly's heart was good as gold—
And Jimmy mowed the hay;
Oh! Milly's heart was good as gold;
But Jimmy thought her shy and cold,
And more he thought than e'er he told,
As Jimmy mowed the hay.

The rain came pattering down amain,
And Jimmy mowed the hay;
The rain came pattering down amain;
And, under the thatch of the laden wain,
Jimmy and Milly, a cunning twain,
Sat sheltered by the hay.

The merry rain-drops hurried in
Under the thatch of hay;
The merry rain-drops hurried in,
And laughed and prattled in a din,
Over that which they saw within,
Under the thatch of hay.

For Milly nestled to Jimmy's breast,
Under the thatch of hay;
For Milly nestled to Jimmy's breast,
Like a wild bird fluttering to its nest;
And then I'll swear she looked her best
Under the thatch of hay.

And when the sun came laughing out,
Over the ruined hay—
And when the sun came laughing out,
Milly had ceased to pet and pout,
And twittering birds began to shout,
As if for a wedding-day.

GRANVILLE MELLEN BALLARD

Was born, March 30, 1833, at Westport, Oldham co., Ky.; graduated at Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, in 1851; in 1860, was the principal teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Indianapolis, Ind.; began to write poetry when a boy, and has contributed poems to magazines and newspapers all over the land.

WHERE?—HERE.

BY GRANVILLE M. BALLARD.

WHERE doth the sunlight linger latest?
Where?

Where doth Diana smiling meet us?
Where doth Delphinus nightly greet us?
Where?

Where doth the early primrose bloom?
Where doth the pink exhale perfume?
Where do the shadows bring no gloom?
Oh! Where?

Where hath the sky the softest blue?
Where hath the grass the greenest hue?
Where doth the night distil her dew,
Into the lap of the sullen yew?
Where? Where?

Where do the waters murmuring low,
Reflect the sunset's golden glow?
Where do the springs forever flow?
Where do the winds most softly blow?
Where doth moss on the hill-sides grow?
Where? oh! Where?

Where do ivy and woodbine cling
To the twisted trunk of the forest king?
Where doth the blue-jay loudly sing?
Where is the lark first on the wing?
Where doth the robin early bring
Her brood of young in the vernal spring?
Where? Where?

Not in the cold and dreary North,
Whence Boreas sends her children forth;
Nor yet beneath those Southern skies,

Where withered flowers shut their eyes;
Nor in the old and fabled East,
Where adders in the palace feast.
But here, oh soul that panteth, rest
Beneath the blue skies of the West;
Here find that ocean deep, and wide,
O'er which the bark of life may glide—
Nor wind, nor wave, nor aught beside
Can give to hope an ebb or tide—
Here.

MRS. MARY L. CADY,

Née Mitchell, is a native of Kentucky, born at Maysville, whither her great-grandfather, Jacob Boone (a favorite cousin of the distinguished pioneer, Daniel Boone), immigrated and settled in 1786; was liberally educated; developed at 15 a love for poetry, and at that age wrote several pieces with marked poetic taste; has contributed short poems to the *Louisville Journal*, *Willis' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, and to the papers of her native city, *Maysville Eagle* and *Maysville Bulletin*. About 1854, she was married to Jarvis G. Cady; in 1873-4, was a resident of Covington, Ky.

IMMORTAL.

BY MARY L. CADY.

The merest grain that softly falls
Upon the ground shall live again,
And blossom, when the spring-time calls
Across the plain.

The star that drops from out the skies
And fades beyond our mortal sight,
In other space, mayhap, will rise
To greater height.

The dew that lies within the flower
Shall spend itself upon the air,
And fall again in pleasant shower
Some other where.

There is no death! All things obey
A voice that calls them from the night,
And in God's own mysterious way
Approach the light.

Eternal change, unerring laws
Renew again the smallest thing,
And from decay sweet Nature draws
The heart of Spring.

Let us revere the glorious type
Which seed and star and dew-drop show;
We are the tree with fruit full ripe;
We fall, and so—

We live again! In brighter spheres
Our souls shall climb to greater height,
And, reaching toward immortal years,
Wax infinite.

THE FABRIC OF LIFE.

BY MARY L. CADY.

BACKWARD and forward, to and fro,
The tireless shuttle plies
In and out and over; and so,
With heavy and restless eyes,
I sit at the loom of life and weave
A fabric of many dyes.

Rose-hued and somber, dark with shade,
And crossed by many a line
That the fleeting changeful years have
made,
Is this varied web of mine;
Into its warp both flower and weed
Their clasping tendrils twine.

Royal lilies with cups of gold
A-brim with the sweetest breath;
And lying below, in the dank and mould,
The noisome hemlock of death;
Beauty and grace and life above,
And nightshade underneath.

Blossoms of orange, fit for brows
Where the kiss of love is laid;
And then, too, the sweep of willow-boughs
Where a grass-grown grave is made.
'Tis thus they blend in this work of mine
A mixture of light and shade.

Dreaming and weaving in and out
A tangled and knotty thread,
Buds of promise and lines of doubt
By the noiseless shuttle sped;
Thus shall I sit at my mystic loom
Working 'till I am dead.

Weaving and praying all the while,
That when my labors are told
My work shall drop 'neath the Master's
smile

In many a shining fold—
Shall fall and spread at His precious feet
The veriest "cloth of gold."

FLAME-PICTURES.

BY MARY L. CADY.

A WINTRY night! The wind means at my
door!
But from the grate, the ruddy firelight
glowing,
Upon my lowly walls and cottage floor
A charm is throwing.

And I, meanwhile, reclining in its beams,
Forget alike the world and wintry
weather,
And roam abroad within the realm of
dreams,
Lost altogether.

I watch the bright flames as they tower-
ing blaze
And shape themselves to many a quaint
ideal,
Such as my fancy wrought in other days
When joy was real.

Proud palaces with gilded dome and spire,
And bannered battlements in bold de-
fiance,
And broad domains all merged within the
fire
In apt appliance.

The placid moon-lit sky that bends above
Drops softly down its silver beams in
showers,
To add perfection to this scene of love
And gild the hours.

Within those stately halls a happy throng
Makes time pass merrily with joyous
laughter,
I list, and catch the ripple of a song
That floateth after.

And lo, what trains of olden mem'ries rise
As the faint echoes of those tones come
stealing!

How swells the touched heart upward to
the eyes
In fond revealing!

Ah, days of youth, and song of long ago,
Why haunt my heart to-night with such
strange sweetness?
Is it to mock me with your loss, and show
Life's incompleteness?

Back to your realms! I would not once
recall
A single hour or song in love's sweet
story,
Life is not ever dark, and earth not all
Bereft of glory.

Burn brighter, fire! throw out your cheer-
iest light,
Fall on my hearth and home with tender
gleaming,
That I may see a fairer scene to-night—
No longer dreaming.

The crimson carpet on my cottage floor
Looks warmer still beneath your red re-
flection;
The faithful house-dog by the fastened
door
Insures protection.

The painted landscapes pendant from the
wall
Show many a winding brook, and verdant
meadows,
And grand old trees whose leafy branches
fall
In pleasing shadows.

The never-tiring clock above my head
Chimes out the fleeting hours in silver
numbers,
While, close beside me, on her little bed
My baby slumbers.

Was ever fairer scene or fonder sight?
I kiss her rosy lips to make more certain:
Mine eyes and heart are very full! Oh
Night,
Let fall your curtain!

MRS. ALICE McCLURE GRIFFIN,

Née McClure, was a native of Newport, Ky., where her father was famous for his benefactions and public liberality when the wheel of fortune made him suddenly wealthy. Since her marriage to George W. Griffin (himself an author and writer of some distinction) her home has been in Louisville, except when absent with her husband in Europe, while he was consul to Copenhagen. A volume of "Poems by Alice McClure Griffin," 126 pages, 12mo., was published at Cincinnati, in 1864; they were all written when the author was between fourteen and twenty years of age.

VOICE OF THE STREAMLET.

BY ALICE M'CLURE GRIFFIN.

GAYLY through the forest flashing,
With a bounding tide I go;
Over rocks and rocklets dashing
In a wild and gladsome flow.

Mosses fringe my bed of pebbles,
And the bending bluebells lave,
Lovingly, their silvery petals
In the nectar of my wave.

And the violet and the lily,
Peeping from the wavy grass,
With their modest eyelets shyly
Nod me welcome as I pass.

Peeping vines and climbing roses
Twine triumphal arches o'er
My wild path, and swaying osiers
Sigh sweet greetings from the shore.

Tall trees bend to do me homage,
Holding o'er me feathery boughs,
And the shadows of their foliage
Lightly on my bosom glows.

Now I catch them, and reflect them
On my glancing wavelets bright,
And embrace them and caress them
Till the coming of the night.

Then the sweet stars send their beamlets
Trembling down, to gem my breast;
And I sing each tiny gleamlet
With a lullaby to rest.

And I fold them and I hold them
In a fond and sweet embrace,
Till the coming beams of morning
From my arms the treasures chase.

Then I kiss them and release them
With a murmur and a sigh,
And upon the breezes send them
To their azure homes on high.

Thus, 'mid scenes of beauty flowing,
Dancing, glancing, on I sweep,
With a bounding spirit going
To my home, my native deep.

WANDERING STARS.

BY ALICE M'CLURE GRIFFIN.

ALAS! how many gems of human worth,
Bright stars of nature, gifted souls of earth,
Have left the orbit of their glorious spheres,
Lured by the glowing of some meteor bright,
On glitt'ring transit's blaze, to thread the path
Where Pleasure's voice was heard, in siren notes
Of sweet enchanting strains, that wooed them on
To feasts of joy and sparkling banqueting,
Where glowed the wine and whirled the giddy dance,
And music soft, entrancing, thrilled the heart;
Where praises soft, delusive, sought the ear
Of untaught innocence, in whispers low,
And oftentimes led, by flattery's witching spell,
The unsuspecting to the snares of sin.
Oh, look abroad! behold the tott'ring forms
And haggard countenances that meet the eye
At every turn of these your city's streets;
And while your sympathies inquire why and
Wherefore all these sufferings, list the tale
Which hundreds of these sorrowing hearts
might tell,
Formed upright in the image of our God!

Major HENRY THOMAS STANTON,

Eldest son of Judge Richard H. Stanton, was born in Alexandria, District of Columbia, June 30, 1834, and brought to Maysville, Ky., in 1836; was liberally educated at the Maysville Seminary; at an early age manifested a passion for rhyming, the very fervor and persistence of which amused and interested his friends, and made them wonder, but gave no great promise of the remarkable success and popularity he has achieved. In 1861, he entered the Confederate army as captain of a company in the 5th Kentucky regiment; in 1862-3-4, was assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Gen. John S. Williams; occupied the same position on Col. Henry L. Giltner's staff, while he commanded a brigade; was, when the war closed, upon Gen. John Echols' staff, having been promoted to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of major, and was surrendered with Gen. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C., on May 1, 1865, and paroled. His service was very active, but limited to Eastern Kentucky, East Tennessee, and Western Virginia; he fought bravely and gallantly in many battles and skirmishes. After the war, he practiced law and was editor of the *Maysville Bulletin* until 1870, and from 1870-74 was chief assistant in the office of State Commissioner of Insurance, at Frankfort. His poetry, much of which is of a high order and exceedingly popular, was published in a volume, "The Moneyless Man, and other Poems," at Baltimore, in Dec. 1871.

THE MONEYLESS MAN.

BY HENRY T. STANTON.

Is there no secret place on the face of the earth,

Where charity dwelleth, where virtue has birth?

Where bosoms in mercy and kindness will heave,

When the poor and the wretched shall ask and receive?

Is there no place at all, where a knock from the poor,

Will bring a kind angel to open the door?

Ah, search the wide world wherever you can,

There is no open door for a Moneyless Man!

Go, look in yon hall where the chandelier's light

Drives off with its splendor the darkness of night,

Where the rich-hanging velvet in shadowy fold

Sweeps gracefully down with its trimmings of gold,

And the mirrors of silver take up, and renew,

In long lighted vistas, the 'wondering view:

Go there! at the banquet, and find, if you can,

A welcoming smile for a Moneyless Man!

Go, look in yon church of the cloud-reaching spire,

Which gives to the sun his same look of red fire,

Where the arches and columns are gorgeous within,

And the walls seem as pure as a soul without sin;

Walk down the long aisles, see the rich and the great

In the pomp and the pride of their worldly estate;

Walk down in your patches, and find, if you can,

Who opens a pew to a Moneyless Man!

Go, look in the Banks, where Mammon has told

His hundreds and thousands of silver and gold;

Where, safe from the hands of the starving and poor,

Lies pile upon pile of the glittering ore!

Walk up to their counters—ah, there you may stay

'Til your limbs grow old, 'til your hairs grow gray,

And you'll find at the Banks not one of the clan

With money to lend to a Moneyless Man!

Go, look to yon Judge, in his dark-flowing gown,

With the scales wherein law weigheth equity down,

Where he frowns on the weak and smiles on the strong,

And punishes right whilst he justifies wrong;

Where juries their lips to the Bible have laid,

To render a verdict—they've already made;

Go there, in the court-room, and find, if
you can,
Any law for the cause of a Moneyless Man!

Then go to your hovel—no raven has fed
The wife who has suffered too long for her
bread;

Kneel down by her pallet, and kiss the
death-frost

From the lips of the angel your poverty
lost;

Then turn in your agony upward to God,
And bless, while it smites you, the chas-
tening rod,

And you'll find, at the end of your life's
little span,

There's a welcome above for a Moneyless
Man!

TYPES OF LIFE.

BY HENRY T. STANTON.

I saw a star fall from its home
In Heaven's blue and boundless dome,
To gleam no more;
I saw a wave with snowy crest
Thrown from the Ocean's stormy breast,
Upon the shore.

I saw a rose of perfect bloom
Bend, fading to its wintry tomb
In silent grief;
I saw a living oak, but now,
Touched by the storm, with shattered
bough
And withered leaf.

The star had shone thro' countless years,
And shed its rays like virgin tears,
So pure and bright,
That earth scarce knew the holy thrall,
And only sighed to see it fall
And fade in night.

The wave had wandered to and fro,
With Ocean's ebb and Ocean's flow,
From pole to pole,
Till here upon the nameless strand
It sank beneath the thirsty sand,
Its final goal.

The rose sprang from a fallen seed,
And smiled above the graceless weed,
To greet the sun;
But 'neath the Winter's chilling breath,
The lovely flow'rets' race to death
Was quickly run.

The living oak, with noble shade,
Had stood the monarch of the glade,
Thro' ages long;
But, rifted by the lightning's glare,
His sturdy arms grew brown and bare,
And were not strong.

And these are types of human lives;
Man lives a little while and thrives,
But withers fast.
He sees a thousand lovely gleams,
But wastes his life away in dreams,
And falls at last.

FALLEN.

BY HENRY T. STANTON.

The iron voice from yonder spire
Has hush'd its hollow tone,
And midnight finds me lying here,
In silence and alone.

The still moon through my window
Sheds its soft light on the floor,
With a melancholy paleness,
I have never seen before;

And the summer wind comes to me
With its sad Æolian lay,
As if burthened with the sorrows
Of a weary, weary day;

But the moonlight can not soothe me
Of the sickness here within,
And the sad wind takes no portion
From my bosom's weight of sin.

Yet my heart and all its pulses
Seem so quietly to rest,
That I scarce can feel them beating
In my arms, or in my breast:

These rounded limbs are resting now
So still upon the bed,
That one would think, to see me here,
That I was lying dead.

What if 'twere so? What if I died
As I am lying now,
With something like to virtue's calm
Upon this pallid brow?

What if I died to-night? Ah, now
This heart begins to beat—
A fallen wretch, like me, to pass
From earth, so sadly sweet!

Yet am I calm!—as calm as clouds
That slowly float and form,
To give their burthen-tears in some
Unpyting winter storm;

As calm as great Sahara
E'er the simoom sweeps its waste—
As the ocean, e'er the billows
All its miles of beach have laced.

Still, still, I have no tears to shed;
These eye-lids have no store—
The fountain once within me,
A fountain is no more.

The moon alone looks on me now,
The pale and dreamful moon;
She smiles upon my wretchedness,
Through all the night's sweet noon.

What if I died to-night—within
These gilded, wretched walls,
Upon whose crimson tapestry
No eye of virtue falls.

What would its soulless inmates do
When they had found me here,
With cheek too white for passion's mile,
Too cold for passion's tear?

Ah! one would come, and from these
arms
Unclasp the bauble bands;
Another, wrench the jewels from
My fairer, whiter hands.

This splendid robe, another's form
Would grace, oh, long before
The tender moon-beam shed again
Its silver on the floor.

And when they'd laid me down in earth
Where pauper graves are made,
Beneath no drooping willow-tree
In angel-haunted shade,

Who'd come and plant a living vine
Upon a wretched grave?
Who'd trim the tangled grasses wild
No summer wind could wave?

Who would raise a stone to mark it
From ruder graves around,
That the foot-fall of the stranger
Might be soft upon the ground?

No stone would stand above me there—
No sadly bending tree;
No hand would plant a myrtle vine
About a wretch like me.

What if I died to-night!—and when
To-morrow's sun had crept
Where late the softer moonlight
In its virgin beauty slept,

They'd come and find me here—oh, who
Would weep to see me dead?
Who'd bend the knee of sorrow
By a pulseless wanton's bed?

There's one would come—*my mother!*
God bless the angel band
That bore her, ere her daughter fell,
To yonder quiet land!

Thank God for all the anthem-songs,
That gladdened angels sung,
When my mother went to heaven,
And I was pure and young!

And there's another, too, would come—
A man upon whose brow
My shame hath brought the winter snow
To rest so heavy now.

Ah! he would come with bitter tears
All burning down his cheek,
Had *reason's* kingdom stronger been
When *virtue* grew so weak!

My sisters and my brothers all,
Thank God! are far away!
They'll never know how died the one
That mingled in their play;

They'll never know how wretchedly
Their darling sister died;
The one who smiled where'er they
smiled,
Who cried where'er they cried.

For him that sought a spotless hand,
And lives to know my shame,
In such a place I'd tear the tongue
That dared to speak his name.

The cold sea-waves run up the sand
In undulating swells,
And backward to the ocean turn
When they have kissed the shells;

So, there's a torrent in my breast,
And I can feel its flow
Rush up in crimson billows
On a beach as fair as snow;

And backward, backward to my heart,
The ocean takes its tide,
My cheeks and lips left bloodless all,
And cold, as if I died!

I'm all alone to-night! How strange
That I should be alone!
This splendid chamber seems to want
Some *roué's* passion-tone!

Yon soulless mirror, with its smooth
And all untarnished face,
Sees not these jewelled arms to-night,
In their unchaste embrace—

Oh, I have fled the fever
Of that heated, crowded hall,
Where I might claim the highest-born
And noblest of them all;

Where I might smile upon them now
With easy, wanton grace,
Which subdues the blood of virtue
That would struggle in my face.

I hate them all—I scorn them,
As they scorn me in the street;
I could spurn away the pressure
That my lips too often meet;

I could trample on the lucre
That their passion never spares:
They robbed me of a heritage
Of greater price than theirs.

They can never give me back again
What I have thrown away—
The brightest jewel woman wears
Throughout her little day!

The brightest, and the only one,
That forms the cluster riven,
Shuts out forever woman's heart
From all its hopes of Heaven!

What if I died to-night?—and died
As I am lying here!
There's many a green leaf withered
Ere autumn comes to sear;

There's many a dew-drop shaken down
Ere yet the sunshine came,
And many a spark hath died before
It wakened into flame.

What if I died to-night, and left
These wretched bonds of clay
To seek beyond this hollow sphere
A brighter, better day?

What if my soul passed out, and sought
That haven of the blest—
"Where the wicked cease from troubling,
The weary are at rest?"

Would angels call me from above,
And beckon me to come
And join them in their holy songs
In that eternal home?

Would they clasp their hands in gladness
When they saw my soul set free,
And point—beside my mother's—
To a place reserved for me?

Would they meet me as a sister,
As one of precious worth
Who had gained a place in Heaven
By holiness on earth?

O God! I would not have my soul
Go out upon the air
With all its weight of wretchedness
To wander, where—oh, where?

MRS. NELLY MARSHALL MCAFEE,

A native of Kentucky, was born at Louisville, May 8, 1845. Her father, the late Gen. Humphrey Marshall, was distinguished as a statesman, diplomat, lawyer, and soldier. Her education, which had been conducted with singular care and advantage, was interrupted by the vicissitudes of the war around her Henry county home—whence she went, in 1862, through the Southern lines, to nurse a wounded brother, and soon after met the gallant Confederate officer, Capt. John J. McAfee, whom she married, Feb. 13, 1871, while he was serving his first of two terms, 1869-73, as the representative of Mercer county in the Kentucky legislature. This *affaire du cœur* was very romantic, and attracted the complimentary notices of the Press quite generally; indeed, Mrs. M. boasts of possessing seventy-two of these, being all that fell under her eye. For more than eight years, it seems, "the course of their true love had not run smooth;" the lady's parents having opposed the marriage. Consent at last was given, and the wedding day appointed for the spring of 1871. But in January before, the talented legislator was attacked with typhoid pneumonia, and his life despaired of. The lady was sent for, and the ceremony which made them man and wife took place at Frankfort in the presence of only five witnesses, the bride being given away by the nearest friend of both parties, Col James Q. Chenoweth, senator from the Mercer district.

In 1863, when only 18, Miss Marshall began her literary career, taking rank immediately as a brilliant and fluent writer, and in ten years probably wrote more than any woman of her age in the United States. She has written poems enough to comprise two volumes entitled "A Bunch of Violets," and "Leaves from the Book of my Heart." Of novels, she wrote "Eleanor Morton, or Life in Dixie," published in New York in 1865, "Sodom Apples" in 1866, "Dead under the Roses" in 1867, "Wearing the Cross" in 1868, "As by Fire" in 1869, and in March, 1874, had ready for the press, "Passion, or Bartered and Sold." Besides these, she has published several volumes on miscellaneous subjects, and contributed to magazines and newspapers many serials, essays, letters, poems, and sketches. She writes without effort—as naturally as a bird sings. Many of her poems are marked by tender touches of pathos and passion.

TO HIM WHO WILL UNDERSTAND.

BY NELLY MARSHALL M'AFEE.

Thou hast come to my life like the blaze
of the sun

When it touches the rockiest steep,
And the world by its warmth and its
splendor is won
To awake from its night-tranced sleep.

Thou hast come to my life like celestial per-
fume

That lies hid in the violet's breast,
Or yet—in the fringe of the cocoa-nut's
bloom

Blown in by spice-winds from the West.

Thou hast come to my life like the blossom-
ing white

By which the green fronds of the aloe
are crown'd,

When the waning of day and the waning
of night

The roll of a century bringeth 'round.

Thou hast come to my life like an oasis
bright

That lies fresh in a wild waste of sand—
Thou'rt my "cloud" by the day—my
"pillar" by night—

That guides to a fair, promised land.

Thou hast come to my life like the single
gold star

That beams on the robes of the Dark—
Like the Glory of Bethlehem—shining
afar—

Or—the Olive Branch brought to the
Ark!

As the one blessing comes, thou hast come
to my life,

Thou—the truest—the sweetest—the
best;

And I turn to thee from the world's woe
and its strife

As the Rock whose deep shade meaneth
Rest!

WILD BIRDS.

BY NELLY MARSHALL M'AFEE.

Lo! by the grave of one I loved

I bent in bitter weeping,

When clear in air there rang the songs
Of birds, where *he* lay sleeping.

Blithely they sang unheeding on—

Unmoved by my heart's sadness;

The anguished tears that wet the mold
Chilled not their pæans of gladness.

It seemed so strange to me, to see

Mirth and Misery meeting—

And over a lonely grave to hear

Joy and Grief give greeting!

There I knelt in dark despair

My dear dead deploring—

Above me, far in upper air,

The happy birds were soaring.

And e'en as broke my plaintive sobs

Over his precious dust—

While Faith, beside me—weeping, too—

Forgot his solemn trust,

Lo! from the shadowy grasses round,

A gay, glad bird upspringing

Cleft the clouds and heavenward soared,

Softly, sweetly singing.

And close to my wretched heart I clasped

This blessed, bright conviction—

That God's dear love is always near

In every deep affliction.

And just as out of silence then

Broke the song of the little bird,

If we but listen, the "still small voice"

Of love is ever heard.

And out of every darkness

That shades our lives on earth,

There is a day of brightness

To which it will give birth;

And so we do observe it—

To faith and duty clinging;

Our hearts, like birds both far and wide,

Will fill all life with singing.

MRS. FLORENCE ANDERSON CLARK

Was born in Virginia, but brought thence at so tender an age that she has never known any but her "Kentucky home;" was educated by her father, John B. Anderson, a Virginia gentleman, of elegance and culture. Her first writings were prose; and her first book, "Zenaida, a Romance," was published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, in 1860, when she was a resident of Paris, Ky. Her first poems were published in 1858 and '59; "Blind Tom's Music," in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, July, 1865; during the War, some were published in the South, and in London; since then she has contributed to "Southland Writers," and other collections, published in New York. In 1869, she was married to Capt. James B. Clark, editor of the *Kentucky People*, at Harrodsburg, Ky., and her pen has contributed to make that paper both elegant and interesting, in poetry and prose.

ANSWER TO "THE MONEYLESS MAN."

BY MRS. FLORENCE ANDERSON CLARK.

There are places, not secret, where Virtue
has birth,

Where Charity dwells on this beautiful
earth;

Where mercy and kindness are joined hand
in hand,

And pity's tear falls at the warm heart's
command.

There are doors that the least gentle knock
will unbar,

And others that swing on their hinges
ajar,

Giving egress to angels who lovingly scan
The woes and the wants of the Moneyless
Man.

Does he work? Does he strive? Is he
faithful and true?

Does he know what man has done, and
what he may do?

Or does he creep on with the sluggard's
slow pace,

And refuse to take part in ambition's proud
race?

Does he drink, while his neighbor, with
whole heart and soul,

Is giving his strength to be first at the
goal?

If such be his crimes, pity him if you
can—

Content to be scorned as a Moneyless Man.

Labor, taught by the brain, with its strong
skillful hand

Has reared princely palaces over the land,
And the man who will work, will, sooner
or late,

Cease to sigh like a vagrant, at some rich
man's gate.

With purple and crimson his walls may
be hung,

While the chandelier's light o'er the table
is flung!

With a heart brave and free, ere he meas-
ures life's span,

He'll forget that he e'er was a Moneyless
Man.

There are churches whose loftiest turret
and spire

Have sprung from the depths of some poor,
boy's desire;

There are colleges, hospitals, founded by
those

Who knew, at the outset, stern poverty's
woes:

But they labored, undaunted, with hand,
heart, and brain,

And we know that such labor is never in
vain.

That man with his millions, when first he
began,

Was known upon "Change" as a Money-
less Man.

Did he call on the Ravens for meat and
for bread?

Or expect that his wife was by miracle fed,
While he spent his leisure in looking for
Banks,

That would lend out their gold for a poor
devil's thanks?

Or a Court where the law was so cheap and
so free

That a client was welcome with never a
fee?

No—if he had been of this base, thriftless
clan,

He too would have died as a Moneyless
Man.

Nor do portals of Paradise open for one
Who has left any work that he could do
undone!

Its honors, its blisses await the true men,

Who, with ten talents trusted, have made
other ten.

"He is worse than the heathen who does
not provide

For his own ; " and the Judge of all lives
may decide

That, brave earnest labor being part of
life's plan,

Heaven has no rewards for *this* Moneyless
Man.

1871.

THE WORLD OF THE IDEAL.

BY FLORENCE ANDERSON.

(*Das Ideal ist das einzige Paradies aus
welchem wir nicht getrieben werden können.*)

Oh! spirit-world! by thy golden streams,
I sit in a trance of delicious dreams,
A magical flush in the air doth rest
Soft as the tint in the sea-shell's breast.

The summer ne'er fades in thy shady
bowers,

And long bright branches of clustering
flowers

Trail thick over paths by the river's side,
As if wooed by the murmurs of the tide.

There is no sun in the blue above,
And yet a glow, like the light of love,
Diffuses its radianee over all,
And binds the spirit in magic thrall.

The air is stirred by a faint, soft breeze,
There's a sound like the humming of myr-
iad bees,

And oft to the listening ear doth float
The exquisite swell of a song-bird's note.

No friendship ever may enter there
That would feel a taint in the soft, pure
air,

No lover intrude on the hallowed spot
Whose vows are unheeded or forgot.

No votary kneel on thy holy sod
Whose soul is traitor to his God!
Nothing unholy, nothing untrue,
Can dwell 'neath that arch of stainless
blue.

But friends, whose tender and loving smile
Can all remembrance of grief beguile,
Walk with the spirit, and share its joy,
Unmixed with envy's base alloy.

And poets tune their mystic lyres
Where slumber sacred hidden fires,
And, skilled in music's subtlest lore,
Unfathomed depths of the soul explore.

To the fair aurora-tinted heights
Of the world beyond, they wing their
flights,

And stand and beckon from their bands
The Angels of the immortal lands.

They sing of beauty, of love, of youth,
The value of life, the power of truth,
Of all things holy, of all things pure,
Which shall eternally endure.

Such bowers of rest do the Angels plan
For the earth-worn weary soul of man,
And none has the power to disinherit,
From its world of dreams, the ideal spirit.

MRS. ANNIE CHAMBERS KETCHUM

Was born in Scott co., Ky., near Georgetown, about 1830; her father, Benj. S. Chambers, a lawyer of brilliant oratorical powers and lively wit; her mother a daughter of one of the brothers Bradford, whose enterprise and public spirit, when other efforts failed, established the first newspaper west of the Alleghenies, the *Kentucky Gazette*, at Lexington, Ky., in August, 1787. Her educational advantages were of the very best. She was twice married; about 1844, to William Bradford, and about 1859, to Leo Ketchum, of Tennessee, who gave his life to the "Lost Cause" on the fatal field of Shiloh.

Of her genius as a poet, the *Lexington Press* says: "Mrs. Ketchum's Christmas ballad "Benny" has become a household song in all lands, and alone would immortalize her; but her later poems bear evidence that she has been an earnest and enthusiastic student. "Semper Fidelis," in the October number (1873) of Harper's Magazine, is pronounced one of the most finished productions of American literature; and "Dolores," "Waiting," and "Amabere Me," are gems of the finest type." A volume of her poems is passing through the press at New York (April, 1874).

SEMPER FIDELIS.

BY ANNIE CHAMBEES KETCHUM.

SHE stands alone on the rose-wreathed porch,
 Gazing with star-like eyes
 On the white moon lighting a silver torch
 In the glowing western skies,
 While her cheeks and her tresses kindle
 and scorch
 In the sunset's fiery dyes.

Her broad straw hat, with its loosened bands,
 Falls from her shoulders down ;
 Idly she frees her slender hands
 From their garden gauntlets brown,
 And smiles as she smooths her hair's bright strands
 And looks toward the distant town.

High overhead, round the tower's bright vane,
 The circling swallows swoop ;
 Tinkling along the bowery lane
 The loitering cattle troop
 To drink, with the snow-white youqua-pêne,*
 Where Babylon willows droop.

Black as jet in the sunset's gold
 Loom spire and battressed wall ;
 Soft as a veil o'er the tangled wold
 The twilight shadows fall,
 While the white mists rise from the valley cold,
 And climb to the mountains tall.

Now bounding out to the rustic stile,
 Now crouching at her feet,
 Her setter's bright eyes wait the while
 Till hers shall bid him fleet
 Down the dim forest's scented aisle,
 With wild-wood odors sweet.

Of what is she thinking, while her hand
 Caresses the fond old hound,
 Fidelio, whelped in Switzerland,
 And trained on Tuscan ground,
 His throat still wearing a golden band
 By kingly fingers bound ?

Semper fidelis : on the clasp
 The glittering legend shines
 As when the giver linked the hasp

* The familiar name—derived by the Spaniards from the Indians—for the beautiful lotus flowers that adorn the lakes and lagoons in all tropical countries of the Western world.

'Neath Conca d'Oro's vines,
 Then, silent, sailed where torrents rasp
 The pine-girt Apennines.

She hears again St. Rosalie's bell,
 From Pelegrino's height ;
 Ave the fishers' voices swell
 Across the waters bright,
 While, incense-like, from the Golden Shell
 Rose odors bless the night.

From Posilippo's poet shrine,
 Haunted by flower and bee,
 She sees the peaks of Capri shine
 On the rim of the sparkling sea ;
 She sings 'neath Ischia's fig and vine ;
 She dreams in Pompeii.

Where soft Venezia's mellow bells
 Float o'er the silver tide,
 Where bright Callirhoe's diamond wells
 Deck dry Ilissus' side,
 Or where, down the sandy Syrian dells,
 The wild scarfed Bedouins ride—

Bright as in those long-parted days,
 Fair classic scene and song,
 In all their magical, phantom grace,
 Back to her memory throng,
 Yet framing ever one thoughtful face
 Their arabesque among.

Swallow and tower and tree forgot,
 She spans the chasm of years ;
 She talks with him by shrine and grot
 Of human hopes and fears—
 Of lives spent nobly, without a blot,
 Of blots washed clean by tears.

Brilliant and proud that dazzling train
 In the classic lands so fair—
 Pilgrims gay from the sparkling Seine
 And the cliffs of Finisterre ;
 The Austrian pale, and the fair-haired Dane,

And the Kentish lady rare :
 Yet he turned away with sober grace
 From each haughty titled hand,
 And sought the light of a charming face
 From the distant sun-lit strand,
 Where a tamarind-shaded river lays
 Its floors of golden sand.

Title nor diadem was hers.
 Yet—true to truth, O fame !—
 No record of bards or chroniclers
 E'er roused a reader claim
 To the good man's love or the coward's fears
 Than her simple Saxon name.

So dowered in her own pure womanhood,
 Regal in soul as in air,
 Where coronets flashed with their ruby
 flood,

And crowned with their diadems rare,
 Ever a queen among queens she stood,
 Crowned in her braided hair.

Yet ever, albeit with trembling lips,
 One answer o'er and o'er—

While her bright eyes suffered a strange
 eclipse—

She gave to the vows he bore :
 Troth plighted afar, where the wild surf
 drips

Down the cliffs of a Western shore.

What though she felt with keen despair
 She had grown from that childish vow ;
 That the plodder who won it, though earn-
 est, bare

No trace of her likeness now ;
 That the wreath soon to gleam on her
 golden hair

Would circle an aching brow ?

What though he urged that the demon
 Pride

And the tyrants Chance and Youth
 Forge chains that forever should be defied
 For the deathless spirit's ruth ;
 That a false creed's logic should be denied
 For the majesty of truth ?

Silent, she showed him the quaint old ring
 On her twisted châtelaine—

A soldier's gift from a grateful king—
 With its legend's lesson plain,
 To be worn, whatever the soul might wring,
 Bravely, without a stain.

Shine on her softly, white moon, to-night !
 Thou, only thou, dost know

How she kept, true child of the belted
 knight

Who won it long ago,
 That ring's stern *semper fidelis* bright
 And clean as the Jura snow.

Softly ! thou heard'st the deep sea break
 At the foot of the terrace sward,

When she said, while the words of their
 doom she spake,

*No fate need be reckoned hard,
 Since duty, well done for duty's sake,
 Is ever its own reward.*

Softly ! next morn thy wraith in the skies

Looked down on a wraith as pale,
 Transfixed and deaf to Fidelio's cries

As he ramped on the terrace rail,
 And bayed the sea, where his mistress's
 eyes

Followed a fading sail.

Kingdoms have risen and fallen since then ;

Prelate and prince have found

Both altar and throne the scoff of men,

And glory's dazzling round

Summed up, to one thoughtful spirit's ken,

In the life of a silken hound :

One spirit on field or council floor

Of first and best repute,

Spotless amid the strife and roar

Of mad ambition's suit,

Still finding the worm at the bitter core

Of kingcraft's golden fruit ;

And pausing 'mid victory's din, perchance,

Or the hazard game of power,

To dream of a sea where the sunbeams
 dance,

And the white clouds sail or lower—

To call up a woman's tender glance,

And a bitter parting hour.

While she who turned from a throne away,

In steadfast royal truth,

Stemming the tide she might not stay

For duty as for ruth,

Hath wrought in a miracle day by day

The promise of her youth,

Till the one for whom she gave up the ways

Of a life with high hopes fraught,

And chose a place with the commonplace,

The spell of her spirit caught,

And the lustrous gold of a noble grace

With his coarser fibre wrought.

Bright with all eloquent potent things,

This home of quiet peace :

Ebon and palm from the desert's springs,

With the marble gods of Greece ;

Conch and coral and painted wings

Of birds from Indian seas ;

Hemlet and shield in the frescoed hall,

Bronzes beside the door,

Clefts where the cool clear waters fall,

Waves on the lonely shore,

Blossom and cloud and mountain, all

Teaching their sacred lore.

Sweet from the gnarled black ebony wood

Flowers the fragrant snow ;

Pure from their rocky solitude
 The singing fountains flow ;
 Fair 'neath the chisel sharp and rude
 The living marbles grow :

So blessings begot of the wakening morn
 And the peace of midnight skies.
 Feature and form and voice adorn,
 And shine in their amber eyes,
 Aglow with the deathless beauty born
 Of stern self-sacrifice.

Shine on her softly, as she stands
 To catch the signal light
 From a father, who waits beside the sands
 To see o'er the waters bright
 A ship sail in from the classic lands
 With a gallant child to-night.

A sudden gleam through the alleys green—
 Fidelio flies apace ;
 Glad voices float on the air serene,
 And then the fond embrace
 Of a boy, with his father's quiet mien
 And his mother's radiant face.

They sit 'neath the crystal chandelier,
 And list with smiling eyes
 As he talks of the Alpine yodel clear,
 Of the pifferari's cries,
 Of the lazy song of the gondolier,
 Of Hellas' golden skies ;

Then, sad, of the carnage in fair Moselle—
 Of his school-fellows shattered wide,
 When the convent was shattered by shot
 and shell,
 Its portals wrenched aside,
 Where Saxon and Frank who fought and
 fell
 Were gathered side by side.

Then one and another strange romance
 Of the battle's ruthless test ;
 And, last, the tale of a princely lance
 With the death-wound on his breast,
 Claspings close, with a star-like glance,
 A portrait beneath his vest.

"No one its history could trace ;
 None knew it except the dead.
 One of the priests—who had served his
 race—
 The night before we fled
 Gave me the picture, because the face
 Was so like mine," he said.

A gold-framed portrait with vermil dyes :
 A woman, standing pale
 In the glow of soft Sicilian skies,
 And a hound on the terrace rail
 Baying the sea, where his mistress's eyes
 Follow a fading sail.

They have sung with the boy a welcome
 back ;
 They have chanted the evening psalm ;
 The swallows sleep in the turret black,
 The winds in the desert palm ;
 Silence broods o'er the bay's bright track,
 And the mountains cold and calm.

The spicy breath of the deepening night
 Floats through the oriel fair,
 As the moon looks in with her parting
 light,
 And rests with her silver rare,
 Beneath the bust of a mail-clad knight,
 On a woman bowed in prayer.

THOMAS JOHNSON, JUN.,

Familiarly known in the latter part of the last century as the "Drunken Poet of Danville," was probably a native of Virginia, born about 1760, and removed to Kentucky in 1786. His little pamphlet of doggerel satires, entitled "The Kentucky Miscellany,"—of which the only copy we know of is in the collection of Rev. L. W. Seely, D. D., of Frankfort, of the fourth edition, 36 pages, 24mo., and published at Lexington in 1821—bears internal evidence that some of the familiar and personal pieces were indited in 1786-87, one probably as early as 1776, but how much later does not appear. This only copy of the pamphlet we have seen is mouse-eaten at one corner, and some of the best pieces partially lost. The following are preserved here, not for their merit, but for their mischievous humor and as indications of the times. [See under Boyle county, in Volume II.]

ON PARSON R—E,*

WHO REFUSED TO PERFORM DIVINE SERVICES
TILL HIS ARREARS WERE PAID.

YE fools, I told you once or twice,
You'd hear no more from canting R—e;
He can not settle his affairs,
Nor pay attention unto prayers,
Unless you pay up your arrears.
Oh, how he could in pulpit storm,
And fill all hell with dire alarm!
Vengeance pronounced against each vice,
And, more than all, cursed avarice;
Preached money was the root of ill;
Consigned each rich man unto hell;
But since he finds you will not pay,
Both rich and poor may go that way.
It is no more than I expected—
The meeting-house is now neglected.
All trades are subject to this chance,
No longer pipe, no longer dance.

A PANEGRIC ON DR. FIELDS.

EXTRACT.

* * * * *

Oh, could I reach the true sublime!
With energy of thought, in rhyme,
My verse should far inscribe thy name,
In standing monuments of fame;
Long as my life its course should run,

Till all the fatal thread be spun;
Each morning early as I rise,
Each evening ere I close my eyes;
When I adore the Unseen Above
In whom I live and whom I love,
And pay the reverential praise
For all the blessings of my days,—
In that memorial first shall stand
His mercy by thy saving hand;
'Bove all the joys that fortune yields,
I bless my God for Doctor FIELDS.

THE AUTHOR'S OWN EPITAPH.

UNDERNEATH this marble tomb,
In endless shades lies drunken TOM;
Here safely moor'd, dead as a log,
Who got his death by drinking grog.
By whisky grog he lost his breath—
Who would not die so sweet a death!

EPITAPH

ON COL. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, KILLED BY IN-
DIANS, 1786.

To great and noble things, a transient date
And sudden downfall is decreed by fate!
Witness the man who here in silence lies,
Whom monarchs might have viewed with
envious eyes.

*Note.—Rev. David Rice ("Father" Rice, he was generally called) "had purchased land on the faith of his congregation guaranteeing the payment; but this was deferred, until the sons had forgotten the promises of their fathers, and the sheriff held up before his eyes the terror of imprisonment for debt. While in this morbid state he refused, on a certain communion occasion, to administer the sacrament at Danville—on the ground that it was not right to admit to the holy table persons who were unfaithful to their engagements. A great sensation was the consequence; dissatisfaction vented itself in loud murmurs; he became the song of the drunkard; and pasquinades were affixed to the church door, whose doggerel rhymes were remembered and repeated for many years. . . . Mr. Rice was often in great straits, like many others of his brethren, for want of an adequate support; and his family would have been reduced to a crust of bread, had it not been for the seasonable friendship of one man."—*Davidson's Hist. of Pres. Church in Ky.*

REV. JOUETT VERNON COSBY,

A citizen of Bardstown, Ky., since 1847, but a native of Staunton, Va., was born July 8, 1816—son of Dabney Cosby, and grandson of two revolutionary soldiers. He was educated at Hampden Sidney College; read a thorough course of law, but abandoned it for theology; pursued his studies for the ministry at Union Seminary, Va., and at Princeton, N. J.; preached for three years in North Carolina and Virginia, and in 1847 was called to Bardstown, where he still lives (April, 1874). Mr. Cosby has written many fugitive pieces, but only one poem of any considerable length, "Consecration," published in pamphlet form, 51 pp., 12mo., in April, 1874, from which we give several extracts:

SONG.

BY J. V. COSBY.

I.

"A GENTLE wind, unvoiced
 Along its viewless way,
 By chance smote on a Lily bell
 Wherein a Dew-drop lay ;—
 The drop, in perfumed fragments fell,
 And, whispering in my ears,
 The Spring wind sigh'd and sweetly said
 'I've kissed a Beauty's tears.'

II.

"That wind was as my thought
 Which wandered here and there,
 Loving, but restless not to find
 A love-shrine any-where,
 Till smiting on thy love-dewed heart
 The spell of silence broke,
 And through the chambers of my soul
 Exquisite music woke."
 1848.

CONSECRATION: A POEM.

BY J. V. COSBY.

This poem depicts the noblest type
 of woman, from that morn of life
 when

—"Neither outward form, nor on-
 ward thought,
 Revelation of that being's might had
 bought;"

when

"The soul was there a heavenly toned
 lyre
 Unsmitten yet its music to inspire ;",
 onward, through joys and sorrows, till

"In God's threefold furnace tried,
 Earth's refinement purified ;
 Till the fineness of the gold
 Equals that we shall behold
 In the New Jerusalem !

Consecrated twice ;
 Oh ! consecrated thrice—
 Maiden, Mother, Widow—now
 A new name is on her brow ;
 Written on its pearly white
 As no mortal hand can write."

The simple, touching "annals" of
 this "Maiden, Mother, Widow" is the
 story which this poet sings.

Twilight, nature's pensive queen,
 Throned upon her favored hour,
 In such drapery clothed the scene

As no hand but her's has power ;
 Mingling hues like these to grace,
 With sorrow's loveliness, the face
 Of joyous earth and heavenward fling.
 A charm that poet may not sing,
 Nor hand of limner trace.
 On the hills the golden light
 Like a dream of beauty lay—
 Shadow borrowed from the night—
 Splendor lingering from the day.
 Mellow clouds, gray, gold, and blue,
 Crowned the near horizon's view
 Curtains wrought by day to hold
 (Tho' ever changing, fold on fold)
 The portals of the sky, and raise
 A beacon to the spirit's gaze,
 Which seems to tell the fond heart where
 The boundaries lie 'twixt Here and
 There.

We, sleeping, dream, and waking, can
 not name

The phantom shape that to our dreaming
 came !

Be it a token, thus divinely lent,
 Of good a pledge, of ill a warning sent ;
 Or exhalation, rising from earth's soil,
 Mid heat and cold, along our path of toil ;
 It dwells apart, a shadow without light—
 A sadness now, and then a pure delight,
 A deed unwrought, a song without a tone,
 A scene in life that life has never known—
 We take no thought, whate'er its promise
 seem,

But pass along and say, 'tis but a dream !
 —And what are these throng'd visions of
 the soul

That fill our waking thoughts beyond
 control !

These bless'd ideals of a beauteous place
 Where earthly forms are shaped in heav-
 enly grace ;

Where human hearts may beat but never
 break,

And every pulse but that of sorrow take ;
 Where golden hours have hue of rosy
 dawn,

Forever coming, and yet never gone !
 Where deathless love, made passionless
 by power,

Becomes, at last, the soul's consummate
 dower :—

This hope immortal, wreath'd around the
 heart

With life's first pulse, and of our being
 part ;

Which builds its City glorious in the skies,
Beyond the sphere where Death's domin-
ion lies;
Which, reverent, hears the word of Christly
love,
Of mansions in the Father-house above;
And, rapturing, looks beyond the starry
dome
And hails the soul's grand shrine, ETER-
NAL HOME?
Is this a dream?—

VI.

Hid in the splendor of unvision'd light
That day of Revealing is tarrying yet;
But its promise of glory awakens the
night,
Its star on the brow of the morning is
set.
The stir of the Nations, as waking from
sleep,
Is portent of storm, like the moan of
the sea,
Giving sign of unrest from its solitudes
deep,
Ere the wind wake its waves to fierce
revelry.
The storm of the Nations will gather at
length,
Till Destiny point to the moment of
wrath;
And then, in the might of its terrible
strength,
Sweep down, with the vengeance of God
on its path.

IX.

—And here a Home, where might be
traced,
Full many a sign of cultured taste;
Where affluent hand and skillful art,
With nature wrought in every part,
Creating beauty which should be
A form of living harmony!
And yet the magic of the place
Was not its form of outward grace;
The charm that made it half divine
Was wrought beside its inner shrine,
Where love's sweet fountains 'waken first
And from their hidden heart-springs
burst;
Where first the harp of life is strung
And measure of its psalm first sung;—
Where first from artless lips is heard
That Talisman of Love, in word,—
Where, wrapp'd in unconsuming flame,
Is first reveal'd earth's sacred name,
MOTHER!

XV.

Ah! "Home, Sweet Home!" thy never
weary lay
Enchants us ever thro' our youthful day,
And age, with faltering lips, would still
prolong
The tuneful numbers of thy happy song!
And when the heart has grown too sear to
feel
The Winter chill along the pulses steal,
And dead to Summer of the passing years,
The rare, scant Summer that to age ap-
pears:—
It thrills to hear, and strives to wake
again
The life-warm numbers of thy passion'd
strain.
And thine, O mother, consecrated queen,
And beauteous light of every home-bright
scene
Pictured in hearts, whose substance
wrought of thine,
Is of immortal souls the wondrous shrine—
Souls born on earth, but native to the
skies—
Thy name is one whose glory never dies;—
For when the tongue that learn'd its
speech of thee,
Can speak no more its earthly melody;
In that fair realm where life delights to
range
Beyond all bound of death, and fear of
change,
Free as the light far-flashing from a star,
Pure as the pure where all celestial are,—
There shall awake, in love's melodious
tone
That angel harp may crave to make its
own,
Thy hallow'd name, to linger 'mid those
spheres
Echoed in beauty without change of years!

X.

I heard—it was the saddest sound
That ever made my pulse to bound—
I heard the heavy booming gun,
And wept and pray'd till set of sun:—
And then they came—Ah me! the thought
With bitterness of death is fraught!
Well,—then they brought my loved ones
home,
But not to me:—they had not come
To clasp me in love's warm embrace,
To wipe the tear stains from my face,
To tell me tidings of the day,
And smile my idle fears away.—

XI.

—Her face the hue of anguish took,
Her frame a sob convulsive shook,—
A thunder of the heart, that breaks
The gathered cloud of grief, and shakes
The tear-drop from the heavy eyes,
As lightning smites the storm-clad skies!
She wept, and so the heart's dry plain
Was freshened by the tearful rain.
—The sorrow-storm swept by, and then,
With outward calm, she spoke again.

XII.

I gazed upon them as they lay—
My jewels both—father and son!
It seemed my heart was still as they,
Had ceased to beat and turned to clay;
“Oh God, Thy holy will be done,
But this is hard,”—I did not say;
I had no thought, no heart to pray,
Nor lips to murmur,—they were sealed
In presence of such fate revealed.
—So strange it seemed!—They were so
near
And yet so still!—They were so dear,
And in the measure given back
Of true heart's love, there was no lack
In word or deed! This silence—change,
This stillness was unearthly strange!

They seemed to have fall'n into a sleep
Awe-full, because it was so deep.
Sometimes, the vision of my thought
With fear and love was so much wrought,
I fancied still the swell of breath
Was heaving on those breasts of death.
But this was fancy of the night
That vanished at the touch of light.
Then came strange joyance to my heart;
I knew my dead and I must part,—
But this was mine—'twould be relief,
'Twould be some solace to my grief
To shroud, and see the earth-sod close
In honor on their last repose!—
—They to the grave—the living, we,
A widow'd wife and children three,
Must 'bide—alas! I did not know
In how much bitterness of woe!—
I thought 'twould be my daily lot
In mournful joy to tend the spot,
The precious earth where should be laid
My dead beneath the Home-trees' shade.
—Ah, thus how often Hope divines
Even as the loving heart inclines,
Nor asks, indeed, for better proof
To hold its dream a thing of truth!
So now it was—so came to me
That morn of earth's bleak destiny.

MRS. ALICE SMITH WINSTON,

Née Smith, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, but since 1850, a resident of Covington, Ky., except about two years spent in Boone co., is a lady of elegant culture, of fine poetic taste, and as retiring and modest about the productions of her pen as she is beautiful in person. The earliest published pieces we have seen, all short, were written about 1860, some years after her marriage to Alex. V. Winston, a Cincinnati merchant; and gave promise of the undisguised popularity of many of her pieces over the signature of “Ecila,” in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Her latest pieces have been over another signature. From the limited number of pieces we find preserved by an appreciative friend, the following are selected as among the sweetest, but are probably not the best or most original in expression:

THE LITTLE BROWN HOUSE.

BY ALICE SMITH WINSTON.

In the little brown house where the mosses
had grown
O'er the roof and the eaves, like a soft
velvet gown,
A mother once sat with her babe on her
knee,
Rocking backward and forth as she sang
merrily,
“Oh, baby, we're going forever away
From this little brown house, with its
shadows so gray,

With its staircase so steep, and its ceil-
ings so low;
O, clap hands, my darling, to-morrow we
go!
To-morrow the pigeons will coo all in vain
For baby's pink hands will not feed them
again.
The little brown house will be empty and
still,
And only the whirr of the busy old mill,
Or noise of the creek, or the marmur of
bees,
Or warble of birds in the old orchard
trees,

Wake echoes familiar around the old
home,
All empty within, and all dusky with
gloom!
The spiders may work just as hard as they
can,
And curtain with cob-webs each diamond-
shaped pane,
For baby's bright face will be peeping no
more

Through vines which are shading the
window and door.
Clap hands, my wee darling, to-morrow
we'll sleep
Where ceilings are high, and where stair-
way is steep;
But sometime we'll come in the June eve-
ning's still,
And visit the little brown house by the
mill."

* * * * *

To the little brown house where the mosses
seemed sown
O'er the eaves and the roof, like a green
velvet gown,
The lone mother comes, and she thinks
drearily
Of the days which are not, and she sings
wearily,
"Ah! baby you've gone—gone, forever
away
From the little brown house with its shad-
ows so gray!
The pigeons come round me and coo all in
vain
For baby's pink hands may not feed them
again!
I peep through the window—no baby is
there—
I call you, my darling—but echoes I hear!
The webs on the windows seem crapes
which are tied
To keep out the sunshine since baby has
died!
Ah! mother would give all she owns just
to sleep
Where the ceilings are low and the staircase
is steep!
With you on my breast, as we used to sleep
when
You smiled in my face in your baby
dreams then—
Ere I pined for the grander house over
the stream
Where you passed from my life like a
beautiful dream!

But mother has learned it is not outward
things
Which give the heart rest, but *contentment*,
which flings
A hale round life, which, like sunshine
will creep
O'er walls without gildings, and stairs
which are steep."
July 18, 1870.

AFTER THE SUMMER.

BY ALICE SMITH WINSTON.

OVER some plants, faded and yellow,
Where no beams fell, golden and mellow;
Where spiders wove over their mosses
Skeleton leaves, spun with their flosses,
Soft as the down blown from the thistle
By a bee's wing, or a bird's whistle;
Over these plants (children of Summer),
Yesterday flew Spring's busy hummer
Searching for sweets. "Seek for them
rather
Where, 'round some bud, Autumn beams
gather,
Warming the leaves left by the Summer;
There is thy place, blithe little hummer;
Not to dead plants cometh the blossom—
Grace abides not in the cold hosom—
Where there is death; Hope builds her fire
Where there 'is warmth; look for sweets
higher,"
Musing, I said; musing and sighing,
(Not for the leaves fading and dying),
But for a want I in my bosom
Felt, while the bee searched for its blossom.
"Nothing but death!" softly I muttered;
But as the bee close to me fluttered,
Stirred by its flight scent of a blossom
Floated to me, and in my bosom
Filled full of doubts, Hope, like the flower,
Opened her door in that dim hour!
Gladly, I said, "Ah! little hummer,
Sometimes are sweets *after* the Summer!
Sometimes the Lord maketh in bosoms
Barren as sand places for blossoms!
Oft daises spring, queens of the meadow,
Wearing their crowns in the dim shadow—
God knows our needs—gifts without num-
ber
Often He sends *after* the Summer!"
Up to the light gently I brought it—
Close to my side still the bee sought it,
And through that day seemed he to mur-
mur,
"Sometimes are sweets *after* the Summer!"
December 5, 1870.

WHEN WILL WOMEN VOTE?

BY ALICE SMITH WINSTON.

When, oh when, will women, gentle women
vote?
When the birds cease sending sweet songs
from their throat;
When the field-born lily learns to work
and spin;
Then, hurrah for women! then, and not
till then.
When the gold-bee homeward with but
poison bies;
When the white-winged pigeon with the
eagle flies;
When the lamb's soft bleating changes to
a bark;
Then to woman's suffrage possibly we'll
hark.

For, when socks are mended, and the
baby's drest,
And its lips, like rosebuds, to our own are
prest;
When the flowers are watered, and the
birds are fed;
When the fluted laces ripple o'er the bed;
When the room is dusted till no atoms
pass
Through the bars of sunshine, like some
gate of glass;
When the bird is sending from its little
throat
Songs, till even baby listens to each note,
"Shoo fly!" who could leave them, leave
such joys to vote?

When the roaring lion bleateth as the
lamb;
When we call tornadoes but the day's soft
calm;
Then shall men nurse babies, wear the
petticoats,
While their wives are shaving—shaving
men and notes!
When men take their knitting out with
them to tea,
When they friz on hair-pins locks most
killingly;
When they wear "switches," braids,
chignons and rolls;
Women will wear switches out about the
polls!
Woman's kingdom lieth in her home's
sweet ties;
The ballot-box her cradle, where her dar-
ling lies;

And mothers should be happy if they're
allowed by fate
To taste the sweets which cling to this
sweetest candy(?)date.

I looked around in wonder, when maids
and women sweet
Cut off the long trails hiding from sight
their little feet,
And thought we'd see the peacocks cut
off their long tails, too,
And thought that heas would cackle a
cock-a-doodle-doo,
When maids, and even mothers, put on the
jaunty hat;
But now I take for granted these things,
but wonder that
The maids, who wear gold locketts and
chains round snowy throat,
(Sweet, pretty, gentle ring-doves) should
ever want to vote!

To such I say, keep busy at home, tend
ivies green—
Go cut a snowy apron to stitch on the ma-
chine;
Rub windows till they glisten, all free
from dust and mote;
But, darling girls, please listen, oh, never,
never, vote!

When briars torn to roses, and brides
wear cabbage stalks;
When little lambs wear wolf-skins, and
new-born baby talks;
When man in moon wears night cap, with
clouds for ruffles white,
And owls go off a courting through day as
well as night;
When doves wear chains of serpents
around their purple throat,
Then, girls, get out your tickets, for then
will women vote!

February, 1870.

JOHN'S LETTER.

"The Kingdom of Heaven is within us."

BY ALICE SMITH WINSTON.

One night, when Discontent and I
Were battling with each other,
(For every soul must have, you know,
Its bright and stormy weather),
I found this letter written to—
Well, say to "Kitty Clover"—
'Tis all the same; the letter was
From "John," a noble lover.

Not noble as regarded blood—
 (Why care for scarlet lining
 Of casket, more than jewel which
 Gives casket its refining?)—
 But noble in the sight of God
 This lover, who, at Love's note,
 Left higher nest and mated with
 A dove within a dove-cote!

* * * * *

"No satin shoe your tiny foot,
 My winsome Kitty, covers;
 Your shoes are oftener the grass,
 Your huckles but the clovers.
 Your hands grudge not the sun the kiss
 Which rests so oft upon them;
 They'd look as strange as lilies ~~veiled~~,
 If they had gloves to span them!
 Where, Kitty, now the doubts you had?
 You can no sooner find them,
 Than find the blossoms of the Spring
 Which leaves us fruit behind them!
 Where now my pining for a home
 One notch above your station?
 The bird in nest below my own
 Has blest that habitation!
 Let parrots wear their green and gold,
 And mock when we go near them;
 My bird has songs the whole day long,
 And I'm the one to hear them!
 You feared the eagle yet would pine
 To soar off to the mountain,
 Forgetting pretty lessons taught
 By mountain-stream and fountain!
 Ah! Kitty, I have learned not all
 The joy which Fate is spinning
 Is woven in the cloth of gold
 And 'purple and fine linen!'
 I've learned that cares, like butterflies,
 Are born 'mongst Fortune's flowers,
 And seldom come to steal the sweets
 From humble lives like ours!
 Has gold some strange, magnetic power—
 Have jewels, too, their magnet—
 That palaces are places where
 Pain oft'nest sets her signet?

Ah! sometimes, when I wish for what
 You never wish, or can wish;
 'The Kingdom is within!' I say,
 And all my yearnings vanish!
 Then I'm content without the wealth
 With which I would surround you—
 Content to bring my sphere of life
 To that in which I found you.
 Our baby's feet are just as pink,
 As though its pretty mother's
 Had never waded in the dew,
 Half knee-deep in the clovers!
 Though acorns be his only toy,
 And buckeyes serve for rattle,
 I'm sure the angels visit him,
 And understand his prattle.
 (The homely vase, in window there,
 Holds loveliest of flowers;
 Why care for the surroundings of
 This blossom sweet of ours?)
 In rustic crib he sleeps as sound
 'Neath shade of green-fringed willow
 As though his curls were rippling o'er
 A prince's downy pillow!
 So, Kitty dear, remember this:
 Should fickle Fortune spin us
 Her cloth of gold and linens fine
 'The Kingdom is within us!'
 No golden chain can still the beat
 Of heart where conscience waketh;
 No rustic of a silken gown
 (Which ugly silkworm maketh)
 Can hush the whisper of the soul,
 Or still its faintest yearning!
 God sets his light *within* the heart,
 And we must keep it burning!"

* * * * *

When I had finished, Discontent
 Had left me altogether!
 And, as a bird will in the sun
 Show most the brilliant feather,
 My soul put on a shining garb,
 Which suits me always better—
 (The light was all reflected from
 John's simple, truthful letter!)

May 3, 1871.

MISS LAURA CATHARINE FORD

Is a native of Owen co., Ky., where her father, Capt. Harbin H. Ford, an extensive farmer, from Virginia, had settled about 1845. A few years after, while Laura was very young, the father died; and the mother, with her little son and daughter, removed to Frankfort, where they still reside (May, 1874). Like many others of the gifted daughters of the West, Laura C. Ford was first encouraged by the bounding enthusiasm and genuine admiration of the great poet-editor, George D. Prentice, to try her pen at poetry.

Her earlier efforts were published in the *Louisville Journal*, afterwards in the *Louisville Courier*, the *Courier-Journal*, and other Kentucky periodicals, and latterly and mainly in the *Frankfort Yeoman*. She writes with great ease, for pastime, and with a vividness and elasticity that promises much for the future.

HUNTED DOWN.

BY LAURA C. FORD.

STRANGE was his life: 'twould seem his
natal star

Was shrouded in the inky folds of
clouds;

No brightness crossed his path without a
bar

Of utter gloom, and these bars came in
crowds.

Ho was a dreamer from his earliest years,
Which held him isolated from his kind,
And rendered him in youth a mark for
jeers

From many a baser, many a lesser
mind.

His gentle soul, while wounded by the
darts,

In voiceless agony endured each shaft,
Although they rankled in the tenderest
parts—

Life's bitterest cup in silence proud he
quaffed.

Grown into manhood, he was hunted still
By little souls that failed to compre-
hend

The subtle workings of a finer will,
Whose iron strength their malice could
not bend.

Upon his brow great genius sat enthroned,
And shone in flashes from his dark gray
eye.

No petty meannesses his bosom owned,
But smoldered there a pride untamed
and high.

The world, a sycophant, his offerings
spurned;

And hate and envy skulked along his
way;

Till pride flamed up, and, hunted down,
he turned

And, like a goaded lion, stood at bay.

He proudly stood—his tongue sharp-edged
with scorn,

And fierce defiance shooting from his
eyes,

The pack, like cowards from their covert
torn,

Crouched to the soul which they had
dared despise.

That boon which they to modesty denied,
Respect that near to veneration came,
They yielded now un murmuringly to pride,
And on their shoulders lifted him to
fame.

May 12, 1874.

THE HIGHER AIM.

BY LAURA C. FORD.

THE firelight, with its flash and flare,
Threw fitful shadows on the wall,
And flickered o'er the veteran's chair,
Who smoked his pipe at evening's fall,
And dreamed of years beyond recall.

He sees himself as once a boy
Elate with all a boy's wild dreams;
Sees ripening fruits which may not cloy,
Reserved for him—ah, radiant seems
The distance gilded with Hope's beams.

Within his pipe the slow fire died—
The dreamy light went from his eyes—
He turned to Edward at his side,
Whose youth still led him 'neath the
skies
That, cloudless, arch life's Paradise.

"Tell me, my boy," he said, "from
whence

It is life's discontent arrives?

'Till oft we say in vain pretense,
No lingering love of life survives
Within the shade that haunts our lives.

"For, in the nature of us all,
There is to earth a stubborn tie:
Though some, who drain its cup of gall,
Have, in rash moments, dared to die,
And send unshriven souls on high.

"Those trembling souls, methinks, look
back

Regretful at the prison fled—
But I have wandered from the track
O'er which I'd have your wisdom led;
From what are half life's sorrows
shed?"

And Edward spoke, in language bold :
 "Methinks that were not hard to
 tell—

Life's blessings always come with gold ;
 When Want comes in the home to dwell,
 With larder scant and fireless cold,
 The heart life's bitterest woes may hold."

"Not so," the old man said, and
 smiled.

He, looking downward from the height
 Of four-score years, deemed hut a child
 The man whose twentieth year that
 night
 Time jotted down in its onward flight.

"I grant that poverty is sore,
 But still susceptible of cure.
 My mind to-night is running o'er
 An ill that will and must endure,
 Although the years should reach four-
 score.

"Oft in the cloudless, dreamy years,
 Through which your life is drifting
 now,
 Ambition's hand the water stirs,

'Till fame in fancy wreathes the brow
 And in estatic dreams one hears
 Himself proclaimed without oompeers.

"He hugs the fancy to his breast,
 Before an *ignis fatuus* flies,
 And lures him with no thought of rest,
 'Till weary, worn, Hope's taper dies ;
 Ambition's fires alone arise.

"Ambition lives, and mure and more
 The tortured spirit strives to fret ;
 Even with the hope of greatness o'er,
 It feeds him on its poison yet,
 And goads him with a vain regret.

"And from chimeras such as this
 It is that half life's sorrows fall,
 And lap up every drop of bliss,
 And then refill the cup with gall ;
 While Fame's a hubble after all.

"But live, my son, for the higher fame,
 Which is the boon of years well spent ;
 Transmit your children a spotless name ;
 It will soothe, though poverty be sent,
 The chastened spirit with content."

MRS. SALLIE M. B. PIATT,

Née Bryan, is a native of Henry co., Ky., and was educated at the best schools in New Castle, the county seat. After leaving school, she ventured upon poetry, and sent her first pieces to the *Louisville Journal* about 1857-8, winning kind words and positive encouragement from the editor, Mr. Prentice. About 1860, she married John J. Piatt, himself a poet and newspaper correspondent of vigor and raciness, then resident in Louisville, and removed to Washington city. Her first volume, "A Woman's Poems," 127 pp., was published in Boston, 1871 ; and a second, "A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles, and Other Poems," June, 1874.

AFTER WINGS.

BY SALLIE M. B. PIATT.

THIS was your butterfly, you see.
 His fine wings made him vain !
 The caterpillars crawl, but he
 Pass'd them in rich disdain !—
 My pretty boy says, "Let him be
 Only a worm again !"

Ob, child, when things have learn'd to
 wear

Wings once, they must be fain
 To keep them always high and fair.

Think of the creeping pair
 Which even a butterfly must bear
 To be a worm again !

TO-DAY.

BY SALLIE M. B. PIATT.

AH, real thing of bloom and breath,
 I can not love you while you stay.
 Put on the dim, still charm of death,
 Fade to a phætom, float away,
 And let me call you Yesterday !

Let empty flower-dust at my feet
 Remind me of the buds you wear ;
 Let the bird's quiet show how sweet
 The far-off singing made the air ;
 And let your dew through frost look fair.

In mourning you I shall rejoice.
 Go : for the bitter word may be

A music—in the vanish'd voice;
And on the dead face I may see
How bright its frown has been to me.

Then in the haunted grass I'll sit,
Half tearful in your wither'd place,
And watch your lovely shadow flit
Across To-morrow's sunny face,
And vex her with your perfect grace.

So, real thing of bloom and breath,
I weary of you while you stay.
Put on the dim, still charm of death,
Fade to a phantom, float away,
And let me call you Yesterday!

MY GHOST.

A STORY TOLD TO MY LITTLE COUSIN KATE.

BY SALLIE M. B. PIATT.

YES, Katie, I think you are very sweet,
Now that the tangles are out of your hair.

And you sing as well as the birds you meet,

That are playing, like you, in the blossoms there.

But now you are coming to kiss me, you say:

Well, what is it for? Shall I tie your shoe,

Or loop your sleeve in a prettier way?

"Do I know about ghosts?" Indeed I do.

"Have I seen one?" Yes: last evening, you know,

We were taking a walk that you had to miss,

(I think you were naughty and cried to go,

But, surely, you'll stay at home after this!)

And, away to the twilight lonesomely

("What is the twilight?" It's—getting late!)

I was thinking of things that were sad to me—

There, hush! you know nothing about them, Kate.

Well, we had to go through the rocky lane,
Close to that bridge where the water roars,

By a still, red house, where the dark and rain

Go in when they will at the open doors;

And the moon, that had just waked up,
look'd through

The broken old windows and seem'd afraid,

And the wild bats flew and the thistles grew

Where once in the roses the children play'd.

Just across the road by the cherry-trees
Some fallen white stones had been lying so long,

Half hid in the grass, and under these

There were people dead. I could hear the song

Of a very sleepy dove, as I pass'd

The graveyard near, and the cricket that cried;

And I look'd (ah! the Ghost is coming at last!)

And something was walking at my side.

It seem'd to be wrapp'd in a great dark shawl,

(For the night was a little cold, you know.)

It would not speak. It was black and tall;

And it walk'd so proudly and very slow.

Then it mock'd me—every thing I could do:

Now it caught at the lightning-flies like me;

Now it stopp'd where the elder-blossoms grew;

Now it tore the thorns from a gray bent tree.

Still it followed me under the yellow moon,

Looking back to the graveyard now and then,

Where the winds were playing the night a tune—

But Kate, a Ghost doesn't care for men,

And your papa couldn't have done it harm!

Ah, dark-eyed darling, what is it you see?

There, you needn't hide in your dimpled arm—

It was only my Shadow that walk'd with me!

THE POORLY-DRESSED MAN.

BY HENRY C. BLOUNT.

WE SEE that strange man as he enters the hall;

The servant avoids him, scarce asks him, "Come in;"

The children look shy, the dogs bark, and all

Are amazed at his garments so tattered and thin.

He's honest, upright, does the best that he can—

A stranger—but see, he's a poorly-dressed man!

"Don't judge from appearance," how often we hear;

'Tis a lesson all learn—but learn not to heed.

Who looks on a portly-dressed man but to sneer,

No matter whose fault, how much he may need!

Don't give him your smiles, nor your friendship, more than

Politeness requires to a poorly-dressed man!

A dandy knows well the importance of dress;

He does not, he claims not, to pass by his sense;

If you ask him, if truthful, he can but confess,

The favor he wins is his greatest expense;

He sees how the world will deridingly scan
More merit than he has in a poorly-dressed man!

Who cares who it is, when he goes 'long the street,

His feet out, his knees out, his elbows both bare?

Who'll ask why it is, when they chance him to meet?

He's so much like a beggar, and how many care?

May he not be your kindred? Oh, horror! How can

You say so in jest? He's such a poorly-dressed man!

Why shrink back, when seated in stage coach or car?

They are all fellow-travelers—have all paid their way;

They are all strangers to you; don't move back so far;

You can read where you are, or look out if you may.

Oh! I see why you do. 'Tis true there's a ban

Placed, Cain-like, upon every poorly-dress'd man!

He goes to the park, to the ball, or *soiree*;
Who gives him a welcome, who speaks to him cheer?

There beauty and fashion, in charming array,

Do frown when they see him, and wish him not near.

What lady would even let fall her dear fan

If she thought 'twould be lifted by a poorly-dressed man?

When the business of life and its trials are o'er,

And heaven reveals its glories so bright,
Where scoffs will be heard not, nor jeers any more

Will all share alike its peace and delight?

Oh! hasten to tell me, if any one can,
Will there be a welcome for a poorly-dress'd man?

WARSAW, KY., 1867.

THE OLD TOWN CLOCK.

BY A. FULKEERSON.

THE old town clock is a marvelous thing,
As it tells of the passing hours,
When its hollow tones on the midnight ring,

Startling this slumb'ring world of ours!
And it watches the flight of unstaying time

To chronicle moments that were,
And the voice of the ages is heard in the chime,
As it wails on the startled air!

Its fingers are pointing to a path in the sky,
And its tongue hath an utterance grand

Of the rest that remains in the mansions on high,

And the way to the beautiful land!
But the children of men, never heeding its voice

Move onward to music and mirth;

In the days of their youth and strength
they rejoice,
Till they pass like a dream from the
earth!

The old town clock—I have heard the peal
Of its measured strike, give three at
morn,

When I felt as the lone and the wretched
feel,

In a bleak cold world forlorn!

I have counted the tones from its iron
throat,

As they moaned and died on the wind,
Till its music fell like a funeral note
On my dreary and desolate mind!

The old town clock—let it speak again

A dirge-like note for departing time.

Tis a sybil voice in the mystic strain,

From the grand old past sublime!

And its echoes tell us of glorious days,
When the heart and the world were
young;

When minstrels chanted the heroes' praise,
And the lute to love and mirth was
strung!

FRANKFORT, March 3, 1870.

A FRACAS AT THE WIDDY WARD'S.

BY A REPORTER FOR THE LOUISVILLE
COURIER-JOURNAL.

It was Mr. and Mrs. Dolony who rented
A basement and kitchen from swate
Widdy Ward,

An' more illigant quarters was niver in-
vinted,

Wid every thing nice that the two could
afford.

They'd praties for breakfast, and cold
ones for dinner,

An' for supper the cold ones made into
a sthew,

And at night (it's as thrue as the devil's a
sinner)

They dhrank larger beer, and a bucket-
ful, too.

The widdy, hiven bless her! an illigant
leddy,

Sint out ivery night for her botthle of
rhye;

And she dhrank wid her childer, as always
was rheady

To take what she'd glve, widout wink-
ing an eye.

"Here's a health to old whisky," she said
as she tuck it,

And nine times dhrank over a litthle
drap more;

Thin, dancing a jig on the top ov a
bucket,

Came down wid a thunderin' smash on
the floor.

"Hoot!" spake up Dolony; his wife she
wint scramin'

As a bushel ov phlaster fell into their
beer;

"Who the devil could live in this house,
and be dhramin'

Ov comfort and illegance lingerin' here?
Bedad, it's the widdy; St. Pathrick defend
her?

It's a shtop I'll be putting upon this to-
night;"

And he throw'd a tom cat through the
widdy's back winder,

Which sheratched the young childer
and put out the light.

"Bedad, I'll beat that," said the widdy
advancing,

And paking below, through a crack in
the wall;

"Its the devil himself ye'll be thinking a
dancin'

Before yez gets through wid the fracas
at all."

Thin a tub full of schlops she snatched,
the next minnit,

And tumbled 'em out of the door wid a
yell,

And Misther Dolony was narely dhrowned
in it,

For he stood where the wather (bad luck
to it) fell.

Thin Misther Dolony, all ravin' and mad,
he

Wint afther a warrant and sint her to
jail;

But whin she came into the court-room be-
dad, he

Felt just like a bull-dog widout ony tail.
His Honor looked over the facts in the

case, thin,

And towld thim they both should be
fined, it was clear,

For, he said, pable niver would try to be
dacent, whin

Ore would dhrink whisky, and the other
one beer.



KENTUCKY ARTISTS.

ARTISTS OF KENTUCKY.

THE great art-centers of America are Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Except the states of which they are each the metropolis, probably no other in the American Union has excelled Kentucky in the real merit of her portrait painters. In this line of art, probably no American has excelled Matt. Jouett, certainly at the early age at which he was taken; while few have equalled the richness and glow and expression of his best portraits. In the lines of *genre*, historical and landscape painting, while the state has furnished scenes and subjects and scenery for some of the finest pieces executed in America, her own artists, as a rule, have only in later years, begun to bestow the attention which so exhaustless and inviting a field presents and deserves. In sculpture, one artist alone, Joel T. Hart, has made the state famous—the remarkable life-likeness, fidelity, and beauty of his statues, portrait-busts, and ideal works ranking him to-day as the greatest of living American sculptors, perhaps only equalled among the dead by the late Hiram Powers, of Cincinnati.

Our information has been fullest about the artists who have painted in the interior of Kentucky.

MATTHEW HARRIS JOUETT, still familiarly known to many old residents as "Matt. Jouett"—the greatest and most distinguished painter of Kentucky, and equalled by few in America—dates back his ancestry and name to pioneer Kentucky. His uncle, after whom he was named, MATTHEW JOUETT, was clerk of the first legislative body assembled west of the Allegheny mountains, May 23, 1775;* returned, soon after, to Virginia; was a captain of the Virginia continental line in the Revolution, and killed during the war or died before 1784.† His father, Capt. JOHN (or "Jack") JOUETT (born Dec. 7, 1754, died March 1, 1822, aged 67) was also a Revolutionary officer, and the recipient from the legislature of Virginia of an elegant sword, for gallantry and boldness in preventing the capture of that body (then in session at Charlottesville) by the raiding British Col. Tarleton;‡ came to Mercer co., Ky., in 1782; was married to Sally Robards, Aug. 20, 1784; a delegate from Mercer co. to the Virginia legislature, in 1787 (five years before Kentucky was made a state), and again in 1790; a member of the convention at Danville, in 1788; a representative in the Kentucky legislature from Mercer county in 1792, from Woodford county, in 1795, '96, and '97, and probably also from Bath county, where he soon after made his home. He was a man of note in his day, "physically and mentally a *man*;" full of humor, fond of fun, a high liver, remarkable for hospitality, the associate and companion of Clay, Jackson, Joe Daveiss, Breckinridge, and the Marshalls, indeed of all the great men of early Kentucky.

Matt. Jouett, the painter, was born in Mercer co., Ky., April 22, 1788, and died in Fayette co., Aug. 10, 1827, when only 39. He was educated with great care, for the law—in strong faith and pride that his mental adaptation, personal appearance of rare beauty, and remarkable power in the control of men betokened a brilliant career. He studied faithfully, acquired the law of the books as if by intuition, and attempted the practice, with rich promise of name and fortune; but it was to please his friends solely, and to him a spiritless life. From the pages of his law books fancies took form, and the edges of his memoranda beamed with the faces of his friends; his destiny was ART, and no pleading, or coaxing, or discouragement, or depression could keep it long in abeyance. The applause of the former had no such fascination for him as the beautiful creations of his own free fancy. It mattered not, that the profession of painting was then little esteemed in Kentucky; there was to him a world of pleasure in its pursuit, higher and purer and

* Volume II. of this work, pages 501-8. † Records Lincoln county court, Nov., 1781.

‡ Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.

sweeter than any other calling offered. Striking likenesses, wrought without effort, and most exquisite forms teemed from his pen and pencil. Such powers could not be curbed in any rigid form, such inspiration was too natural to be fettered. He began to paint without a master. And if the opinions of such men as Healy, Frazer, and Bush—art men themselves, of no mean standing—are of weight, his portraits are to-day superior to those of any artist America has produced, and rank with the best of the old masters.

In 1812, war for a little while was more exciting than art, and the sword than the pencil. Jouett entered the army, and served with gallantry through at least one campaign in the then Northwest. After the war, which was to him a kind of holiday, Jouett began to paint with renewed zest. Wonderfully successful as a self-taught man, he yet felt the need of a master; and in 1816-17 spent six months in Boston, under the instruction of Gilbert Stuart, at that time the most world-renowned and esteemed of American portrait painters. Tuckerman, in his *Book of the Artists*, says Jouett was a favorite pupil of Stuart's. From other sources it is known that an intimacy sprang up between these men of genius which lasted through life. No man more admired and more thoroughly appreciated the peculiar excellences and promise of Jouett—the glimpses of character, if not the most outspoken character, and the brilliancy and beauty of color, so remarkable in his portraits.

It has been said that Matt. Jouett was to Kentucky what Rubens was to Flanders. He was more. Kentucky, at the time Jouett painted, was almost a wilderness—the people unprepared for art, indifferent to its influences, with no masters to teach, no models to work from, no styles to study. Rubens had every advantage—in association, masters, art galleries, and an art-loving people, who were able and willing to pay for good works. Rubens was a sensualist, with all his accomplishments, and not beyond reproach. Jouett was a startling genius, of the most marked character; a thoroughly manly and pure man, with a fine musical education; full of poetry, and one of the most brilliant talkers of his day. Rubens painted to old age; Jouett did not begin painting in earnest until he was 25, and was cut down at 39. Rubens knew by daily contact what the *Renaissance* in art had accomplished, for he studied from the best pictures; Jouett never saw old masters' works, and could only dream of their glories. And it is astonishing that in the early days of Kentucky an artist should have been born, who, without breathing the Italian air or seeing the realistic productions of the Dutch, should have instinctively produced portraits which—for richness of coloring, mellow subdued tones, and strong character portrayal—stand to-day equal to the best works of European art in that direction.

Mr. Jouett was thoroughly the ideal artist, highly informed, of poetic temperament, vivid imagination, and most sympathetic nature. No wonder that such a genial and gentle disposition was admired and sought after by such lights as Clay, Crittenden, Daveiss, the Marshalls, and Breckinridges. And no wonder that among his best pictures were those of some of these very friends—Henry Clay, Joseph Hamilton Daveiss, John J. Crittenden, and James Morrison. To these should be added the full length portrait of the Marquis La Fayette, which belongs to the state of Kentucky, and adorns the hall of the house of representatives, to the right of the speaker's chair; also, those of Gov. Isaac Shelby, Gov. Robert P. Letcher, Rev. Horace Holley, D.D., besides others in families at Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans, where he spent several winters.

[The following brief sketches of a few artists, some native, and others visiting, who have had studios in Lexington, are from Ranek's *History of Lexington*.]

The art annals of Lexington are not to be despised. WILLIAM WEST, who came to Lexington in 1788, was the first painter that ever settled in the vast region "this side the mountains." He was the son of the then rector of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, and had studied under the celebrated Benjamin West, in London. His family was a talented one. His brother, Edward West, who had preceded him to Lexington, three years before, was the won-

derful mechanical genius who invented the steamboat in that city in 1793, and his son, WILLIAM E. WEST, is now remembered for the portrait he painted of Lord Byron, at Leghorn. William West painted but few pictures, and they were of only moderate merit. He is best known as "the first painter who came to the West." He died in New York.

ASA PARK, a Virginian, was the second painter who settled in Lexington. He died in 1827. Though Mr. Park attempted portraits, his best productions were fruit and flower pieces. His pictures, like West's, owe their value mainly to the fact of his having been one of the pioneer painters of Lexington.

Mr. BECK, erroneously mentioned in Dunlap's Arts of Design as "the first painter who penetrated beyond the Alleghenies," settled in Lexington about 1800. He belonged, at one time, to a company of scouts under Gen. Anthony Wayne. He and his wife conducted a female seminary in that city for many years, in which painting was a prominent feature. Mr. and Mrs. Beck were both artists of some ability, and painted many pictures, principally landscapes. W. Mentelle, S. Davies McCullough, John Tilford, Mrs. Thomas H. Clay, and many others own pictures by Beck. He died in 1814; his wife survived him until 1833.

In 1818, JOHN NEAGLE, afterward known as the painter of "Pat Lyon, the Blacksmith," visited Lexington with the intention of settling; but he found Jouett so far his superior that he left and settled in Philadelphia. He came to Lexington again in 1844, at the instance of the Whigs of Philadelphia, to paint for them a full length portrait of Henry Clay, Mr. Clay sitting for him at the Phoenix Hotel. In November of that year, he presented to Daveiss Lodge, of that city, a portrait of Col. Joseph H. Daveiss, from the original by Jouett. The picture is now (1872) owned by Major S. D. McCullough.

CHESTER HARDING, who afterward acquired a national reputation, painted some excellent portraits here in 1819. Mrs. H. I. Bodley, Mrs. Wm. Preston, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. A. K. Woolley, and others have pictures by him.

LOUIS MORGAN, a native of Pittsburgh, settled in Lexington in 1830, and remained for many years. He painted pictures which evinced a very high order of talent, and it was only the lack of energy that prevented him from becoming noted. His best effort is his well-known portrait of Simon Kenton from life. He was gifted with exquisite taste and remarkable feeling for color. He died about 1860. Dr. Robert Peter owns some of his pictures.

OLIVER FRAZER, an artist-son of Lexington, was born February 4, 1808, and studied for several years under Matthew H. Jouett. After the death of his distinguished instructor, Mr. Frazer, in company with George P. Healy, went to Europe, where he remained for four years, studying the great works of the old masters. On his return, he achieved flattering success as a portrait painter. He died, April 9, 1854, and was buried in the Lexington Cemetery. His eyesight became injured some years before his death, which prevented him from being a prolific painter; but the few productions of his pencil are of rare merit. His portrait of Clay, and a family group in the possession of Mrs. Frazer, are considered among his best efforts. Mr. Clay spoke in the strongest terms of satisfaction of his portrait by Frazer, who received a number of orders for copies of it. Others of his pictures are owned by Major Lewinski, Frank K. Hunt, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Wm. Warfield, Judge Robertson, Mrs. Wm. A. Dudley, John S. Wilson, Mrs. Aaron K. Woolley, J. J. Hunter, and others, and are characterized by their delicate coloring and accurate delineation. Another has well said that Mr. Frazer was a true artist, and loved his profession for its own sake. He was honest, kind, and true, and was devoted to the retirement of his happy home. He was greatly gifted in conversation, well read in the best art and other literature, and his taste was exceedingly delicate and correct.

In 1867, Mr. ALEXANDER painted some fine pictures in Lexington, one of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and another of Judge Wm. B. Kinkead, being among the number.

Since Jouett's time, a number of artists have either sojourned in Lexington temporarily, or made it their home. JOHN GRIMES, who excelled in delicate forms and colors, painted there, for several years anterior to 1832, at

which time he died. Several of his productions are in the possession of his aunt, Mrs. Thos. Grant; and Mrs. Fannie Dewees and J. J. Hunter each have one.

The well-known miniature engravings of Clay and Jackson are from original portraits by DODGE, who resided for some time in Lexington.

JAMES H. BEARD, the American Landseer, during a visit to Lexington, painted portraits of the late Robert Alexander, Col. S. W. Price, and one or two others. He resided, for several years, in Covington, Ky.

WILLIAM VER BRYCK, who has since attained much celebrity, executed some very fine portraits in Lexington, in 1868, one of Mrs. D. Whitney, one each of Mr. and Mrs. John Carty, and portraits of several members of Dr. Henry M. Skillman's and Isaac Scott's families. No visiting artist ever met with so much success in Lexington as Mr. Ver Bryck. He came to Lexington from the city of New York.

B. F. RHINEHEART, in 1869, had a temporary studio in Lexington, and painted in very superior style, portraits of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Gen. John H. Morgan, Mrs. Basil W. Duke, Dr. and Mrs. Warren Frazer, Thos. Mitchell, and others. His chief excellences are fine modeling and coloring. He is a native of Ohio.

E. TROYE, who was born in England, but has long been a resident of New York, has painted a number of fine animal pictures. Some of his best efforts—pictures of blood horses—are in the possession of James A. Grinstead, A. Keene Richards, A. Buford, M. Alexander, of Woodford, and others. As an animal painter, Mr. Troye has no superior in this country. He has, as yet, attempted but few composition pictures, the "Dead Sea" being one.

Gen. SAMUEL W. PRICE is one of the most promising resident painters Lexington has had since Jouett. He is a son of the late Daniel B. Price, of Nicholasville, Ky., and was a pupil of the lamented Oliver Frazer. His first effort, at the age of seventeen, was a portrait of "Old King Solomon," the unterrified grave-digger during the cholera of '33, and long one of the "institutions" of Lexington. This picture merits the celebrity it has attained. Another early picture is a fine portrait of Postmaster Ficklin. The portrait of President Fillmore, in the Phoenix Hotel dining-room, by Price, was painted in 1855. One of his most successful efforts is a large picture Gen. George H. Thomas, which has become extensively known. Mr. Price has received letters highly complimenting his work from both Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Thomas. A striking likeness of Judge Robertson must not be forgotten. Latterly, Gen. Price has attempted composition pictures, and with marked success. The "Night before the Battle of Chickamauga," the "Young Artist," and "Caught Napping," indicate the latitude, as well as the superiority of his talents. He has reflected honor upon the art history of his state.

Mrs. ELIZA BROWN, widow of Prof. John Brown, of Transylvania University, who died in 1855, has painted a number of beautiful landscapes, the merit of which is heightened by the fact that Mrs. Brown commenced with the pencil at a time of life when art efforts generally cease. A Rhineland scene, the "Yosemite Valley," a Canadian landscape, and an exquisite bit of Minnesota rock and water, are worthy of special attention. Mrs. Brown, in 1872, when nearly 70, for the first time attempted portrait painting, and with extraordinary success, considering her age.

Mr. STUART, a South Carolinian, latterly a resident of St. Louis, painted some excellent portraits in Lexington in 1872—one each of Mrs. Rosa Jeffrey, Jos. B. Cooper, the city librarian, and Richard A. Buckner, Sen., deceased.

AARON H. CORWINE, one of the most promising artists of Kentucky, and a portrait painter of much character, died before he was 28 years old. He was a native of Mason county, Ky. (under which head, in Volume II, of this work, a biographical sketch will be found).

NEVILL CAIN, son of John S. Cain, of Louisville, while still a boy-painter, twice received such complimentary and substantial encouragement from the legislature of Kentucky as has never been so soon repeated to any of her most favored and distinguished artists. On March 9, 1871, before he was

thirteen years of age, his portrait of Chief Justice George Robertson was purchased by that body, at the handsome sum of \$500, and ordered to be suspended in the court room of the court of appeals. Three years after, and before he was sixteen years old, the senate, on Jan. 23, 1874, adopted a joint resolution to purchase, for \$250, his portrait of another venerable ex-judge of the court of appeals, Joseph R. Underwood, then one of the oldest practicing lawyers in the United States; it would probably pass the house in a few days. Young Cain, at the time of this last action, was in Europe (in Munich, Bavaria), prosecuting his studies as a painter; he had already received a bronze medal, for proficiency in painting—a rare compliment to an American, and more remarkable than rare, considering the youth of the recipient and the severe competition. It would seem as if honors and success almost beyond measure attend the path of this promising young Louisville artist.

THOMAS S. NOBLE, probably the most distinguished of the living artists (painters) of Kentucky, is a native of Lexington, born in 1835, son of Thos. H. Noble, a leading manufacturer. As with most artists of eminence, the passion for drawing seemed a natural development, manifesting itself early, at home and at school. It interfered with his studies, but the teacher smiled upon the efforts that produced so many genuine imitations and such curious creations of the fancy. His first teacher of drawing was Rev. John W. Venable; but at 17, in a few months in the studio of S. W. Price, at Louisville, he learned the use of colors and received the kindest encouragement. After a few months study in New York city, in the companionship of some of the best artists, he crossed the Atlantic, to Paris, and for three years enjoyed the special instructions and friendship of the illustrious Thomas Couture, author of many great works, a consummate draughtsman, and one of the first of modern colorists; meanwhile studying, with enthusiastic avidity, the works of the great masters. Returning to America, under financial embarrassment, in 1858, he struggled on, patiently and diligently working out the rich fruition of his European studies. In 1865, he completed his first notable work, the "American Slave Market," representing an auction sale of slaves on the steps of an American court house—a telling picture of the recent past, then warmly applauded, and which indicated unusual dramatic and artistic talent. This was followed by some kindred works of great power, scenes in life of a character to attract curiosity and admiration in words, but not to command purchasers. He left St. Louis, in 1866, for New York, was elected a member of the New York Academy of Design, receiving a warm welcome from the artists and a flattering patronage from the citizens for many minor pieces. In 1869, he was by unanimous vote elected a member of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, the first non-resident who received that honor.

During the same year, Mr. Noble was chosen, by the directors of the Cincinnati University, to the direction of the (McMicken) Academy of Design connected with that institution. Here he has continued to labor with an enthusiasm and singleness of purpose which has already produced flattering results, extending a beneficial influence all over the west, and stimulating a healthy development of art, taste, and education. It is his favorite theory that every manufacturing town should have an industrial school, and the principal city of each state an art school, for the promotion of thorough art education. His residence is in Campbell county, Ky., in one of the suburbs of Cincinnati.

The engagements of his responsible position have left Mr. Noble but little time to cultivate his profession as before, but in the Art Hall of the Cincinnati Exposition in 1872 were shown some of his pictures, which were much observed for their dramatic effect and brilliant coloring. If we mistake not, the fine portrait in the court house at Owingsville, Ky., of the Hon. Richard H. Menefee, was from the pencil of Mr. Noble—from an original taken shortly before the death of Kentucky's greatest young statesman. He has all the qualities of a fine historic painter; and there are great scenes in Kentucky history which it is hoped Mr. N. will yet perpetuate upon canvas, with a life and power beyond the scope of the best word-pictures.

CHARLES BULLETT, a sculptor of rare merit, born in Besançon, France, in 1826, made Kentucky his adopted State, settling in Louisville in 1862, and becoming a partner in the firm of Muldoon, Bullett & Co. In 1863 he went to Carrara, Italy, to superintend the marble-works of the house at that point; and there died, Oct. 4, 1873, aged 47. In completing his education as a sculptor, for which he early displayed great talent, his native township sent him to Paris, and in the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* he obtained first honors. During the building of the capitol at Columbus, Ohio, he was principal of the sculptural department, and had previously been employed at one of the government buildings in Washington since his arrival from France in 1849. His busts of Geo. D. Prentice, James S. Lithgow, and Archbishop Martin J. Spalding, and numerous fancy pieces, attest his genius. Shortly before his death, he finished busts of Gen. Henry W. Halleck and Gen. Jerry T. Boyle; and had just completed a model for the Confederate monument at Lexington, Ky., and one for the monument to be erected by the South Carolina Confederate Association over the Confederate dead.

FRANK DUVEINECK, a native of Kentucky, born in Covington, Oct. 15, 1848, is one of the rising young artists of the West. He went abroad early, to the best schools of Europe. In 1870, his masterly treatment of his study heads quite distinguished him at the Munich Academy, where he carried off two of the academy medals. In 1872, he was awarded, for composition, the highest prize in the gift of that great academy. The exquisite finish of his portrait heads, with their broad luminous color, attracted marked attention; and the Frankfort (Germany) *Journal* predicted a great future for him—ranking him, in 1873, as one of the best of the younger artists of Munich.

Of the native-born artists of Kentucky, the first in date of birth, and the first in success and fame, was Matthew H. Jouett, already spoken of. The second in date of birth, and probably, also, the second in successful high art culture, was JOSEPH H. BUSH, a native of Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1793, but for many years a resident of Lexington, where he died, Jan. 11, 1865, at the ripe age of 72. His parents were Philip and Eliza Bush (the latter *née* Palmer, of a family of early emigrants from South Carolina to Kentucky, and whose sister Catharine married Gov. John Adair). His grandparents, Philip and Mary Bush, came from Mannheim, Germany (the home of Schiller, the great German poet, dramatist, and historian), to Winchester, Va., about 1750 or earlier; for during the French and Indian war, in 1755-6, Lieut.-Col. (afterwards General) George Washington, and several of his officers, while their headquarters were at Winchester, boarded at the hotel of Mr. Bush—who ever after talked with enthusiasm of the young colonel, of his noble dignity and the singular power he acquired over all around him, and how, even while he was young, his officers and friends, much as they loved him, were controlled and restrained by his presence. Bishop Meade, in his remarkably interesting work on the "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia," mentions Philip Bush, among many of the marked men who emigrated to Kentucky at a very early day; and Gen. Cass, in his "France, its King, Court, and Government," p. 113, described him as he was in 1797, as portly, ruddy, though advanced in life, with a large broad-brimmed hat, and with his full clothes of the olden time, looking the very patriarch of his establishment. No resting place in all that valley was more coveted than this, a model of neatness and comfort. When the Duke of Orleans (afterwards Louis Philippe, King of France, from 1830-48) left France to avoid arrest, during her great revolution, he and two younger brothers stopped in 1797 at Mr. Bush's hotel. While their first meal was being prepared, Mr. Bush and the king, who had recently visited Mannheim, talked in German of the grand old town, its people and attractions. As one brother was indisposed, the king suggested a wish for his party to eat by themselves—a touch of royal-blood exclusiveness that roused the revolutionary blood of the old German to say—"If you are too good to eat at the same table with my other guests, you are too good to eat in my house; begone!" And they went.

It was on this tour, that the royal party visited Kentucky, entering at

Maysville, and stopping, also, at Lexington, Louisville, Bardstown, and other points, on down to Nashville. The duke was so delighted with his reception at Bairdstown, as it was then called, that, forty years after, when king, he sent to Bishop Flaget a clock for his cathedral at that place.

Joseph H. Bush early developed a taste for sketching, and at the age of seventeen was sent by his parents to Philadelphia, under the care of their friend, Henry Clay, and placed under the art instruction of the distinguished artist, Thomas Sully. He remained there for three years, pursuing at the same time his academic education. New Orleans, Natchez, and Louisville were the chosen points where he spent much of his professional life, meeting with constant and gratifying success.

His most noted paintings are those of Gen. Zachary Taylor (full length), Gov. John Adair, Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, Judge Thomas B. Monroe, Gen. George Rogers Clark, and Gen. Martin D. Hardin. That he was not famous in the old world, and in the art world everywhere, was because he had not that desire for travel abroad, and for free association with the noisy and active ones of his profession, which would have given him a prominence he did not yearn for. He was content to know that the emanations of his pencil were admired and prized by those he was proud to call his friends. He was never married.

His brother, Dr. JAMES M. BUSH, for many years one of the leading professors in the Transylvania Medical School, was still in active practice in Lexington, in July, 1874.

For half a century past, Henry Clay has been regarded in America, if not throughout the entire political world, as the greatest of American statesmen. With like unanimity did the entire art world, in 1874, concede that JOEL T. HART was the greatest of sculptors, living or dead. If such fame were worth the struggle, he had now attained it. If such determination brings its own reward, then had he twice accomplished the purpose of his life.

Mr. Hart was born in Kentucky, in 1810, in Clark county. His school life was but three months long; but his desire to learn was not easily limited, and of evenings he pored over books by the light of a wood fire. He earned his subsistence by rough stone-work, particularly in building chimneys and a few fences. In 1830, or by one account as late as 1835, he removed to Lexington, and in a marble-yard made his first essay at engraving letters on a tombstone. This was one advance towards imparting shape and expression to marble. Little by little, as if working out an unknown problem, Hart seemed to gain upon that undeveloped idea that was moving him onward. Just then he met with Shobal Vail Clevenger, of Cincinnati, a stonemason like himself, whose first essay at sculpture was in carving an angel upon a tombstone. Although two years younger than Hart, he had seen more of art, and was fast developing the quiet genius that even before his early death at sea in 1843, when only 32, gave him name and fame and promise of fortune. He let a flood of light in upon the hopeful mind of young Hart, who thus saw the world with new eyes, as it had not appeared to him before. He was no longer a mere stone-mason, but had bounded into the highest sphere of the mason's art; he was a sculptor. He studied anatomy at the old Medical College in Lexington, as indispensable to statuary exactness.

His first effort in the line of his new profession was a bust of a young man of his own age, then fast rising into prominence, Cassius M. Clay. This was true to life, and followed by busts of Andrew Jackson, John J. Crittenden, and Henry Clay, which gave him popular appreciation at once. The "Ladies' Clay Association," of Richmond, Va., in 1846, commissioned him to execute a statue of Henry Clay. Upon the model of this he spent three years, studying from life; he knew it would bring him fame, and he admired the noble man. He went to Florence, Italy, in the fall of 1849, to transfer his work to marble; for a year, waited for his model, only to learn that it had been shipwrecked in the Bay of Biscay. A duplicate model at home was sent for. Other delays occurred. Years rolled on, and the great work—great in execution and in character—had its last touches. It was shipped on Aug. 29, 1859, and set up in the capitol grounds at Richmond. The city of

New Orleans ordered a colossal bronze statue of Mr. Clay; and the beautiful marble statue of him which adorns the inner-rotunda of the court-house at Louisville was inaugurated May 30, 1867.

During these years, Mr. Hart was not idle. The teeming imagery of his brain brought life and beauty from the chisel and cold marble. The marble ceased to be cold, and glowed with warmth and feeling and intelligence. He has executed many portrait-busts—among them those of Gen. Zachary Taylor, Col. Gregory, Robert Wickliffe, and duplicates of his previous busts—some of them remarkable for a look of flesh, truthful in expression, and seemingly almost insinuated with life.

But it is his ideal pieces which are most appreciated in the art world, and excite the most thrilling emotions of the beautiful. His "Angelina" and "Il Penseroso" cause bursts of enthusiasm at the very sight. Another, is a figure of a child examining a flower, while she holds, in her other hand, her apron full of flowers. But poetry and sentiment and skill have combined in a master-piece that will live, and be known, as only one modern piece is known—the "Greek Slave" of his celebrated compeer, Hiram Powers, who had no petty jealousy to restrain him from saying that "Hart is the best sculptor in the world." In 1866, this piece was called "Woman Triumphant," but since has been better known as "The Triumph of Chastity." It is described, by a Kentuckian who saw it in 1871, as "a group of two figures only—a perfect woman and a charming cupid. Love, in the shape of a bewitching cupid, has assailed the fair one—has shot arrow after arrow, all of which are broken, and have fallen at her feet. His quiver is exhausted, the last shaft has failed of the mark, and this splendid woman has caught the barbed arrow, and with her left hand has raised it above her head out of reach of the villainous little tempter, who struggles hopelessly on tiptoe to regain it.

"The composition tells its own story. Virtue is assailed—reason is brought to bear, and all attacks are harmless. It is, indeed, woman's triumph—the triumph of chastity. Believing that his own countrywomen are unsurpassed for loveliness and power, he has endeavored, and successfully, to produce the highest, purest, and most captivating type of the American woman.

"The art correspondent at Florence of the London *Athenæum*—a paper of recognized authority in art matters—said, in 1871, that he considered it the finest work in existence; and that in 1868 he had begged Mr. Hart to finish it at once, but he would not; each year it grew more beautiful, and he now feared to urge its completion against the artist's better judgment. Other art correspondents of London journals years ago pronounced it *the work of modern times*, and other writers all agree as to its perfection."

An art enthusiast has offered \$15,000 for it, when completed in marble (it is now only in pure clay); but the old Kentucky sculptor thought, in 1874, he could yet add to its beauty, although for nineteen long years he had toned and tempered and modeled it. When chided by an admiring friend for spending so many years upon one group, he said, with an exalted faith in his art, "The Almighty does not see fit to make a perfect woman in less than eighteen years, and can I hope to make a perfect model in less?"

When he returned from Italy in 1860, for a year, the city of Lexington received him with becoming respect and honor, and other places showed him marked consideration. When the legislature of Kentucky, on Jan. 23, 1860, appropriated \$10,000 toward the completion of the Henry Clay monument at Lexington, it was understood that the statue was to be the handiwork of Mr. Hart. But part of the appropriation was used to pay debts, and a stranger executed the statue. The legislature, on Feb. 5, 1874, appropriated \$1,700 to purchase, from Mr. Hart's agent, busts of Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson, for the state-house at Frankfort. It would redound to the good taste and honor of the State, if she would invite the now aged sculptor to execute busts or statues of Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, George Rogers Clark, and Isaac Shelby, for four niches in the rotunda of the state-house.

For some notice of Mr. Hart as a poet, see page 587.

TABLES OF DISTANCES

ON

RIVER, RAILROAD, AND OTHER ROUTES OF TRAVEL IN KENTUCKY.

OHIO RIVER.

Col. Wm. E. Merrill, Major of Engineers, in charge of the U. S. engineer office at Cincinnati, on Sept. 10, 1873, prepared the following circular of information about the bridges over the Ohio river, the width of the channel spans, the highest and lowest stages of water, and the several water gauges:

NAME OF BRIDGE.	LOCALITY.	HEIGHT ABOVE LOW WATER.		HEIGHT ABOVE HIGH WATER.		WIDTH OF CHANNEL SPAN.	
		FT.	IN.	FT.	IN.	IN LOW WATER.	IN HIGH WATER.
						FT. IN.	FT. IN.
Pan-Handle Railroad Bridge.....	Pittsburgh.....	56'	6"	21'		196'	249'
Smithfield Street Bridge.....	Pittsburgh.....	36'	6"	1'		138'	177'
Pan-Handle Railroad Bridge.....	Steubenville.....	90'		45'		303' 3"	307'
Suspension Bridge.....	Wheeling.....	91'		47'	7"	680'	870'
B. and O. R. R. Bridge (east channel)..	Bellaire.....	90'		40'		322'	328' 8"
B. and O. R. R. Bridge (west channel)..	Bellaire.....	90'		40'		320'	326' 8"
B. and O. R. R. Bridge (east channel)..	Parkersburg....	90'		40'		326' 6"	330' 6"
B. and O. R. R. Bridge (west channel)..	Parkersburg....	90'		40'		326' 6"	330' 6"
Newport and Cincinnati R. R. Bridge..	Cincinnati.....	98'	6"	36'		400' 3"	406' 5"
Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge.....	Cincinnati.....	101'	6"	39'		885'	1,020'
Railroad Bridge (Indiana channel).....	Louisville.....	96'	6"	45'	6"	380'	384' 3"
“ “ (middle channel).....	Louisville.....	90'		45'	6"	352' 3"	356'
“ “ (draw over canal).....	Louisville.....	43'	5"	3'	9"	98'	98'
Elm-Tree Garden Bridge over canal....	Louisville.....	45'	9"	6'	1"	86' 6"	86' 6"
Draw-head at head of the new Locks...	Louisville.....	43'	2"	3'	6"	80'	80'

The width of the channel in high water is always from four to six feet greater than in low water, on account of the slope of the sides of the piers. Wherever greater differences are indicated in the above columns they are due to the shore extending into the low-water channel.

WATER GAUGES.

The gauge cut in the river face of the foundation wall of the Newport Water-works is intended to show the space under the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge. An allowance of a foot should be made for variations in slope of river between these water-works and the bridge. By subtracting these readings from 100, the same stage of water will be found as is shown by the Cincinnati gauge.

The gauge painted on the North channel pier of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge gives the same readings as the gauge of the Cincinnati Water-works. Subtract the readings of this gauge from 100, and you obtain the space under the bridge. High water of 1832 reads 64' on the Cincinnati gauge, and low water reads 1' 6". The greatest oscillation of the water surface is, therefore, sixty-two and a half feet.

The upper gauge of the Louisville and Portland Canal is cut on the upper wall of the guard-lock at the head of the canal, and is repeated above the lower guard gates. The space under the bridges over the canal can be obtained by subtracting the reading of the gauge from the following numbers:

For space under railroad draw-bridge subtract gauge reading from 44' 6".

For space under Elm Tree Garden Bridge subtract gauge reading from 46' 10".

For space under draw-bridge at head of locks subtract gauge reading from 44' 3".

High water of 1832 reads 40' 9" on the upper Louisville gauge, and low water of 1856 reads 1' 1". This low water reading will probably never occur again, on account of the dams recently built. The oscillation at the head of the falls is, therefore, 39' 8".

The lower Louisville gauge is on the tail-wall below the locks, on the wall above the locks and below the draw-bridge. On this gauge, high water of 1832 reads 67' 6"; low water of 1856 reads 1'. The range between low and high water is thus 66½ feet.

The Cairo gauge is at the freight depot of the Illinois Central Railroad. Low water of December 24, 1871, was 1 foot below 0 of the gauge, or, in other words, it reads on the gauge —1'. High water of 1867 reads 51' on the gauge. The greatest oscillation is, therefore, 52 feet.

Bacon Rock, in the mouth of the Ohio, makes its appearance when the Cairo

gauge reads 2 feet. Grand Tower Rock is 670 feet north by west from Bacon Rock, and has about 6 inches more water on it. Weston Rock is 450 feet east northwest from Bacon Rock, and has $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water on it when the gauge reading is 0. To get the depth on these three rocks—

For Bacon Rock, subtract two feet from the gauge reading.

For Grand Tower Rock, subtract one and one-half feet from the gauge reading.

For Weston Rock, add one and one-half feet to the gauge reading.

DISTANCES ALONG THE OHIO RIVER.

From official surveys made by the U. S. government, between 1838 and 1868. The distances are given to the nearest half or quarter of a mile.

	Miles from Pittsburgh.	Miles between.		Miles from Pittsburgh.	Miles between.		Miles from Pittsburgh.	Miles between.
Pittsburgh.....	0	0	Sardis, Ohio.....	130 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sheridan Coal		
Saw Mill run.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Whitton's House, O.....	134	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Works, O.....	318	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cork's run.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Sistersville, Va.....	136	2	Ashland, Ky.....	320 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chartiers creek....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mutamoras, Ohio.....	141 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ironton, O.....	325	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jack's run.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Petticoat bar.....	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hanging Rock, O.....	327 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Horsetail ripple....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Rea's run, Va.....	151	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Union Landing, O.....	329 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Lowrie's ripple....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Saint Mary's, Va.....	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Greenupsburg, Ky.....	333 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Duff's bar.....	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newport, Ohio.....	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Burke's Point, O.....	341	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Merriman's ripple	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cow creek, Va.....	160 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pine creek, O.....	344 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
White's ripple.....	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carpenter's bar.....	166	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	Sciotoville, O.....	346 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deadman's Island	14	3	Marietta, Ohio.....	171	5	Tiger creek, Ky.....	351	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Floberty's run.....	15	1	Briscoe run, Va.....	177	6	Portsmouth, O.....	353 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Big Sewickley erk	16	1	Colc Island, middle.....	181	4	Turkey creek, O.....	359	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lit. Sewickley erk	17	1	Lit. Kanawha rv } 183 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Quincy, Ky.....	364	5
Logstown bar.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Parkersburg, Va }			Rockport, Ky.....	368 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Baden, Pa.....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wing-dam, foot of			Buena Vista, O.....	371	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Freedom, Pa.....	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Blannerhasset's I.....	188 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rockville, O.....	372	1
Lacock's bar.....	25	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hockboeking riv.....	190 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	Vanceburg, Ky.....	375	3
Big Beaver river.	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newberry bar.....	193	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rome, O.....	380 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Vanport, Pa.....	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	Big Hockboeking			Brush creek, O.....	384 $\frac{1}{4}$	4
Raccoon bar, Pa..	29	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	river, Ohio.....	197 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Concord, Ky.....	387	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Raccoon creek, Pa	30	1	Bellville Island.....	202	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wrightsville, O.....	388 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Montgomery Isl'd	32	2	Murraysville, Va.....	207	5	Manchester, O.....	394	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Safe Harbor, Pa..	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Portland, O.....	214	7	Cabin creek, Ky.....	400	6
Shippenport, Pa..	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ravenswood, Va.....	218 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Brooks' bar.....	402 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Potts run, Pa.....	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	Goose Island.....	228	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Maysville, Ky.. }		
Lit. Beaver river.	40	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Letart's Falls.....	234	6	Aberdeen, O..... }	405 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Penn. and Ohio }			Grabam's Station.....	239	5	Charleston bar.....	411 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Boundary Line. }	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hartford City, Va.....	244	5	Ripley, O.....	414	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Liverpool, Ohio...	44	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pomeroy, O.....	248 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Levana, O..... }		
Wellsville, Ohio...	48	4	Eight Mile Island.....	255	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Doer, Ky..... }	416 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yellow creek, O...	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Campaign cr., O.....	260 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Straight creek, O.....	418 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tumbleson's run.	53	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pt. Pleasant, V. }			Higginsport, O.....	421 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Cumberland.	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Big Kanawhariv }	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Augusta, Ky.....	424	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
King's creek, Ohio	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	Gallipolis, Ohio.....	267	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Utopia, O.....	426 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cable's eddy.....	64	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Carrión ripple.....	271	4	Bull creek, O.....	428	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Steubenville, Ohio	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Raccoon Island.....	273	2	Chilo, O.....	431	3
Wellsburg, Va.....	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chambersburg, O.....	277 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Neville, O..... }		
Beach Bottom bar	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bladensburg, O.....	279	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Foster, Ky..... }	435	4
Warrenton, Ohio..	81	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eighteen Mile cr.....	283	4	Moscow, O.....	439	4
Pike's Island.....	83	2	Little Guyandotte			Point Pleasant, O.....	441 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burlington, Ohio..	86	2	river, Va.....	285	2	New Richmond, O.....	446	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Martinsville, Ohio	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Green Bottom rip.....	290	5	Palestine, O.....	450 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wheeling(er), Va.	90	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Millersport..... }			Buzzard's Roost, O.....	454	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
McMahon's creek			Federal crk., O. }	293	3	Lit. Miami riv. O.....	459 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
bar, Ohio.....	94	4	Haskellville, O.....	295	2	Dayton, Ky.....	464	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kate's Rock, Va..	97	3	Dogham bar.....	299	4	Suspen'n Bridge }		
Lit. Grave creek			Big Guyandotte riv.....	302 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cincinnati, O..... }	466 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
bar, middle.....	100	3	Symmes creek, O.....	306 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Covington, Ky.. }		
Moundsville, Va..	101	1	Buffalo creek bar.....	308 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	Baldface creek, }		
Captina creek, O..	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Burlington, O.....	311	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sedamsville, O. }	470	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish creek, Va.....	113	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ceredo, Va.....	312	1	McCullum's bar.....	471 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sunfish creek, O..	117	4	Big Sandy river }			Anderson's Ferry.....	473 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Proctor's run, Va.	121 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ky. State Line, }	314 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rapid Run, O.....	476 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fishing creek, Va.	127	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Catlettsburg, Ky }			Taylorsville, Ky..	478	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

Miles from Pittsburgh.	Miles between.	Miles from Pittsburgh.	Miles between.	Miles from Pittsburgh.	Miles between.
Muddy creek, O...480	2	Works.....595½	3	Enterprise.....755½	3½
Chamberlain's, Ky 481½	1½	Louisville City		Point Isabel.....758	2½
Indian creek, O...482	½	Landing.....598½	3	French Island.....760	2
Gen. Harrison's		Silver creek.....601	2½	Pigeon creek, In...766	6
grave, O.....482¾	¾	New Albany, Ind.603	2	Cypress creek, In.767¾	1¾
Big Miami river }		Middle creek .....608	5	Newburg.....769½	1¾
O. & In. bound'y }	4¾	Hughes' bar.....609	1	Green river, Ky...775	5½
Lawrenceburg In.489	2	Knob creek.....612	3	Evansville, Ind...783	8
Petersburg land'g 491	2	Christopher's		Henderson, Ky....794½	11½
Aurora, Ind.....492¾	1¾	Crossing.....617	5	Henderson, Ind...796	1½
Loughrey's creek.495	2	Dean's Wood Yard.619	2	West Franklin....807½	11½
Kirby's rock.....495½	½	Salt river.....624	5	Diamond Island	
Loughrey's Isl'd.498	2½	New Boston.....628	4	foot.....811½	4
Rising Sun, Ind.502	4	Otter creek.....631	3	Mt. Vernon, Ind.818½	7
Arnold's creek, I.504¾	2¾	Tobacco landing..635	4	Slim Island head.822¼	3¾
Gunpowder creek.509½	4	Brandenburg, Ky.640	5	Slim Island foot...826	3¾
Big Bone crk, Ky512½	3	Mauckport, Ind...642½	2½	Louisiana Rocks..831	5
Goose creek, Ind.514	1½	Amsterdam.....650	7½	Uniontown, Ky...832½	1½
Patriot, Ind.....514½	½	Upper Blue River		Lower Highland	
Sugar creek, Ky.518½	4	Island head.....654	4	Rocks.....834	1½
Bryant's creek, I.522½	4	Leavenworth, In.658	4	Wabash Isl'd head836	2
Floreaw, Ky.....523½	1	Fredonia .....661	3	Wabash river, }	
Florence, Ind.....524½	1	Schooner Point...664	3	Ill. & Ind. bound. }	838 2
Craig's creek, Ky.525½	1	Hawkins' landing668	4	Wabash I'd foot..840½	2½
Stevens creek.....527	1½	Peckenpaw's bar		Raleigh.....843½	2¾
Loglick creek, Ind528½	1½	head.....669	1	Shawneetown, Ill.847½	4¾
Vevay Island.....531½	3	Wolf creek.....671	2	Coal Banks.....849¾	2¼
Vevay, Ind., }		Little Blue river.672½	1½	Saline river, Ill...856¾	7
Ghent, Ky., }	1½	Alton, Ind.....673	½	Shotwell's Coal	
Indian creek, In. 535½	2½	Reno, Ind.....677	4	Bank.....859	2¾
Craig's bar.....537	1½	Hatfield's House..679	2	Caseyville, Ky...860½	1½
Carrollton, }		Concordia, Ky....681	2	Tradewater river..862	1½
Mouth Ky. riv. }	541 4	Davis land'g, Ind.682	1	Weston.....864½	2½
Notch Lick creek.543½	2½	Jas. Elsby, Pilot.683	1	Ford's Ferry.....866	1½
Capt. Armstrong's 544	1½	Oil creek.....685½	2½	Cave-in-Rock	
Locust creek, Ky.544½	1	Derby.....686½	1	town.....869	3
Indian Ky. riv. I.545½	1	Yellow Bank crk..690	3½	Big Hurricane	
Eagle Hollow, I.550½	5	Chenault's Reach		Island head.....873½	4¾
Lonesome Hollow.551¼	¾	foot.....692	2	Elizabethtown....877	3¼
East st., }	1½	Stephensport.....695	3	Roseclair, Ill....879¾	2¾
ShipYard } M'd'n 552¾	1¾	Bear creek.....697	2	Carrsville.....881½	1¾
Clifty creek, Ind.555½	1	Holt's bar.....698	1	Galeonda, Ill....890	8½
Hanover land'g...557½	2	Gregory's, Ky....703	5	Prior Island.....893	3
Reed's landing, }		Cloverport, Ky....705	2	Sisters Isl'd head.896	3
Plowhandle Pt. }	561¼ 3¾	Faucett's creek...706	1	Bay City, Ill....899	3
New London, In.562½	1½	Millstone creek...710½	4½	Stewart's I'd head901	2
Big Solady creek.564¾	2½	Rock Island.....713	2½	Dog Island head.906	5
Corn creek, Ky....566½	1¾	Hawesville.....717	4	Smithland, Ky....908	2
Bethlehem, Ind...570	3½	Tell City, Ind....720	3	Pulltight, or West	
Westport, Ky....575½	2½	Troy.....724	4	Liberty.....909½	1½
Eighteen Mile I'd578	2½	Lewisport.....731	7	Paducah, Ky....920	10½
Herculeaneum, Ind580½	2½	Grandview.....735½	4½	Brooklyn.....923	3
Fourteen Mile ck.585½	5	Honey creek.....738¾	2¾	Metropolis, Ill....929	6
Charleston land'g.586½	1	Rockport, Ind....740½	2½	Hillerman's.....939	10
Twelve Mile Isl'd.588½	2	Upp'r Yellow Bank		Caledonia.....951	12
Utica, Ind.....591½	3	Island head.....745	4½	Mound City, Ill...959	8
Six Mile Island...592½	1	Owensboro.....749	4	Cairo, Ill., }	
Louisville Water		Bonharbor.....752	3	Mouth Ohio riv. }	967 8

LICKING RIVER.

Locality.	County.	Miles.	Lower Blue Licks,	Iles' Mill	Bath 163¼
Mouth, at Covington,	Kenton	0	Nicholas 98	Gill's Mill	" 182
Falmouth, Pendleton	51¼		Fleming ck., Fleming 107	Beaver creek,	192¼
Claysville, Harrison	77¾		Sherburn, "	Blackwater creek,	212
Panther creek, "	91½		Ringo's Mill, "	McClure's Mill,	225
			Mouth of Slate, Bath 145	West Liberty, Morgan	231

KENTUCKY RIVER.

	Miles from Ohio River.	Miles between.			
Mouth of Ky. river...	0	0	Paradise.....	104	1
Worthville.....	9	9	Rochester, Skybville..	113	9
Lane's landing.....	14	5	Cromwell.....	135	2
Marion.....	17	3	Logansport.....	139	4
Ball's landing.....	19	2	Clark's ferry.....	151	12
Springport.....	20	1	Morgantown.....	153	2
Drennon creek.....	21	1	Woodbury.....	158	5
Clay Lick and Gratz..	23	7	Clark's landing.....	163	5
Lockport.....	31	3	Greencastle, }	174	11
Pot riffle	33	2	Warrenton, }		
Savine.....	37	4	Bowlinggreen.....	189	15
Burns' landing.....	43	6	Graham's landing.....	193	4
Sand riffle.....	46	3			
Pollsgrove.....	51	5			
Elkhorn creek.....	54	3			
Frankfort.....	66	12			
Woodford landing.....	80	14			
Utterback's ".....	85	5			
Shryock's ".....	86	1			
Wilson's ".....	90	4			
Wilhoit's ".....	94	4			
McConn's ".....	95	1			
Oregon.....	99	4			
Munday's landing.....	111	12			
Cogar's ".....	115	4			
Shaker's ferry.....	120	5			
Hickman bridge.....	140	20			
Sugar creek.....	146	6			
Paint Lick.....	150	4			
Silver creek.....	153	3			
Tate's creek.....	161	8			
Clay's ferry.....	175	14			
Middle Fork }	255	80			
Beattyville, }					
Proctor. }					

GREEN RIVER.

	Miles from Ohio River.	Miles between.			
Mouth of Green river	0	0	Paradise.....	104	1
Spottsville.....	6	8	Rochester, Skybville..	113	9
Mason's landing.....	16	8	Cromwell.....	135	2
Burk's Mill.....	22	6	Logansport.....	139	4
Calhoun's ferry.....	26	4	Clark's ferry.....	151	12
Cardsville.....	29	3	Morgantown.....	153	2
Harrelson's landing.	36	7	Woodbury.....	158	5
Bottom's landing.....	40	4	Clark's landing.....	163	5
Steamport.....	47	7	Greencastle, }	174	11
Wrightsbury.....	52	5	Warrenton, }		
Whitesburg, }	53	1	Bowlinggreen.....	189	15
Payne's landing, }			Graham's landing.....	193	4
Ashleysburg.....	58	5			
Rumsey, }	68	10			
Calhoon, }					
Livermore.....	76	8			
Point Pleasant.....	79	3			
South Carrollton.....	88	9			
Lewisburg.....	90	2			
Ceralvo.....	96	6			
Airdrie works.....	103	7			

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Northward,

Cairo to St. Paul, Minn.

Cairo, Ill.....	0
Price's, Mo.....	25
Commerce, Mo.....	34
Thebes, Ill.....	40
Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	50
Birmingham, Ill.....	77
Grand Tower, Ill.....	80
New Liberty, Mo.....	107
Chester, Ill.....	117
St. Mary's, Mo.....	127
Kaskaskia, Ill.....	132
St. Genevieve, Mo.....	137
Selma.....	159
Harrisonville, Ill.....	170
Sulphur Springs, Mo....	178
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	190
St. Louis, Mo.....	200
Alton, Ill.....	225
Cap au Gris, Mo.....	265
Louisiana, Mo.....	314
Hannibal, Mo.....	344
Quincy, Ill.....	364
Canton, Mo.....	384
Keokuk, Iowa.....	408
Fort Madison, Iowa.....	432
Burlington, Iowa.....	455
Muscataine, Iowa.....	517
Burlington, Iowa }	547
Rock Island, Ill., }	
Fulton, Ill., }	592
Lyons, Iowa, }	
Dubuque, Iowa }	670
Dunleith, Ill., }	
Prairie du Chien, Wis...	736
La Crosse, Wis.....	811
Winona, Minn.....	845
Lake City, Minn.....	908
Red Wing, Minn.....	926
Hastings, Minn.....	959
St. Paul, Minn.....	971
St. Anthony, Minn.....	1005

Cairo to New Orleans.

Cairo, Ill.....	0
Columbus, Ky.....	21
Hickman, Ky. (Mills Pt.)	38
New Madrid, Mo.....	73
Point Pleasant, Mo.....	83
Gayoso, Mo.....	114
Fulton, Tenn.....	169
Randolph, Tenn.....	179
Memphis, Tenn.....	239
Helena, Ark.....	329
Yazoo Pass, Miss.....	335
Friar's Point, Miss.....	341

Mouth of White river...	419
Napoleon, Ark. }	
Mouth of Ark. river } ..	429
Columbia, Ark.....	469
Greenville, Miss.....	500
Lake Providence, La....	554
Vicksburg, Miss.....	629
Warrenton, Miss.....	639
Grand Gulf, Miss.....	679
St. Joseph, La.....	695
Rodney, Miss.....	700
Natchez, Miss.....	749
Mouth of Red river	806
Bayou Sara, La.....	849
Port Hudson, La.....	861
Baton Rouge, La.....	879
Plaquemine, La.....	900
Donaldsonville, La.....	934
New Orleans, La.....	1009
Fort Jackson, La.....	1079
Mouth of Mississippi.....	1110

CUMBERLAND RIVER.

The following are the reported distances to the usual landings. The U. S. government survey makes the distance to Nashville 9 miles less and to Point Burnside 20 miles less, and other points correspondingly less.

Landing.	County.	Miles.
Smithland, Livingston...		0
Fowler's, ".....		4
Donner's, ".....		5
Dunlap's, ".....		7
Kelly's, ".....		8
Nine Mile ferry, ".....		9
Sandy creek, ".....		12
Shelby's, ".....		15
Pinekeyville, ".....		16
Clay Lick creek, ".....		18
Cobb's Furnace, ".....		20
Couch's, Crittenden...		21
Dycusburg, ".....		22
Livingston creek, ".....		23
Frazier's, ".....		25
Jacobs', ".....		26
Harmon's ferry, ".....		27
Peterson's, ".....		29
Ross', Livingston...		30
Hosford's, ".....		32
Marshall's, Lyon.....		34
White's, ".....		35
Hinson's, ".....		37
Bradshaw's, ".....		38
Dyker's, ".....		39
Catlett's, ".....		40
Boyd's, ".....		42
Petty's, ".....		43
Wilcox's, ".....		44
Kelly's Forge, ".....		47
Eddyville, ".....		50
Mammoth Furn., ".....		55
Watkins', ".....		57
Gray's, ".....		59
Evans', ".....		60
Hillman's Rolling Mill		61
Fulton Furnace, ".....		62
Empire Furnace, Trigg..		63
Rockcastle, ".....		64

Little river,	Trigg...	67	Hale's, Cheatham,	Tenn.	175	Wolf creek, Russell,	Ky.	552
Canton skiff shop,	"	68	Sherrin's,	"	176	Norman's, or		
Shoemaker's,	"	69	Demaconber's,	"	177	Monticello lan'g	Wayne	577
Canton,	"	71	Bee's, Davidson,	Tenn.	178	Mill Sprigs,	"	592
Hobson's,	"	72	Dozier's,	"	179	Waitsboro, or		
Carson's,	"	75	Twenty-five Mile ferry,	"	182	Somerset lan'g	Pulaski	607
Abernathay's,	"	76	Adelaide Mills,	"	183	Pt. Isabel, or		
Laura Furnace,	"	77	Bell's Mill,	"	187	Burnside Pt.,	Whitley	615
Holland,	"	78	Hillsboro Furnace,	"	188	S. fork of Cumberl'd	"	615
Live Island,	"	80	Hyde's,	"	189	or New river,		
Linton,	"	81	Hyde's ferry,	"	196	Smith's shoal, foot	"	617
Lineport,	"	83	Page's ferry,	"	198	Shadowen's shoal, b'd,	"	626
Vinson's, Stewart, Tenn.	84	NASHVILLE,	"	201	Rockcastle river,	Pulaski	641	
Tobaccoport,	"	85	Crab Island,	"	219	Laurel river, Laurel	650	
Salinae creek,	"	86	Stone river,	"	221	Cumberland falls,	Whitley	660
Hale's,	"	88	Hill's Island,	"	226	Williamsburg, or	"	670
Nolen's,	"	91	Drake's creek, Sumner.	231	Whitley C. H.,			
Iron Mount, Furnace,	"	92	Gallatin landing,	"	251			
Jackson's,	"	94	Cole's ferry,	"	256			
Kelly's,	"	95	Cairo,	"	261			
Peytona Furnace,	"	97	Stubblefield, Trousdale,	271				
Fort Donelson,	"	99	Whitley's Rock,	"	271	Altona, Marshall	0	
Dover,	"	100	Bennett's ferry,	"	276	Birmingham,	"	30
Stoll's,	"	101	McDonald,	"	276	Fown's,	"	36
Bellwood Furnace,	"	105	Hartsville,	"	301	Aurora,	"	40
N. Cross creek,	"	107	Cedar Bluff	"	311	Galloway's, Calloway	47	
Cumberl'd roll'g mill	"	108	Dixon's Springs,	"	316	Pine Bluff,	"	55
R. & R. Furnace,	"	110	Dr. Alexander's,	"	321	Paris landing, Henry,	Ten.	60
Bull-Pasture,	"	111	Possum Gut,	Smith	321	Mouth of Sandy,	"	64
Checkered House,	"	112	Rome,	"	326	Onward,	"	72
Noler's,	"	113	McKee's warehouse,	"	331	Newport,	"	79
Smith's,	"	114	Carthage,	"	341	Point Mason,	"	85
James',	"	116	Caney fork,	"	341	Park's,	"	90
Cumberland City,	"	117	Defeated creek,	"	353	Reynoldsb'g, Humphreys	96	
Bowling Green,	"	118	Stone Bridge,	"	363	Willis Point,	"	100
Valley Forge,	"	120	Buffalo,	"	373	Kirkham's ferry,	"	100
Sailor's Rest,	"	121	Horicon creek,	"	398	Ross' ferry,	"	103
Poplar Springs,	"	123	Granville,	Jackson	383	Fowler's,	"	111
Montgomery,	"	123	Holiman's Isle	"	388	Duck river,	"	113
Dr. Marable's,	"	124	or ferry,	"	388	Peacock's,	"	117
New York,	"	125	Flynn's Lick,	"	395	Britt's,	Perry	120
Carbondale,	"	127	Highland,	"	402	Brodie's,	Decatur	125
Outlaw's,	"	128	Jennings' creek,	"	407	Perryville,	"	133
Palmyra,	"	129	Gainsborough,	"	412	Brownspport,	"	139
Brown's,	"	134	Webster's creek,	"	414	Carrollville,	Wayne	160
Kentucky,	"	136	Bloomfield,	"	416	Clifton,	"	162
Liawood,	"	137	Scantling Island,	"	421	Patton's ferry,	"	172
Freese's,	"	138	Brimstone, Cluy, Tenn.	426	Saltsville,	"	177	
Red river,	"	139	Turkey creek,	"	431	Coffee,	McNairy	192
CLARKSVILLE,	"	140	Butler's,	"	436	Savannah,	Hardin	199
Searcy's ferry,	"	143	Celina,	"	444	Crumph,	"	203
Seven Mile ferry,	"	147	Martinsburg, Monroe, Ky	452	Hamburg,	McNairy	211	
Hurricane creek,	"	151	McMillan's,	"	458	Eastport,	Mississippi	237
Davis rifle,	"	153	Tompkins',	"	458	Chickasaw,	Alabama	239
Carrollsville,	"	154	Gerald's,	"	463	Waterloo,	"	240
Major's Mill,	"	155	Kirkpatrick's,	"	463	Georgetown,	"	250
Moseby's ferry,	"	156	Carey's ferry,	"	468	Blue Spring,	"	258
Baxter's,	"	157	Mud Camp,	"	473	Newport,	"	261
Asie's,	"	159	Cloyd's warehouse,	"	478	Tuscumbia,	"	268
Betseytown,	"	160	Cumberland,	478	Florence,	"	273	
Raworth's,	Cheatham.	161	Galloway,	"	483			
Newton's,	"	162	Neeley's ferry,	"	488			
Edwards,	"	163	Burksville,	"	496			
Purdon's,	"	164	Amandaville,	"	501			
Harpeth river,	"	166	Scott's ferry,	"	501	Louisa,		27
Stewart's,	"	167	Renox creek,	"	504	Five Mile shoal		31
Gebber's,	"	169	Crocus creek,	"	509	George's creek,		42
Buff creek,	"	170	Bakerton,	"	514	Paint creek,		67
Sycamore,	"	171	Greelsboro, Russell, Ky.	524	Prestonsburg,			80
Ashland,	"	172	Rowena,	"	539	Beaver creek,		91
Marrowbone,	"	174	Greasy creek,	"	554	Pikeville		116

KENTUCKY CENTRAL
RAILROAD.*From Covington to Lexington.*

Stations.	County.	Miles.
Covington, Kenton...	0	0
S. Covington, "	2½	2½
DeCoursey, "	5¼	2¾
Culbertson, "	7	1¾
Grant, "	10	3
Ryland, "	12¾	2¼
Canton, "	14¾	2
Benton, "	18	3¾
Mullins, "	20½	2½
DeMossville, "	24½	4
Butler, Pendleton...	28	3½
Meridian, "	29	1
Boston, "	30¾	1½
Irving, "	32	1½
Catawba, "	35	3
Falmouth, "	39	4
Livingood, "	43¾	4½
Morgan, "	46½	3¾
Boyd, Harrison...	50¾	4¾
Berry's, "	53¾	2½
Robinson, "	56½	3¼
Garnett, "	59	2½
Poinexter, "	60½	1½
Cynthiana, "	65½	5
Lair, "	69	3½
Shawban, Bourbon...	72¾	3¾
Kiser, "	74¾	1½
Talbott, "	76½	2¼
Paris, "	80	3½
Wright, "	82¾	2¾
Huston, "	84¾	2
Hutchison, "	87¾	3
Lowe, "	90½	2¾
Bryan, Fayette...	93¾	2¾
Duncan, "	96¾	3
Lexington, "	99	2¾
McLear, "	104	5
Providence, "		
Jessamine...	106	2
Catnip Hill, "	108	2
Hill Dale, "	110	2
Nicholasville	112	2

MAYSVILLE AND LEX-
INGTON RAILROAD.*Maysville to Paris.*

Stations.	County.	Miles.
Maysville, Mason...	0	0
Summit, "	4	
Clark, "	7	
Marshall, "	8	
Mill Creek, "	11	
Helena, "	13	
Johnson, Fleming...	16	
Bruce, "	17	
Elizaville, "	18	
Ewing, "	20	
Cowan, "	22	
Licking, Nicholas...	26	
Myers, "	28	
Carlisle, "	33	
Miller's, "	36	
Millsburg, Bourbon...	41	
New Forest, "	46	
Paris, "	50	
To Lexington, Fayette...	69	

LOUISVILLE, CINCIN-
NATI, AND LEXINGTONRAILROAD,
and Connections.*Louisville to Cincinnati.*

(Short Line).

Stations.	County.	Miles.
Louisville, Jefferson...	0	0
L. & N. R. R. Junc., "	1	
Fair Grounds, "	4	
Gilman's, "	5	
Woodlawn, "	7	
Lyndon, "	8	
Ormsby's, "	10	
Anchorage, "	12	
Obannon's, "	13	
Pewee Valley, Oldham...	16	
Rhorer's, "	17	
Baird's, "	18	
Brownshoro, "	21	
Buckner's, "	23	
Lagrange, "	27	
Lexington Junc., "	28	
Pendleton, Henry...	33	
Sulphur, "	36	
Campbellsburg, "	40	
Turner's, "	44	
Carrollton, Carroll...	50	
Worthville, "	54	
Eagle, "	58	
Liberty, Gallatin...	62	
Sparta, "	65	
Glencoe, "	70	
Elliston, Grant...	75	
Zion, "	77	
Verona, Boone...	84	
Walton, "	89	
Bank Lick, Kenton...	92	
Independence, "	97	
Maurice, "	102	
South Covington, "	105	
Covington, "	107	
Newport, Campbell...	109	
Cincinnati, Ohio...	110	

Pullman palace cars run
by this line bet. Louisville
and N.Y. without change.*Louisville to Lexington.*

Louisville,	0
Lexington Junction,	
Oldham...	28
Jericho, Henry...	32
Smithfield, "	35
Eminence, "	40
Belleview, "	42
Pleasureville, "	44
Cropper's, Shelby...	46
Christiansburg, "	49
Bagdad, "	52
North Benson, "	56
Benson, Franklin...	59
FRANKFORT, "	60
Junction, Scott...	75
Ducker's, Woodford...	73
Spring Station, "	80
Midway, "	86
Payne's, or Georgetown Sta'n }	Scott 83
Yarnallton, "	87
Lexington, Fayette...	94

Louisville to Shelbyville.

Stations.	County.	Miles.
Louisville,		0
Anchorage, Jefferson...	11½	
Anchorage Junc., "	12	
Williamson's, "		
Beckly's, "	14	
Taylor's, "	17	
Long Run, "	19	
Connor's, "	20¾	
Simpsonville, Shelby...	23	
Field's, "	25½	
Scott's, "	27	
Hansbrough, "	30	
Shelbyville, "	31	

ELIZABETHTOWN,
LEXINGTON, AND BIG
SANDY RAILROAD.*Lexington to Catlettsburg.*

Stations.	County.	Miles.
Lexington,		0
Athens, Fayette...	8	
Combs' Ferry, "	11	
Pine Grove, Clark...	14	
Winchester, "	18	
Hedges', "	27	
Thomson's, Montgomery...	28	
Mt. Sterling, "	34	
Catlettsburg (unfinished)	127	

SALT RIVER.

West Point, Hardin co.	0
Mouth of Rolling Fork,	11½
Burke's Island shoals,	20½
Head of Falls, }	Bullitt 23
Shepherdsville,	
Bardstown turn- }	37
pike crossing, }	
Cox's creek,	49½
Taylorsville, Spencer co	55½

On the Rolling Fork.

Mouth, at Salt river,	0
Mouth of Beech Fork,	20
Sulphur Lick creek,	71½

On the Beech Fork.

Mouth, at Rolling Fork,	0
Bardstown ford,	20¾
Springfield turn- }	39
pike crossing, }	

OTHER RIVERS.

Little Obion river, about 60 miles long, from the Ohio river, 6 m. above Hickman.

Clark's river, about 60 m. long, empties into Tennessee river, near its mouth.

Tradewater river, about 85 m. long; empties into Ohio river below Caseyville.

Tygart's Creek, 65 m. long, from Ohio river 3 miles above Portsmouth.

Kinnikinnick Creek, about 50 miles long, from Ohio river near Quincy.

**LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD,
and Connections.**

<i>Louisville to Nashville.</i>					
Station.	County.	Miles.			
Louisville, Jefferson...	0				
Cin. & Lex. June., "	3				
Strawberry, "	5½				
Randolph's, "	7				
Old Deposit, "	9½				
Brooks, Bullitt...	13½				
Shepherdsville, "	18½				
Bardstown June., "	22				
Belmont, "	25				
Lebanon June., "	29¾				
Booth's, Hardin...	32				
Colesburg, "	34				
Muldrow Siding, "	39				
Elizabethtown, "	42½				
Glendale, "	49¾				
Nolin, "	52½				
Sonora, "	55				
Upton, "	59½				
Bacon Creek, Hart...	65¾				
Munfordville, "	73				
Rowlett's, "	75½				
Horse Cave, "	80½				
Woodland, Barren...	83½				
Cave City, "	84¾				
Glasgow June., "	90½				
Rocky Hill, "	95¾				
Smith's Grove, "	100				
Oakland, Warren...	102				
Bristow, "	108¾				
Bowling Green, "	113½				
Memphis June., "	118				
Rich Pond, "	121¾				
Woodburn, "	125½				
Franklin, Simpson...	134				
Mitchellville, "	140½				
Sumner, Tenn.	144½				
Richland, "	146½				
Fountain Head, "	149				
Buck Lodge, "	152				
South Tunnel, "	158½				
Gallatin, "	164				
Pilot Knob, "	166				
Saundersville, "	170½				
Hendersonville, "	175½				
Edgefield Junction, Davidson...	177¾				
Madison, "	184				
Edgefield, "	185				
Nashville, "	185				

Nashville, Tenn., to Decatur, Ala.

Nashville, Tenn...	185
Franklin, "	204
Columbia, "	231
Pulaski, "	264
Veto, near State Line...	280
Athens, Ala.....	292
Decatur, "	307

Decatur, Ala., to Montgomery, Ala.

Decatur, Ala.....	307
Birmingham, "	395
Ironton, "	401
Calera, "	428
Montgomery, "	490

Montgomery, Ala., to Pensacola, Fla.....	164
Montgomery, Ala., to Mobile, Ala.....	186
Louisville to Mobile...	676
" to Pensacola...	654

Louisville to Memphis, Tenn.

Louisville, Ky.....	0
Bowling Green, Warren...	113½
Memphis June., "	118
Rockfield, "	123
South Union, Logan...	128½
Auburn, "	131½
McLeod, "	136½
Russellville, "	143½
Cave Spring, "	148
Whippoorwill, "	150
Olmostead, "	153
Allensville, Todd...	156¾
Hadensville, "	161½
Guthrie, "	163½
Tait's, "	165½
Montgomery, Tenn.	165½
Hampton's, "	167¾
Dudley's, "	171
Cherry's, "	173
Fair Grounds, "	174¾
Clarksville, "	178
Cumberl'd riv. }	178
Palmyra, Tenn...	188
Tennessee river, "	220
Paris, "	246
McKenzie, "	264
Homboldt, "	295
Brownsville, "	321
Memphis, "	377

Louisville to Glasgow, Ky.

Louisville.....	0
Glasgow June., Barren...	90½
Glasgow, "	101

Louisville to Bardstown, Ky.

Louisville.....	0
Bardstown Junction, "	22
Bullitt...	22
Quarry Switch, "	25½
Big Spring, "	26¾
Cave Spring, "	28¾
Sayers, Nelson...	32
Samuels, "	33
Nazareth, "	37½
Bardstown, "	39½

KNOXVILLE BRANCH.

Louisville to Livingston, Ky.

Louisville.....	0
Lebanon June., Bullitt...	29¾
Boston, Nelson...	34¾
Nelson Furnace, "	39½
New Haven, "	45
Gethsemane, "	48½
New Hope, "	50
Chicago, Marion...	55
Loretto, "	56½
St. Mary's, "	61¾
Lebanon, "	67
Peniek, "	73
Riley's, "	76¾
Gravel Switch, "	79½
North Fork, Boyle...	80¾
Brumfield, "	83¾

Mitchellsburg, Boyle...	85½
Parksville, "	88¾
Danville Station, "	95½
Shelby City, "	95½
Stanford, Lincoln...	103½
Richmond June., "	104¾
Hall's Gap, "	109
Crah Orchard, "	115
Gum Sulphur, "	119½
Brookhead, Rockcastle...	122
Mt. Gothrie, "	126½
Mt. Vernon, "	129
Pleasant Valley, "	131
Pine Hill, "	134½
Round Stone, "	136½
Livingston, "	140

Louisville to Richmond, Ky.

Louisville	0
Richmond Junction, Lincoln...	104¾

Hayden's, "	106
Gilbert's Creek, "	109
Lancaster, Garrard...	112½
Hyattsville, "	116
Point Leavell, "	117½
Lowell, "	122
Paint Lick, "	123
Moran's Summit, Madison...	126
Silver Creek, "	128½
Duncannon, "	132
Harris, "	136½
Richmond, "	138½

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Station.	County.	Miles.
Columbus, Ky., Hickman.	0	
Clinton, "	7	
Moscow, "	13	
Jordan, Fulton...	20	
Union City, Tenn...	26	
Troy, "	31	
Crockett, "	35	
Kenton, "	43	
Rutherford, "	48	
Dyer, "	52	
Trenton, "	59	
Humboldt, "	70	
Jackson, "	87	
Corinth, Mississippi...	143	
Columbus, "	267	
Meridian, "	337	
State Line, Miss. & Ala.	409	
Mobile, Ala.....	472	
From Humboldt to Bolivar.....	44	
From Columbus to New Orleans.....	528	
Columbus to Memphis...	152	

EASTERN KENTUCKY RAILROAD.

Station.	County.	Miles.
Riverton, Greenup...	0	
Argillite, "	6	
Hannewell, "	12	
Hopewell, "	16	
Grayson, Carter.....	23	

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH
EASTERN RAILWAY.

Formerly Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad, in Kentucky, and Edgefield and Kentucky railroad, in Tennessee. The St. Louis connection is 12 miles by Ohio river to Evansville, and 161 miles by railroad to St. Louis, Mo.

Station.	County.	Miles.
Henderson, Henderson		0
Randolph,	"	4
Alves,	"	6
Busby's,	"	10
Robards',	"	12
Seebree City, Webster...		17
Dixon Road,		21
Slaughtersville,	"	27
Hanson, Hopkins.....		32
Madisonville,	"	39
Earlington,	"	43
Morton's,	"	46
Nortonville,	"	50
Petersburg, Christian..		55
Crofton,	"	61
Kelly's,	"	66
Hopkinsville,	"	74
Caskey's,	"	79
Pembroke,	"	84
Trenton,	Todd...	90
Moore's,	"	94
Guthrie,	"	98
Fort, Robertson, Tenn		104
Adams,	"	106
Red river,	"	108
Cedar Hill,	"	111
Springfield,	"	116
Greenbriar,	"	125
Godlettsville, Davidson		134
Edgefield Junction,	"	135
Madison,	"	139
Edgefield,	"	145
Nashville,	"	146

PADUCAH AND
MEMPHIS RAILROAD.

Connects at Troy with railroads to Memphis, Tenn., and Mobile, Ala.

Station.	County.	Miles.
Paducah, McCracken		0
Bond's,	"	5
Florence,	"	9
Lyden, Graves.....		12
Boaz,	"	14
Viola,	"	16
Hickory Gr.,	"	20
Mayfield,	"	26
Pryor's,	"	32
Wingo,	"	37
Morse, Hickman...		44
Fulton,	"	50
Pierce, Weakly, Tenn.		53
Harris,	"	56
Paducah Junc., Obion		59
Troy,	"	63
Polk's,	"	68
Obion,	Dyer.....	74
Trimble,	"	78

NASHVILLE & NORTH-
WESTERN RAILROAD.

Hickman, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn.

Station.	County.	Miles.
Hickman, Fulton...		0
State Line,	"	7
Union City, Tenn.....		14
Paducah Junc.,	"	18
Raccoon,	"	20
Gardner,	"	25
Ralston,	"	31
Dresden,	"	36
Gleason,	"	43
McKenzie,	"	51
Johnsonville,	"	92
Nashville,	"	170
To Memphis, via Mc-		
Kenzie.....		164
To Louisville, via Mc-		
Kenzie.....		315

LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH
& SOUTHWESTERN R.R.

Formerly Elizabet. & Pad. R.R.

Stations.	Counties.	Miles.
Louisville, Jefferson		0
Pleasant Ridge Park,	"	8
River View,	"	18
West Point,	Hardin	20
Cecilian Junction	"	46
Stephensburg	"	51
East View,	"	54
Big Clifty,	Grayson	61
Grayson Springs,	"	66
Litchfield,	"	71
Millwood,	"	77
Caneyville,	"	83
Spring Lick,	Ohio	87
Horse Branch,	"	96
Rosine,	"	99
Elm Lick,	"	103
Beaver Dam,	"	108
Hamilton's,	"	110
Render Coal Mines,	"	111
Rockport,	"	117
Green riv., Muh'burg		118
Nelson creek,	"	120
Owensboro Junc.,	"	126
Greenville,	"	133
Gordon,	"	136
Bakersport,	"	143
Norton Junction,	"	150
Hend. & Nash. R.R.	"	150
Woodruff,	"	157
Tradewater,	"	165
Scottsburg, Caldwell		175
Princeton,	"	179
Dulaney,	"	185
Eddyville,	Lyon	191
Cutawa,	"	193
Cumberland river	"	198
The Narrows,	"	201
Clear Pond, McCracken		204
Tennessee river,	"	204
Calvert City,	"	208
Lawton's Bluff,	"	217
Clark's river,	"	220
Paducah,	"	225

CUMBERLAND & OHIO
RAILROAD. (Unfinished.)

Station.	County.	Miles.
Madison, Ind.,		0
Milton, Trimble, Ky.		1
Bedford,	"	11
Short Line, Henry.		18
New Castle,	"	25
Eminence,	"	29
Hornsby's, Shelby.		33
Collier's,	"	35
Shelbyville,	"	40
Finchville,	"	47
Veach's,	"	49
Norman, Spencer...		51
Yoder,	"	54
Taylorville,	"	57
Bloomfield, Nelson.		67
Glenview, Washington		73
Grundy's,	"	80
Springfield,	"	85
Lebanon, Marion..		93
Muldrow,	"	103
Campbellsville,		111
Greensburg, Green		122
Little Barren,		
Metcalfe,		132
Hiseville, Barren.		143
Glasgow,	"	155
Big Barren,	"	167
Scottville, Allen..		180
State Line	"	190
Gallatin, Tenn...		214
Nashville, Tenn...		240

OWENSBORO AND RUS-
SELLVILLE R.R. (Unfin'd.)

Station.	County.	Miles.
Owensboro, Daviess.		0
Sutherland's,	"	7
Crow's,	"	9
Lewis,	"	12
Riley's, McLean...		15
Livermore,	"	21
Island,	"	24
Stroud's,	"	27
S. Carrollton, Muhlenb'g.		32
E. & P. R. R. Junc.,	"	35

CINCINNATI
SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Station.	County.	Miles.
From Cincinnati to		
Crittenden, Grant co., Ky.		26
Williamstown,	"	36
Georgetown, Scott co.,		68
Lexington, Fayette co.,		80
Nicholasv's, Jessamine co		92
Clay Viaduct, or		
Kentucky river bridge,		102
Danville, Boyle co.,		115
South Danville, or L.		
and N. R. R. crossing,		120
Somerset, Pulaski co.,		159
Point Isabel, or Burnside		166
Tennessee State Line,		
near Chitwood,		199
Rockwood, Tenn.,		267
Boyce's Station, Tenn.,		331
Chattanooga, Tenn.,		336

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN KENTUCKY.

[March, 1874. Names of County-Seats in small capitals. The Money Order offices are marked thus, *]

<i>Adair County.</i> Breeding's, Cane Valley, Casey Creek, Chapel Hill, COLUMBIA, Glen's Fork, Gradyville, Milltown, Montpelier, Neatsville.	Grant, Hamilton, Hebron, Petersburg, Union, Verona, Walton.	<i>Bullitt County.</i> Bardstown Junction, Belmont, Cane Spring Depot, High View, Lebanon Junction, Mount Vito, Mount Washington, Pitt's Point, Quarry Switch, SHEPHERDSVILLE, Smithville.	Ghent, Worthville. <i>Carter County.</i> Boone Furnace, Count's Cross Roads, Enterprise, Estill Flats, GRAYSON, Mount Savage, Olive Hill, Upper Tygart.
<i>Allen County.</i> Allen Springs, Butlersville, Cedar Springs, Mount Aerial, New Roe, SCOTTVILLE.	<i>Bourbon County.</i> Centreville, Clintonville, Houston, Hutchison's, Levy, Millersburg, North Middletown, PARIS,* Ruddell's Mills, Shawhan, Stony Point.	<i>Butler County.</i> Berry's Lick, Brooklyn, Green River, Harrelsville, Logansport, MORGANTOWN, Quality Valley, Reedyville, Rochester, Sugar Grove, Townsville, Welch's Creek, Woodbury.	<i>Casey County.</i> LIBERTY, Middleburg, Mintonville, Poplar Hill, Power's Store, Shermanville, Williams' Store, <i>Christian County.</i> Bainbridge, Bellevue, Bennettstown, Beverly, Casky's Station, Church Hill, Crofton, Fairview, Garrettsburg, Haley's Hill, HOPKINSVILLE,* Johnson's, Kelly, La Fayette, Longview, Newstead, Oak Grove, Pembroke, Sinking Fork, Stuart's Mill, West Fork, White Plains, Williams.
<i>Anderson County.</i> Caldwell's Store, LAWRENCEBURG. Ripbyville, Rough and Ready.	<i>Boyd County.</i> Ashland,* Bolt's Fork, Burgess, Cannonsburg, CATLETTSBURG,* Coalton.	<i>Caldwell County.</i> Creswell, Dulaney, Farmersville, Fredonia, Friendsbp, PRINCETON,* Scottsburg, Walnut Grove.	<i>Clark County.</i> Kiddville, Pine Grove, Ruckerville, Stoner, Thomson, Vienna, Vinewood, Wade's Mill, WINCHESTER,*
<i>Ballard County.</i> BLANDVILLE, Fort Jefferson, Hinkleville, Lovelaceville, Milburn, Mixville, Ogden's Landing, South Ballard.	<i>Boyle County.</i> Aliceton, Brumfield Station, DANVILLE,* Mitchellsburg, Parksville, Perryville, Shelby City.	<i>Calloway County.</i> Backusburg, Cold Water, Crossland, Harrisburg, Hico, Kirksey, Linn Grove, Locust Grove, MURRAY,* Pine Bluff, Wadesborough.	<i>Clay County.</i> Big Creek, House's Store, Laurel Creek, MANCHESTER, Sexton's Creek, <i>Clinton County.</i> ALBANY, Brown's Cross Roads, Cumberland City, Seventy-six.
<i>Barren County.</i> Bruce, Cave City, Coral Hill, Dry Fork, Freedom, GLASGOW,* Glasgow Junction, Hiseville, Nobob, Pageville, Park, Prewitt's Knob, Roseville, Slick Rock, Temple Hill, Tracy.	<i>Bracken County.</i> Augusta,* Berlin, Bradford, BROOKVILLE, Browningsville, Chatham, Foster, Hillsdale, Milford, Mount Hor, Powersville, Tietzville.	<i>Campbell County.</i> Alexandria, California, Camp Spring, Carthage, Cold Spring, Dale, Dayton, Flagg Spring, Grant's Lick, Indian Springs, Kane, NEWPORT,* Ten Mile, Tibbatts' Roads.	
<i>Bath County.</i> Bald Eagle, Bethel, Costigan, Little Flat, Marshall, Olympian Springs, OWINGSVILLE, Peeled Oak, Sharpsburg, Wyoming.	<i>Breckinridge County.</i> JACKSON, Jett's Creek, Lost Creek. Brewleyville, Big Spring, Clifton Mills, Cloverport, HARDINSBURG, Hudsonville, Lost Run, Planter's Hall, Rough Creek, Rock Lick, Stephensport, Union Star, Webster.		
<i>Boone County.</i> Bullittsville, BURLINGTON, Constance, Florence,		<i>Carroll County.</i> CARROLLTON,* Eagle Station,	

- Crittenden County.*
Crittenden Springs,
Dycusburg,
Ford's Ferry,
Hurricane,
Mazon,
Shady Grove,
Westonburg.
- Cumberland County.*
Big Renox,
BURKESVILLE,
Cloyd's Landing,
Grider,
Judio,
Marrowbone,
Peytonsburg.
- Daviess County.*
Birk's City,
Chalybeate Springs,
Curdsville,
Delaware,
Grissom's Landing,
Knottsville,
Masonville,
OWENSBOROUGH,*
Pleasant Ridge,
Sorghotown,
Utica,
West Louisville,
Whitesville,
Yelvington.
- Edmonson County.*
Bee Spring,
Big Reedy,
BROWNSVILLE,
Dickeyville,
Parish Mills,
Rocky Hill Station,
Sickey's Mills.
- Elliott County.*
Bruin,
Newfoundland,
SANDY HOOK.
- Estill County.*
Fitchburg,
IRVINE,
Red River Iron W'ks. Boaz,
Winston.
- Fayette County.*
Athens,
Chilesburg,
Cleveland,
LEXINGTON,*
Slickaway,
South Elkhorn,
Walnut Hill.
- Fleming County.*
Cowan,
Elizaville,
Ewing,
FLEMINGSBURG,*
Hillsborough,
Johnson Junction,
Mount Carmel,
Oak Woods,
Orange,
Plummer's Landing,
Plummer's Mills,
Poplar Plains,
Sherburne Mills,
Tilton.
- Floyd County.*
Hueysville,
Lanesville,
Prestonsburg,
Martinsdale.
- Franklin County.*
Benson,
Bridgeport,
Farmdale,
Forks of Elkhorn,
FAANKFORT,*
Polsgrove's Store.
- Fulton County.*
Caacey's Station,
Fulton's Station,
HICKMAN,*
Jordan Station.
- Gallatin County.*
Bramlette,
Glencoe,
Napoleon,
Sparta Station,
Sugar Creek,
Walnut Lick,
WARSAW.
- Garrard County.*
Bryantsville,
Buckeye,
Herrington,
Hyattsville,
LANCASTER,
Lowell,
Paint Lick.
- Grant County.*
Clark's Creek,
Cordova,
Corinth,
Crittenden,
Dry Ridge,
Elliston,
Gouge's,
New Eagle Mills,
Stewartsville,
WILLIAMSTOWN,*
Zion's Station.
- Graves County.*
Boaz,
Boydsville,
Clear Spring,
Dublin,
Fancy Farm,
Farmington,
Hickory Grove,
Kansas,
Lyonville,
Lowe's,
MAYFIELD,*
Viola Station,
Water Valley,
Wingo's Station.
- Grayson County.*
Big Clifty,
Caneyville,
Falls of Rough,
Grantsburg,
Grayson Springs,
Horn's Store,
LITCHFIELD,
Mayo Park,
Millwood,
Red Oak,
- Short Creek,
Spring Fork,
Spring Lick,
- Green County.*
Allendale,
Camp Knox,
Catalpa Grove,
GREENSBURG,*
Moodyville,
Oceola,
Summersville,
Webb's.
- Greenup County.*
Duvall's Landing,
GREENUP,*
Kenton Furnace,
Lyon,
Russell.
- Hancock County.*
Hancock Mines,
HAWESVILLE,
Lewisport,
Patesville,
Pellville.
- Hardin County.*
Cecilian,
Dorrett's Run,
East View,
ELIZABETHTOWN,*
Franklin's Roads,
Glendale,
Grand View,
High Up,
Howe's Valley,
Nolin,
Red Hill,
Robertsonville,
Sonora,
Stephensburg,
Uptonville,
Vine Grove,
West Point,
White Mills.
- Hartland County.*
Clover Fork,
HARLAN,
Leonard,
Poor Fork,
Wallin's Creek.
- Harrison County.*
Antioch Mills,
Berry's Station,
Boyd's Station,
Broadwell,
Claysville,
Colemansville,
Connersville,
Curry's Run,
CYNTHIANA,*
Havilandsville,
Lair's Station,
Leesburg,
Oddville,
Paxton,
Robertson's Station,
Rutland,
Smithsonville,
Sylvan Dell.
- Hart County.*
Bacon Creek,
Caverna,
- Cub Run,
Dog Creek,
Grinstead's Mills,
Hammonville,
Hardyville,
MUNFORDSVILLE,
Omega,
Rio,
Rowlett's Depot,
Seymour,
Three Springs,
Woodsonville.
- Henderson County.*
Bluff City,
Cairo,
Corydon,
Genevia,
Hebbardsville,
HENDERSON,*
Robard's Station,
Scuffletown,
Smith's Mills,
Spottsville,
Zion.
- Henry County.*
Bethlehem,
Campbellsburg,
Eminence,
Franklinton,
Harper's Ferry,
Hill Spring,
Jericho,
Lockport,
NEW CASTLE,
Peasleyton,
Pleasureville,
Port Royal,
Smithfield,
Spring Hill Depot,
Springport,
Sulphur Fork.
- Hickman County.*
CLINTON,
Columbus,*
Moscow,
Spring Hill,
Wesley.
- Hopkins County.*
Ashbysburg,
Dawson,
Earlington,
Ellwood,
Hanson,
Little Prairie,
MADISONVILLE,*
Morton's Gap,
Nebo,
Nortonville,
Underwood,
Woodruff.
- Jackson County.*
Gray Hawk,
Green Hall,
McKee,
Middle Fork,
Morrill.
- Jefferson County.*
Anchorage,
Deposit,
Eden,
Fairmount,

Fern Creek,
Fisherville,
Floyd's Fork,
Jeffersonton,
Lacona,
Lyndon,
Long Run,
LOUISVILLE,*
Middletown,
Newburg,
O'Bannon,
Orell,
River View,
Saint Matthews,
Taylor's Station,
Worthington.

Jessamine County.

Hanley,
Jessamine,
Keene,
Little Hickman,
NICHOLASVILLE,*
Pekin,
Spear's.

Johnson County.

East Point,
Hood's Fork,
Oil Springs,
PAINTSVILLE.*

Josh Bell County.

Callaway,
Hannon,
La Fontaine,
PINEVILLE,
Yellow Creek.

Kenton County.

Bank Lick,
COVINGTON,*
Independence,
Kenton,
Latonia Springs,
Ludlow,
Morning View,
Scott,
South Covington,
Visalia.

Knox County.

BARBOURSVILLE,
Bafford's Store,
Bryant's Store,
Flat Lick,
Indian Creek,
Lynn Camp,
Swan Pond.

Larue County.

Buffalo,
HODGKINSVILLE,
Magnolia,
Mount Sherman.

Laurel County.

Bush's Store,
Chestnut Hill,
Hazel Patch,
Laurel Bridge,
LONDON,
Mershon's X Roads,
Raccoon,
Whippoorwill,
White Lily.

Lawrence County.

Blaine,
Buchanan,

Cherokee,
George's Creek,
LOUISA,
Lowmansville,
Prosperity,
Webbville.

Lee County.

Beattyville,
Old Landing,
PROCTOR.

Letcher County.

Partridge,
Rosedale,
WHITESBURG.

Lewis County.

Cabin Creek,
Carr's,
Concord,
Dudley,
Marine,
Mouth of Laurel,
Poplar Flat,
Quincy,
Sand Hill,
Salt Lick Valley,
Tollesborough,
VANCEBURG.

Lincoln County.

Bee Lick,
Crab Orchard,
Gilbert's Creek Sta-
tion,
Hall's Gap Station,
Highland,
Hustonville,
Milledgeville,
STANFORD,
Waynesburg.

Livingston County.

Birdsville,
Carrsville,
Narrows,
Salem,
SMITHLAND,*

Logan County.

Adairville,
Auburn,*
Baugh's Station,
Cave Spring Station,
Dallam's Creek,
Fillmore,
Ferguson's Creek,
Gordonsville,
Henrys ville,
McLeod's Station,
Olmstead,
Rabbitsville,
Red River Mills,
RUSSELLVILLE,*
South Union.

Lyon County.

ENDYVILLE,
Eureka,
Kuttawa,
Star Line Works.

McCracken County.

Florence Station,
Massac,
Maxon's Mill,
Norton's Bluff,
PADUCAH,*
Woodville.

McLean County.

CALHOUN,
Livermore,
Livia,
Long Falls Creek,
Mason Creek,
Rumsey,
Sacramento.

Madison County.

Berea,
Big Hill,
Edenton,
Joe's Lick,
Kingston,
Kirksville,
RICHMOND,*
Silver Creek,
Speedwell,
Waco,
White Hall.

Magoffin County.

Johnson's Fork,
SALVERSVILLE.

Marion County.

Bradfordsville,
Chicago,
Gravel Switch,
LEBANON,*
Loretto,

New Market,
Penick,
Raywick,
Rush Branch,
St. Mary's.

Marshall County.

Aurora,
BENTON,
Birmingham,
Brewer's Mill,
Briensburg,
Caldwell,
Calvert City,
Exchange,
Fair Dealing,
Henderson's Mill,
Oakland,
Olive,
Palma.

Martin County.

Warfield.

Mason County.

Dover,
Fern Leaf,
Germantown,
Helena,
Mayslick,
MAYSVILLE,*
Minerva,
Mount Gilead,
North Fork,
Orangeburg,
Sardis,
Shannon,
Slack,
Springdale,
Washington.

Meade County.

BRANDENBURG,
Flint Island,
Garnettsville,
Garrett,
Hill Grove,

Rock Haven,
Wolf Creek.

Menifee County.

FRENCHBURG.

Mercer County.

Bohon,
Cornishville,
Dagansville,
Duncan,
HARRODSBURG,*
McAfee,
Nevada,
Pleasant Hill,
Rose Hill,
Salvisa.

Metcalfe County.

Centre,
Cross Plains,
East Fork,
EDMONTON,
Glover's Creek,
Knob Lick,
Poplar Spring,
Pace's,
Rockland Mills,
Willow Shade.

Monroe County.

Centre Point,
Flippin,
Fountain Run,
Gamaliel,
Martinsburg,
Mud Lick,
River Grange,
Rock Bridge,
Sulphur Lick,
TOMPKINSVILLE.

Montgomery County.

Aaron's Run,
Elm Hill,
Howard's Mill,
Jeffersonville,
Levee,
Montaview,
MOUNT STERLING,*
Side View.

Morgan County.

Bangor,
Black Water,
WEST LIBERTY.

Muhlenburg County.

Bremen,
Earle's,
GREENVILLE,*
Laurel Bluff,
Mercer,
Nelson,
Painestown,
Paradise,
Riverside,
South Carrollton.

Nelson County.

BARDSTOWN,*
Bloomfield,
Boston,
Chaplin,
Cox's Creek,
Deatsville,
Fairfield,
Gethsemane,
High Grove,
Hunter's Depot,

Nelson Furnace,
New Haveo,
New Hope,
Samuel's Depot.

Nicholas County.

Black Hawk,
Blue Lick Springs,
CARLISLE,
Head Quarters,
Hooktown,
Moorefield,
Myersville,
Oak Mills,
Weston.

Ohio County.

Beaver Dam,
Buck Horn,
Buford,
Centretown,
Ceralvo,
Cool Spring,
Cromwell,
Elm Lick,
Fordsville,
HARTFORD,*
Haynesville,
Hogg's Falls,
Horse Branch,
Point Pleasant,
Render Coal Mines,
Rockport,
Rossine,
Sulphur Springs.

Oldham County.

Beard's Station,
Brownsborough,
Buckner's Station,
Goshen,
LA GRANGE,
Peru,
Pewee Valley,
Westport.

Owen County.

Canby,
Eagle Hill,
Gratz,
Harmony,
Harrisburg Academy,
Hills,
Lone Oak,
Lusby's Mill,
Monterey,
New Columbus,
New Liberty,*
North Savern,
OWENTON,
Pleasant Home,
Rock Dale,
Squiresville,
Sweet Owen,
West Union.

Owsley County.

BOONEVILLE,
Island City,
South Fork,
Traveller's Rest.

Pendleton County.

Batchelor's Rest,
Boston Station,
Butler,
Catawba,
DeMossville,

Dividing Ridge,
Elizabethville,
FALMOUTH,*
Flower Creek,
Gardnersville,
Knoxville,
Levingood,
Morgan,
Motier.

Perry County.

Cut Shin,
HAZARD.

Pike County.

Ash Camp,
Bent Branch,
Dorton,
Head of Coburn,
Little Creek,
Mouth of Pond,
PIKETON,
Robinson's Creek.

Powell County.

Harrah's Mills,
STANTON,
West Bend.

Pulaski County.

Adams' Mills,
Cain's Store,
Cato,
Clio,
Dallas,
Garden Cottage,
Lincolnvillie,
Line Creek,
Plato,
Shopville,
SOMERSET,
Sublimity,
Thompsonville,
Valley Oak,
Waterloo,
White Oak Gap.

Robertson County.

Bratton's Mills,
Kentontown,
MOUNT OLIVER.

Rockcastle County.

Broadhead,
Fish Point,
Goochland,
Gum Sulphur,
Level Green,
MOUNT VERNON,
Pine Hill.

Rowan County.

Farmer's,
Gill's Mills,
MOREHEAD,
Pine Springs.

Russell County.

Creelsborough,
Horse Shoe Bottom,
JAMESTOWN,
Millersville,
Royalton.

Scott County.

GEORGETOWN,*
Great Crossings,
Little Eagle,
Minorsville,
Newtown,
Oxford,

Payne's Depot,
Stamping Ground,
Stonewall,
Straight Fork,
White Sulphur.

Shelby County.

Bailey's Store,
Bagdad,
Chestnut Grove,
Christiansburg,
Clay Village,
Cropper's Depot,
Graefenberg,
Harrisonville,
Jacksonville,
North Benson,
Scott's Station,
SHELBYVILLE,*
Simpsonville,
Todd's Point.

Simpson County.

FRANKLIN,*
Hickory Flat,
Temperance Mount.

Spencer County.

Elk Creek,
Little Mount,
Mount Eden,
Smileytown,
TAYLORSVILLE,*
Van Dyke's Mill,
Waterford,
Willsonville.

Taylor County.

CAMPBELLSVILLE,
Mannsville,
Saloma.

Todd County.

Allensville,
Clifty,
Daysville,
ELKTON,*
Guthrie,
Hadensville,
Kirkmansville,
Pilot Knob,
Sharon Grove,
Trenton.

Trigg County.

CADIZ,*
Canton,
Cerulean Springs,
Empire Iron Works,
Golden Pond,
Laurel Furnace,
Ludsey's Mill,
Linton,
Montgomery,
Roaring Spring,
Trigg Furnace,
Wallonia.

Trimble County.

BEDFORD,
Milton,
Winona.

Union County.

Bordley,
Boxville,
Caseyville,*
Commercial Point,
DeKovan,

Drake's Grove,
Hitesville,
MORGANFIELD,
Raleigh,
Seven Guns,
Uniontown.*

Warren County.

BOWLING GREEN,*
Bristow Station,
Claypool,
Green Hill,
Green Castle,
Hadley,
Hay's Ford,
Memphis Junction,
Oakland Station,
Rich Pond Grove,
Richardsville,
Richland,
Rockfield,
Smith's Grove,
Woodburn.

Washington County.

Antioch,
Beech Fork,
Beechland,
Fredericktown,
Mackville,
Sharpsville,
SPRINGFIELD,
Texas,
Willisburg.

Wayne County.

Berryville,
Mill Springs,
MONTICELLO,
Parmleysville,
Rock Creek,
Steubenville.

Webster County.

Clay,
DIXON,
Poole's Mill,
Providence,
Sebree,
Slaughterville,
Vanderburg.

Whitley County.

Bark Camp Mills,
Brown's Creek,
Evans' Mills,
Lot,
Marsh Creek,
Meadow Creek,
Patterson Creek,
Pleasant View,
Rock,
Rockhold's,
WHITLEY C. H.,
Wild Cat.

Wolfe County.

COMPTON,
Hazel Green.
Woodford County.
Ducker's,
Midway,
Millville,
Mortonsville,
Spring Station,
Troy,
VERSAILLES.

HISTORIANS OF KENTUCKY.

"The groves were God's first temples," . . . where man "knelt down,
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
And supplications."

THE groves and trees were not alone churches. The monarchs of the grove, the grand old forest trees, were, for thirty years, the historians of Kentucky. They kept the silent record of the first exploring adventures and of the first survey. Where paper and pen and ink were not at hand or could not be carried, these monuments of the goodness of the God of nature stood, all over Kentucky, ready to perpetuate whatever the patience, and ingenuity, and thoughtfulness of the earliest visitors chose to confide to them.

In 1750, Dr. Thomas Walker,* Ambrose Powell, Colby Chew, and several others entered, through Cumberland Gap, what is now the state of Kentucky—being the first white men known to have visited that part of the state. A beech tree, on Yellow creek, near Cumberland mountain, has preserved the date, A. POWELL—1750. Twenty years after, Gov. Isaac Shelby examined the tree, and found the record perfect.

In 1754, James McBride and several others came down the Ohio river, in a canoe, and at the mouth of the Kentucky river marked upon a tree, J. M'B., 1754.†

In 1772, or earlier, near the spot whereon the town of Louisa, in Lawrence county, now stands, a surveyor, for John Fry, of 2,084 acres of land, stretching across the Big Sandy river into two states, West Virginia and Kentucky, carved upon one corner-tree the simple letters, G. W.‡ For ninety years, until cut down by a sacrilegious hand during the civil war, that tree preserved the beautiful incident—as every thing connected with that true nobleman is beautiful—that there George Washington had done skilled labor upon Kentucky soil! the same George Washington, whom a wonderful Providence kept childless, that millions of people might "adopt" him as the "Father of their country!"

On the north side of Barren river, three miles from Bowling Green, Warren county, and near Vanmeter's ferry,|| some beech trees, with thirteen names upon them, indicate the camping ground of an exploring party of Kentucky pioneers, for ten days, from June 13 to June 23, 1775. Of these, at least six left the impress of their bold and adventurous spirit upon the early history and progress of central Kentucky.

On March 11, 1780, a number of the party engaged with Dr. Thomas Walker in surveying the southern boundary of Kentucky, engraved their names and the date upon a tree in the boundary line,§ upon the East fork of Red river in now Logan county—where they were found, and the line thereby recognized, by the new boundary surveying party in 1859, seventy-nine years after they were cut.

Thus, the trees were ready and faithful historians, and kept the record of time and place of explorations that otherwise could not have been so truly kept. A ring for each year, as the years rolled on; and the record of the trees was complete, and for ninety years told an unvarying story. All around, and over, and through the state—on the south, and the north, and the east boundary, at the southeast corner, and toward the southwest, and near the very center—everywhere—for thirty-four years, from 1750 until the first book-record in 1784 and the first newspaper record in 1787—the dates and points and names of the earliest movements were confirmed, if not entirely preserved, by the trees. Those times have changed; now the printing press is carried with the advancing wave of civilization, and the trees but seldom keep the story, as they did a hundred years ago!

* Great-grandfather of the late Joshua Fry Bell, of Thomas Walker Bullitt, of Louisville, and many others. See Vol. II, p. 416.

† Same, p. 120.

‡ See Vol. II, p. 460.

|| Same, p. 738.

§ Same, p. 481.

1. JOHN FILSON was the first to preserve in book form the early history of Kentucky—in a small work published in 1784, at Wilmington, Delaware, entitled "The Discovery, Settlement, and Present State of Kentucky," and of which by far the most important portion, embracing two-fifths of the work, is "The Adventures of Colonel Daniel Boone, formerly a Hunter: containing a Narrative of the Wars of Kentucky." The latter is written in the style of auto-biography; the substance evidently the dictation of the old pioneer, but the language, instead of being brief, plain, and unpretending, is sophomoric and ostentatious, yet singularly interesting, and, at times, exciting. The correctness of the description preceding it, is vouched for in a certificate of Colonels Daniel Boone, Levi Todd, and James Harrod, dated May 12, 1784. The work in the original is exceedingly rare, but few copies being known to be in existence. It was translated into French, by M. Parraud, and published at Paris, France, in 1785. Three editions of the original were reprinted in England, in 1792, 1793, and 1797, as part of Imlay's North America, named below. These, also, are quite rare, but still obtainable.

For further information about Filson, see pages 22 and 185 of this volume, and 120, 183, 416, and 432 of volume II, of this work. A memorandum left by his brother says he "was killed by an Indian on the west side of the Ohio, October the 1st, 1788, about five miles from the great Miami river, and twenty or twenty-five from the Ohio"—a few miles northwest of Glendale, Hamilton co., Ohio. A MS. sketch of his trip to St. Vincent, or Vincennes, Indiana, in the spring of 1784, was found a few years ago, and is in the library of Lyman C. Draper, of Madison, Wisconsin.

2. WILLIAM LITTELL's contribution to the recorded history of Kentucky, now as rare a work as the original of Filson, was entitled "Political Transactions in and concerning Kentucky, from the first settlement until June, 1792," 147 pp., 12mo., and published at Frankfort, in 1806. It is valuable from the important documents preserved in the Appendix. [See page 412, of this volume, for sketch of Mr. Littell.]

3. HUMPHREY MARSHALL's was for thirty-five years the most prominent of Kentuckian histories—prominent because of his high positions in public life, and as a lawyer and editor, and because until 1834 his was the only work generally known and quoted as a history of Kentucky, and the one most extensively known until 1847. It was first published at Frankfort in 1812, 407 pp., 8vo., entitled "The History of Kentucky, including an account of the Discovery, Settlement, Progressive Improvement, Political and Military Events, and Present State of the Country." A second volume was promised, but not published until 1824; when the work was issued in two volumes, with the first volume much amended and revised, 522 and 524 pp., 8vo. The work was very able and very interesting; but it was often partisan, bitter, and prejudiced, and as such was savagely attacked by the newspapers of the day. One of the most remarkable passages in the 1812 edition was this, from page 181:

"Already had the flattery of the minister, and the thousand seductive blandishments of Paris, gained over to his purpose that singular composition of formal gaiety, of sprightly gravity, of grave wit, of borrowed learning, of vicious morality, of patriotic treachery, of political folly, of casuistical sagacity, and Republican voluptuousness—Doctor Franklin:" * * *

This language was greatly modified in the 1824 edition, pages 156-7. Dr. Mann Butler, in the preface to his history in 1834, felt bound to explain the extraordinary differences between his own statements of "the complexion of many events, and the character of most of the early statesmen of Kentucky," and those of Mr. Marshall; and to express

"His solemn conviction that every man and party of men who came into collision with Mr. Marshall or his friends, in the exciting and exasperating scenes of Kentucky story, were essentially and profoundly misrepresented by him—however unintentionally and insensibly it may have been done. The contentions between Mr. Marshall and his competitors for public honors were too fierce to admit of justice to the character of either, in each others' representations. These enmities transformed his history into a *border feud*, recorded with all the embittered feelings of a chieftain of the

marches. . . . To have been opposed to him, in the political struggles of Kentucky, seems to have entailed on the actors a sentence of conspiracy and every dishonorable treachery. Isaac Shelby, Harry Innes, James Wilkinson, John Brown, and his brother James Brown, George Nicholas, Wm. Murray, Thomas Todd, and John Breckinridge, were thus unjustly denounced by Mr. Marshall." * * *

This is strong language, used in 1834. Dr. Butler does not deny him, what all conceded who knew him, the possession of brilliant talents and commanding force of character. He was a Federalist, held to all the principles and measures of that party in their fullest extent, and as such was elected to the U. S. senate over John Breckinridge for six years, 1795-1801. During his term in the senate, some public men bitterly pursued him, and he, years after, as bitterly pursued them. [For sketches of his sons and grandsons, and other mention, see Vol. II of this work, pp. 377, 394, and the General Index of both vols.]

Humphrey Marshall was born in Virginia—son of John Marshall, and married his cousin, a daughter of Col. Thomas Marshall, and sister of U. S. chief justice John Marshall. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1780. His undisputed talents soon gave him a conspicuous position among the public men of the state. He was a member of the convention at Danville in 1787, preliminary to the formation of the state constitution; of the Virginia convention which ratified the constitution of the United States; of the house of representatives of Kentucky, from Woodford county in 1793, and from Franklin county in 1807, 1808, 1809, and 1823, besides being defeated, several times, by small majorities; and U. S. senator, as above. During the legislative term of 1807, on Jan. 19th, his celebrated duel with Henry Clay occurred [see *ante*, p. 26, and Vol. II, p. 477]. He died about 1842, aged about 82, and is buried on the Kentucky river bank, one mile below Frankfort.

4. MANN BUTLER, M. D., LL. B. (his baptismal name was Edward Mann Butler, but he preferred to be called only by his mother's family name), was prominent as a historian of Kentucky; born in Baltimore, Md., in July, 1784; taken at three years of age to his grandfather's, at Chelsea, near London, England; returned to his native land at 14, continued his education and graduated at St. Mary's College, Georgetown, District of Columbia; graduated in medicine at the same college, but abandoned it because of great distaste for the practice; then graduated at the same college in law, and was admitted to the bar in Washington city and Baltimore; in March, 1806, emigrated to Lexington, Ky., where he practiced law for a short time, but lacking the eloquence of speech that characterized Henry Clay and others of that bar, he became discouraged and relinquished the practice; opened an academy at Versailles, Woodford co.; married Miss Martha Dedman, Aug., 1806; taught at Maysville, in 1810-11, and perhaps longer; then at Frankfort, until called to a professorship in Transylvania University, at Lexington; was a successful educator at Louisville, from about 1831 to 1845; and then at St. Louis until his death, in 1852, aged 68; he was one of the many distinguished citizens killed and mangled on the Pacific railroad excursion train, by the falling of the Gasconade river bridge.

In 1834, Dr. Butler issued, at Louisville, his "History of Kentucky, from its Exploration and Settlement by the Whites, to the close of the Northwestern Campaign, in 1813," 12mo., pp. 396; and in 1836, at Cincinnati, a second edition of the same, revised, and enlarged by the addition of some important documents, 12mo., pp. 623. He also published, at Frankfort, in 1837, in a pamphlet of 32 pp., 8vo., "An Appeal from the Misrepresentations of James Hall respecting the History of Kentucky and the West; and a Chronology of the Principal Events in Western History to 1806." At the time of his death he had mainly completed a "History of the Valley of the Ohio," in the monthly numbers of the *Western Journal and Civilian*. Of this he left the MS., revised and nearly ready for publication in book form; but during the civil war, a portion of this, with other valuable papers and most of his library, was stolen or destroyed by Federal soldiers. As a historian (see Portrait in the group of Kentucky Historians) Dr. Butler was exceedingly laborious, full sometimes even to tedium, exact as to facts, conscientious, fair, plain-spoken, and nearly always interesting, but with few passages that were

eloquent or specially attractive in style. The legislature of Kentucky (see pages 38, 39, *ante*) favored his work by granting unusual privileges with the archives. His labors as a historian were highly valuable.

5. Judge LEWIS COLLINS published, in 1847, a history of Kentucky which had a larger circulation and was more generally known than any which preceded it—entitled “Historical Sketches of Kentucky, embracing its History, Antiquities, and Natural Curiosities, Geographical, Statistical, and Geological Descriptions, with Anecdotes of Pioneer Life, and more than 100 Biographical Sketches of Distinguished Pioneers, Soldiers, Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Divines, etc.,” in one vol., 8vo., pp. 560. Of this work, 4,300 copies were published; and yet it is very rare. Judge C. was the father of the author of the present work. [See sketch of him, in Vol II, page 583.]

6. In 1872, Col. WILLIAM B. ALLEN issued his “History of Kentucky, embracing Gleanings, Reminiscences, Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Statistics, and Biographical Sketches,” in one vol., 8vo., pp. 449. [For sketch of Col. A., see Vol. II, page 298.]

7. RICHARD H. COLLINS (author of the present work, the most recent and most comprehensive History of Kentucky, issued in August, 1874, in two vols., 8vo., 707 and 804 pages), eldest son of Judge Lewis Collins above, was born at Maysville, Ky., May 4, 1824; educated at the Maysville Seminary until 1840; graduated at Centre College, Danville, 1842, and A. M. of same, 1845; in mercantile business, 1842–45; graduate of Transylvania Law School, 1846; editor of Maysville *Eagle*, 1845–50 and 1853–57; practiced law, 1851–53 and 1862–71; founder and publisher of *Danville Review*, 1861; engaged exclusively in the preparation of this work, for nearly four years, 1870–74.

OTHER WORKS UPON THE HISTORY OF KENTUCKY.

In addition to those noted above, upon the general history of the State, the following works, several of them very small, have done an important part in preserving portions of the history:

8. Rev. HENRY TOULMIN. “A Description of Kentucky, etc.,” 8vo., 124 pp., with map. London, 1792. [See sketch, on page 249, Vol. II.]

9. GILBERT IMLAY’s “Topographical Description of the Western Territory, belonging mainly to Kentucky. 8vo., 247 pp. London, 1792, and republished 1793 and 1797. This is chiefly valuable for preserving John Filson’s work, above. Imlay was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and as “commissioner for laying out lands in the back settlements” (whatever that means) came to Kentucky, and in 1784 was appointed a surveyor in Jefferson county, and “laid off” many thousands of acres of lands. Probably, he was agent for English land speculators (see Vol. II, page 599).

10. Gen. ROBERT B. McAFEE’s “History of the Late War in the Western Country,” published at Lexington, Ky., in 1816, 536 pp., 8vo. [See sketch, Vol. II, p. 621.]

11. Dr. SAMUEL L. METCALFE’S “Narratives of Indian Warfare,” 8vo., Lexington, 1821. Very rare.

12. JOHN A. McCLUNG’S “Sketches of Western Adventure,” 12mo, 360 pp., published at Maysville, in 1832, is a work of remarkable interest. [See sketch, Vol. II, page 584.]

13. Gov. JAMES T. MOREHEAD’S “Address in Commemoration of the First Settlement of Kentucky, at Boonesborough, May 25, 1840.” 8vo., 181 pp. Frankfort, 1840. Rare, and strikingly interesting.

14. Judge JAMES HALL. Sketches of History, etc., in the West. 2 vols., 12mo., pp. 282 and 276. Philadelphia, 1835. Preserves some valuable letters and documents no where else to be found except as copied from it. Much romance, in his writings, needs to be separated from what is history.

15. JOHN BRADFORD’S Notes on Kentucky, in newspaper articles; 1827.

But these are not all. Several histories of the churches, of Louisville, and of Lexington, public addresses, and biographies of Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Dr. Lewis F. Linn, and other pioneers and sons of pioneers, have preserved much that is intensely interesting and valuable in Kentucky history. They can not be mentioned in detail here, for want of space. [See their titles in the List of Authorities, page 11, *ante*.]

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